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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,605. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—After a very short session, during which both houses passed the bill legalizing the primaries for the special election to be held in the Thirty-first Assembly District, in this city, both houses adjourned until Monday night. Among the important bills introduced was a new school measure, prepared by the special committee of the Brooklyn Borough Board. It provides for the reorganization of the school system and the abolition of the Board of Education.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—More witnesses testified yesterday as to the manner of the alleged payment of money in the Montana Senatorial contest. The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce decided favorably to report the Isthmian Canal bill. The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday gave a hearing to the advocates of the Frye Subsidy bill. Mr. Lloyd of Missouri introduced a bill in the House yesterday to abolish hazing at West Point. A resolution offered by Mr. Sulzer to investigate the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was objected to by the Republicans.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reports that he has occupied Springfield, sixteen miles west of Frere camp. This is said, in London, to be in the rear of the Boer position, and only fourteen miles from Ladysmith. Gen. White's total losses in the recent fighting at Ladysmith aggregated 417. Lord Methuen's wife denied yesterday that the former was ill as reported. Prof. James Martineau, the eminent British theologian, died yesterday in his ninety-fifth year. The United States Consulate in Paris is seeking the heirs of an eccentric old American woman called Lady Livingstone, who died there. The committees who will select paintings and works of sculptors for exhibition in the American art section of the Paris Exposition were announced yesterday. The fisheries modus vivendi has been extended. The Japanese Prince Imperial will visit the United States next Summer. In the French Chamber yesterday it was moved to suspend the duties on coal, iron, and steel. It is gathered from Japanese newspapers received at Vancouver that Japan is drifting into a war with Russia. Malietoa Tanus, in a letter printed by The London Times, says the partition of Samoa was a crime against the law of nations.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Corbin announced yesterday that the Lawton fund amounted to $80,101.

Congress may be asked to give $3,000,000 a year to the National Guards of the States.

A report to the State Department states that many parts of the Trans-Siberian Railway must be rebuilt on account of hasty construction.

In mercantile circles the announcement that abolishment of differential rates is to follow the Vanderbilts' control of Eastern roads is received with satisfaction.

Page 2.

The new President of the University of Cincinnati will probably dismiss the entire Faculty.

Mayor Hart, in Boston, refused to consider requests made by a delegation of the Central Labor Union.

Page 3.

The special committee of the State Prison Commission has reported to Gov. Roosevelt that deplorable conditions were found at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Dannemora.

The Palisade Park Commissioners have reported to Gov. Roosevelt, recommending an appropriation by New York of $250,000 to offset New Jersey's gift.

President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in his annual address yesterday, said that vivisection and dissection in schools were encouraged by women teachers, and that such practices engendered homicidal mania in the sex.

Page 4.

The prosecution in the Molineux case, Mr. Osborne said yesterday, expects to have its evidence in before the end of next week. Three more Barnet letters were introduced by the State yesterday which may prove to be a boomerang.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision in the matter of the appraisal of the property of George M. Pullman within this State for the purpose of determining the amount of the transfer tax to be paid.

Page 5.

Gen. Wood yesterday removed from office Federico Mora, the Cuban Supreme Court Fiscal, "for the good of the public service."

Page 7.

A cable dispatch announces the engagement of Miss Constance Schieffelin of this city to C. B. Ismay of Liverpool.

Page 8.

This Follows Sunday School Lesson—Religious News and Views.

A delegation of up-town residents called upon the Mayor yesterday to urge him to use his efforts to hasten the construction of the entire rapid transit system before anything is done looking toward the building of a tunnel to Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Russell Sage was "talked to" yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Standard Gaslight Company.

Page 14.

The contention of the Society of the War of 1812 for exclusive use of its title has been affirmed.

A hearing on the resolution to restrict traffic in Fifth Avenue was held before the Council's Committee on Streets and Highways yesterday. No action was taken.

Amusements.—Page 3.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MAN TALKED, ROBBERS WORKED.

Chicagoan Ridiculed Fear of Pickpockets and Lost His Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Zina R. Carter, a Sanitary District Trustee, recently a candidate for Mayor, will appear at the Maxwell Street Police Court Wednesday to tell of his experience with highwaymen Monday night. Mr. Carter was robbed of a gold watch worth $100. The robbery occurred while Mr. Carter was riding on a street car and telling the conductor the folly of fearing light-fingered men.

While Mr. Carter was talking with the conductor the latter called his attention to two suspicious-looking fellows who were pushing their way through, telling him they looked like thieves. Mr. Carter laughed and made fun of the street car man, while the thieves took up a position directly in front of him. Reaching through the front of his overcoat, they abstracted the watch from his pocket and left, while Mr. Carter went on talking. The police were informed, and after three days the timepiece was recovered and the thieves arrested.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Many Parts Must Be Rebuilt Because of Hasty Construction.

HIGH SPEED NOW IMPOSSIBLE

Cost of the System Now Reckoned at $180,250,000—Two Weeks from London to Port Arthur.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Rapid transit across Russia, by the Trans-Siberian Railway, is some distance away yet, but the prospect, according to Consul Commercial Agent R. T. Greener, at Vladivostock, is that when the line is opened and the improvements made in portions of the system that seem to be demanded the journey will be not only cheaper than by any other route to the Far East, but will be also more comfortable. He summarizes the condition of parts of the road as follows:

"In the haste of construction and the anxiety to get everything cheap on both the Siberian and the Trans-Baikal lines, a special kind of light rails, weighing twelve pounds to the foot, instead of the usual twenty-four pounds to the foot, were used. Wooden bridges were built wherever it was possible and crossings were made far apart. Under such conditions, quick traveling on the road is almost an impossibility, and more than twenty miles an hour cannot be made. Only one passenger and two freight trains a day are run. To add to the danger, they have put on the line one of the heaviest engines in existence—the compound system. The light weight of the rails, the steep inclines, and the high gradings combined make traveling risky. On steep inclines the compound runs at a rate of fifty versts (thirty-three miles) an hour, twisting the rails out, and there is no way of stopping it. At the station of Polovinoy, eleven cars were thus destroyed.

"In such a condition do we find the Siberian Railroad at the present time. Fast traveling is impossible, as the rails are too light, while, on the other hand, slow traveling cannot be always controlled, as the heavy engines must be held back on the inclines. The committee of Michalovski have come to the conclusion that everything must be reconstructed. But this will cost a great sum of money—on the Trans-Baikal line alone there will have to be spent not less than 15,000,000 rubles, ($7,725,000,) almost 50 per cent. of the entire cost of the line; on the whole Siberian Railroad there will have to be spent not less than 50,000,000 rubles, ($25,750,000.) The light-weight rails must be put aside and wooden bridges turned into firewood; everything must be rebuilt and the number of stations increased.

The Dalny Vostok, a daily newspaper, discussing the faults of construction and the advantages in cost of passenger transportation over the sea route, says that on account of economy, the road was built very light, little ballast being used in many places; rails, on the western half of the road especially, weigh not more than 24 kilograms (52.9 pounds) to the meter, thus making it dangerous for speedy traveling.

"Further," it continues, "the engineers thought it advisable to lay the line on marshy ground instead of on the neighboring highlands, where the ground is solid and firm, and in the near future it will have to be relaid. In some districts, again, a mistake was committed in the choice of the direction of the line. Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia, was left eighty versts (fifty-three miles) on the side, and connected with the railroad by a bad road. Further, in order to foster home trade, the movable supplies and rails were ordered principally from Russian iron works in the Ural districts, and they cost twice as much as if they had been obtained in England. A great deal of material was provided in advance and rotted before it was used.

"The general cost of the Great Siberian Railroad is estimated to be 350,000,000 rubles, ($180,250,000,) including 118,000,000 rubles ($60,770,000) for the construction of the Amur line from Stretinsk to Khabarofsk, which project has been changed by the building of the Manchurian line. The last will cost 100,000,000 rubles ($51,500,000.) It is true that the Manchurian Railroad is constructed by a joint stock company, but as most of the shares are in Government hands, the greater part of the money must come from the Government Treasury.

"The cost of one mile of railroad is calculated at about 45,000 rubles ($18,025) for the West Siberian division; 50,000 rubles ($25,750) for the Trans-Baikal and Ussurian line. The construction of the railroad in North America under similar circumstances cost a great deal less than the above-mentioned sums, and yet these are calculated for 1891. The real cost will be probably increased to about 40,000,000 rubles ($20,600,000) more, or 67,000 rubles ($34,505) per mile, for the Trans-Baikal line.

"It is asked, 'What international influence will the Siberian Railroad have?' When the Manchurian line, which is about 200 miles long, is finished, the distance from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur will be 8,778 versts, (5,819 miles;) from Berlin, 9,550 versts, (6,331 miles;) from Paris, 10,650 versts, (7,060 miles.) This distance could have been traversed in one week, but such speed is impossible on the Siberian line at the present time. At a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, it will take two weeks to traverse the distance between London, Paris, and Berlin to Port Arthur or Vladivostock. When the road is improved, this can be shortened to about eleven days. As soon as the road is finished, it will be the shortest route between Europe and the Far East; from Paris, one will be able to go to the capital of Japan—Yokohama—in seventeen days. At present there are two ways of communication between Europe and the Far East—west, by way of Canada; east, by the Suez Canal. The first takes twenty-five days, the last thirty-four days. The center of Oriental trade—Hongkong—will be reached in twenty days, while at present it takes twenty-five days by the way of Suez and thirty-four days by the way of America.

"Not only will travelling by way of Siberia be quicker, but it will also be cheaper. The fare now from London or Paris to the ports of the Far East is, first class, 1,800f. to 1,840f., ($367 to $375,) while in Russia, thanks to the lowered passenger tariff on great distances, one will be able to travel from the German frontier to Port Arthur or Vladivostock for 107 rubles, or 285f., ($57,) in first-class accommodations, and with a special train one will be enabled to travel from Russia to the Far East for 450f. ($88.) The total cost of traveling from the West to the furthest point in the East will not be more than 800f. or 950f. ($174 or $183)—less than half what it is at the present time.

"Some are of the opinion that it will be very uncomfortable to sit in the car for two whole weeks, but everything that can add to the comfort and welfare of the passenger will be provided in the special Siberian trains that will leave Paris weekly. These trains will be styled "Extra Far East." There will be library, dining, bathing, and gymnasium cars. Certainly, traveling with such comforts ought not to be more tedious than a long voyage by sea.

"As for the transportation of freight, the cost of transportation is more important than the time it takes. In this respect the Siberian Railroad will not be able to compete with the sea. In 1897 the cost of transporting freight from Shanghai to London was 47.3f. ($9.12) per ton; in February, 1898, the understanding between the steamship companies was broken up, and the tariff fell to 28f. ($5.60.) Although such low rates for transportation cannot continue long, and even if it reaches the normal sum of 40f. ($7.72) per ton, the Siberian Railroad will not be able to attract to itself the freight-carrying trade, for in order to do so it will have to take not more than one four-hundredth of a copeck per pood for each verst, and with such a tariff no railroad can cover its running expenses.

"Thus we cannot expect to have the freight-carrying trade between China and Western Europe, but the trade the Siberian Railroad will develop between China and Russia is quite another thing. Of the total sum of Chinese foreign trade, amounting to 1,375,000,000f., ($265,375,000,) Russia has 5 per cent.; the Siberian Railroad will undoubtedly increase this proportion. For the rest of Europe the Siberian line will be of great importance as a means of quick and cheap passenger and mail communication between the different points of the Old and New World, which alone is sufficient to make it play a great rôle in international affairs."

BRYAN OPPOSES FREE WOOL?

Said to Have Given Assurances that in One Respect He Is a Protectionist.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In its weekly review of the wool market, The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say:

"Utah correspondents of Boston wool houses say that they have received personal assurances from William Jennings Bryan that if elected President he will retain a protective duty on wool, having changed his mind on free wool."

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—William J. Bryan passed through the city to-day on his way to St. Louis. His tour includes speeches in St. Louis, Frankfort, Ky.; Cincinnati, and the Atlantic and New England States, and will not be finished until Feb. 3.

Political intimates, when asked concerning his reported change of opinion on the question of free wool, said they could not speak with authority, but nothing Col. Bryan had said indicated that attitude, and they doubted the correctness of the report.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—The general impression here is that W. J. Bryan is misquoted by the Utah correspondent of The Commercial Bulletin on the subject of free wool. At the Jacksonian banquet held here last Monday night, which was generally accepted as the real opening of Bryan's campaign for the Presidential nomination this year, he was very guarded in his statements, and gave out a brief extract of his speech to the press in which no mention whatever was made of protection. This speech dealt only with the money question, the trusts, and imperialism. If Mr. Bryan has changed his views on the tariff no one in Omaha can be found who knows it.

BRYAN ON KENTUCKY CONTESTS

Believes the Salvation of the Democratic Party Depends on the Abandonment of Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The Louisville Evening Post to-day confirms its story that William Jennings Bryan has advised the dropping of the contests for State offices. The Goebel Democrats continue their denials that Mr. Bryan made any such statement as alleged, but The Post prints the following as the concluding paragraph of Bryan's letter to Mr. Blackburn, who is now in Washington with the letter in his possession:

"It appears to me that the action of the Democrats in Kentucky is without precedent. The Republicans have been given the certificates and it would appear to an outsider that the best interests of the Democratic Party demand that the Republicans be allowed to serve out the full terms of the State offices. In fact, I believe the salvation of the party to a certain extent depends upon the abandonment by the Democrats of the contest proceedings."

HEARINGS WILL BEGIN MONDAY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 12.—The Goebel-Taylor and Breckham-Marshall contest committees will each hold meetings to-morrow, at which they will arrange for the trial of the contests. The hearing of evidence will begin Monday. About 5,000 witnesses are expected. The arrival of about fifty men from Eastern Kentucky to-night created a big stir in Goebel circles, when it was charged that the new arrivals were militiamen in citizens' clothes. In Republican circles this was laughed at, and it is claimed they are a few of the hundreds of Taylor witnesses who have been summoned here to give testimony in behalf of the contestees.

The Republican leaders insist on the claim that the contestants for State offices must receive a majority in each branch of the Legislature instead of a majority of a joint assembly, as claimed by the Democrats, and this is another of the questions which may have to go to the courts. If the Republican contention is sustained it is admitted Goebel would be in exceedingly close lines in the Senate. The latest poll of that body by the Republicans is that it contains at least five anti-Goebel Democrats, and Senator Hill (Dem.) is ill at home, with little prospect of getting here during the session. With Hill and Goebel not voting the Goebel Senators under these circumstances would be in a minority.

The Goebel leaders late to-night claim telegraphic advices from counties in the eastern part of the State that military companies in that section are being equipped to come to Frankfort next week. Both branches of the Legislature held quiet sessions to-day, and the House adjourned until Monday. The only thing done in either branch which had any bearing on the contests was in the Senate, where the resolution charging John H. Whallen and Charles Ryan with contempt, in offering to bribe Senator Harrel, was adopted as amended in the House. The amendment concurred in directs the Speakers of the two houses to name two Democrats and one Republican each on the joint committee which is to conduct the investigation. These committees have not been named.

The Franklin County Grand Jury, which has also been investigating the alleged bribery matter, continues to have before it as witnesses persons who were prominent in the late campaign, and as yet none of the matters which have been included in the wide scope of its investigation has been reported on.

HANNA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Comes with Other Republicans to Open National Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—United States Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Congressman Charles Dick, Secretary of the National Committee; Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Chairman of the National Sub-Committee on Preliminary Convention Arrangements, and Senator Scott of West Virginia, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, and Richard Kerens of Missouri, members of the sub-committee, whose vote gave the convention of 1900 to Philadelphia, arrived to-night. Their coming marks the formal opening of the Presidential campaign.

The sub-committee will open National headquarters and the machinery will be started. The members of the committee will visit the export exposition grounds to-morrow and inspect the auditorium of the National Convention. They will confer upon the preliminary work with the Citizens' Republican National Convention Association, which brought the big political meeting here.

All of the National Committeemen refrained from any discussion of the National political situation, except in declaring that the renomination of President McKinley is assured. They will probably remain in Philadelphia over Sunday.

For Democratic National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The citizens of this city who are endeavoring to secure the next National Democratic Convention have thus far subscribed $10,000 to the guarantee fund.

MIDNIGHT TENEMENT FIRE.

Alderman Burrell shortly before midnight last night discovered fire in the cellar of the five-story double tenement at 1,720 Second Avenue, which is occupied by twenty families. He quickly turned in an alarm, and then returned to the house.

The members of Truck Company No. 13 were at the scene in a few minutes, and while some fought the flames others entered the building and aroused the occupants. Many of the women became badly scared, and were carried to the street.

Soon after the arrival of Truck No. 13 other companies arrived and the flames were easily put out. The smoke made its way to every floor and made it difficult for the tenants to find the stairs.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball.
Madison Square Garden, Monday, January 15.—Adv.

MOB ST. LOUIS ALDERMEN

Enraged Citizens Threaten Officials with Violence.

ROW IS OVER CITY LIGHTING

Delay in Letting Contracts Calls Out the Protest, Which Ends in Securing the Desired Result.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—When several hundred citizens demanded admittance to the House of Delegates to-day to protest against the action of that body in refusing to pass bills for lighting the city institutions, the delegates concluded it would not be wise to admit them. When the visitors insisted the delegates locked the doors.

The more hot-headed of the citizens attempted to force an entrance. Sergeant at Arms Weeke drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to enter. He was seized and prevented from carrying out his threat, while delegates inside helped to keep the mob out.

The mob then made another onslaught. This time Weeke, Delegate Robertson, and Clerk Judy showed fight, while half a dozen other delegates back in the office, armed and ready for battle, were prepared to oust those who broke through the wedge. A third attempt was also repulsed.

Albert Life, the house page, who was sent out on an errand, was knocked down. Enraged by this, Delegate Albright rushed out, exclaiming: "Give me a gun and I'll shoot the man who struck that boy!"

Some one in the crowd attempted to lasso Albright, while all shouted: "That's right! Lynch him! Hang him!"

Albright fled into the clerk's office, quickly dragging the rope after him, safe out of harm's way.

Edward Wyman was attacked by one of the delegates. Wyman thrashed his assailant, who succeeded in covering up his identity by fleeing into the chamber. By this time the mix-up in the corridor was general. Everybody seemed to be taking a hand in the fight. Some one telephoned a riot call to the Four Courts. Ex-Gov. Stanard elbowed his way through the crowd, and pleaded with them for the sake of the fair name of the city not to resort to mob violence. His counsel and the prompt arrival of the bluecoats calmed the crowd.

Meantime the delegates resolved themselves into a committee of the whole. After much insistence a select committee of the citizens' delegation was allowed on the floor, ex-Gov. Stanard being escorted in by a policeman, by whose side he sat during the proceedings. The resolutions demanding that the house pass the bills at once were read.

Awed by the demonstration, and realizing that a lynching probably would follow their further refusal to take action, the delegates showed the white feather and all voted to pass the bills on first reading. In further response to the committee's demands the House unanimously promised to rush the bills through finally Monday, the earliest date possible.

Mayor Ziegenhein was one of the frightened spectators of the proceedings. His office is on the second floor of the City Hall, while the house chamber is only a short distance away. He heard of threats of violence made on him, knew that he had been burned in effigy, and understood that it would not take much to arouse the indignation of the crowd to extreme measures, so he took no chances and engaged a bodyguard to escort him to the house chamber.

THE WRECK IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Little Hope of Saving Unknown Steamer or Survivors, If Any Exist—Gale Is Raging.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The identity and character of the steamer wrecked on a reef in St. Mary's Bay are still matters of conjecture. The theory that she is an oil tanker is weakened by the fact that she is afire aft and has not exploded. The belief that she is a passenger steamer is strengthened by the fact there are a large number of ship's boats adrift in the bay.

The vessel is a two-master and a complete wreck. She is of nearly 3,000 tons, and probably carried a crew of sixty. She went ashore before daybreak on Thursday, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, and all the occupants apparently perishing.

The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene, they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely and the fore part under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze.

At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until about 2 o'clock P. M., when they were washed overboard and drowned. The bridge being carried away, the survivor soon afterward left the rigging, swam to the rocks, and twice endeavored to get a footing. Falling in this, he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night.

Many dead bodies are visible tossing in the surf. Two of them were thrown up in a cove, but cannot be reached owing to the heavy sea. One is thought to be the body of a woman.

Boats and other wreckage are strewn among the rocks for miles. Yesterday (Friday) was more stormy than the day before, and it was impossible to reach the wreck, which has gone to pieces to such an extent that it has sunk beneath the waves. A severe gale is raging to-night, which is likely to reduce her to fragments.

The Wreck Commissioner hopes to be able to obtain her name to-day. Residents along the shore made every possible effort to rescue the survivor in the rigging, but, lacking proper outfits, they were unable to succeed.

There is not the slightest prospect that any soul on board escaped death, as the intense midwinter cold would kill any who escaped drowning.

A messenger who has just arrived from Peter's River reports that a trunk filled with women's clothing has been washed ashore there, as well as a garment which is either a waterproof cape, such as would be used by a woman, or a man's overcoat. Near-by was found some underwear, evidently a man's, marked with the initials "J. J." This seems to indicate that the ship had passengers.

The Colonial cruiser Fiona Bay and the steamer Kite will be sent as soon as possible to try to save the survivors, if any remain, but, even by leaving to-night, no steamer can reach St. Mary's Bay before late to-morrow.

It is presumed that the steamer took fire at sea, and that the Captain, in trying to run her to land, lost his bearings during a snowstorm.

LAWTON FUND EXCEEDS $80,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Corbin announced to-day that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund had reached the handsome figure of $80,101, being an increase of nearly $8,000 since the last report. This morning's subscriptions included one of $0,595 from the members of the Union League Club of New York, which is in addition to subscriptions sent to Washington direct by members of the club, amounting to $10,222.

New Jersey Centenarian Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Jan. 12.—Columbus Drake, the oldest resident of Monmouth County, died at his home in this township last night. He was 100 years and 11 days old. His death was caused by the breaking down of his system by old age. Mr. Drake was hale and hearty until a short time ago, and for several years had lived in hope that he would pass the century mark. He was born in Ireland Jan. 1, 1800. He has been a resident of this county since 1852. He was never married. He lived with his sister, who is herself nearing the century mark.

PROF. MORRISON IN JAIL

Charge of Murder Made Against Mount Vernon Wife Slayer.

Serving of Warrant a Fiasco from a Spectacular Standpoint—Prisoner a Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 12.—Prof. Alfred Morrison, linguist, somnambulist and bigamist, who on the night of Dec. 28 shot and killed his wife in their room at 235 South Tenth Avenue while under the influence of an alleged attack of somnambulism and who was subsequently exonerated by the Coroner, is now a prisoner in the Westchester County Jail charged with deliberate murder. He was arrested at his boarding house, 7 Rich Avenue, shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Chief of Police Foley, the application made before City Judge Adam Schatz being based on information and belief.

The Chief of Police supported his application for a warrant with nine affidavits signed by the following witnesses: Mrs. A. W. Wells of 243 South Tenth Avenue, Michael Subitzky, Mrs. Michael Subitzky, Mrs. Stevens, Elias Reyman, Dr. Isaac W. Ferris, Dr. P. W. Shipman, all of Mount Vernon; Mrs. O'Neill of Port Jervis, and Mrs. Elmira Ellenberger of Middletown. The first four were near neighbors of the Morrisons on South Tenth Avenue.

Mrs. Wells was the first person to arrive at the Morrison home after Morrison had fired the fatal bullet. The Subitzkys followed her within a few minutes. Elias Reyman is the eleven-year-old boy who was the last person with the family before the shooting occurred. Mrs. O'Neill is the niece and Mrs. Ellenberger the sister of the victim of Morrison's shot.

Dr. Ferris arrived at the house within a half hour after the shooting, and was the first physician on the scene. Dr. Shipman arrived at the house two hours after the shooting. These witnesses are but a small proportion of the number whose affidavits have been secured by District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County, but on the testimony of these alone the District Attorney asserts with confidence that he can secure the conviction of the prisoner for murder. It is a fact much commented on in connection with this case that of these nine witnesses only one, Dr. Shipman, was called to testify in the Coroner's investigation.

MORRISON APPEARS COMPOSED.

Morrison, who since the county officials began a thorough investigation of the affair, has wept and raved in his room, guarded constantly by a policeman, until it became publicly understood that he was on the verge of insanity, submitted to arrest today with one final spasm of nervousness, and then went through the ordeal of arraignment in court before a throng of curious spectators with almost perfect composure. Upon being led up the stairs to the City Court Building by two detectives, after having been brought from his home in a carriage, he bore himself with a surprising degree of nonchalance, even stopping to shake hands with several acquaintances.

When led to the bar he gave the appearance of an ordinary workingman of average intelligence such as have been led to the bar and charged with murder in thousands of cases. The hundreds of spectators who crowded the courtroom almost to suffocation and overflowed into the street were visibly disappointed in the appearance and deportment of the man. They saw a dull-eyed man of medium height and build with a dull countenance, Teutonic in its mold rather than Gaelic, and a shuffling, phlegmatic gait.

"Why, he looks like a man who would kill his wife with an axe and box the body in a trunk," was the comment of several Mount Vernon psychologists, and this was the general opinion.

The arrest and hearing which had been looked forward to with breathless interest by a large part of the male population of this city ever since the case was made public was a complete fiasco from a spectacular standpoint. District Attorney Andrews, who has been working on the case for three days, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and immediately resumed his labors, assisted by Chief of Police Foley and his entire force. The city was in a state of suppressed excitement and expectation all day over the prospective arrest.

It had been given out that the denouement of the drama would take place about 2 o'clock, and from that time until sundown crowds were surging in and out of the City Court Building in expectation of seeing the strange dreamer they have been reading and hearing so much about for a week. At the house where Morrison has been staying since the tragedy there was another big crowd watching for Morrison to be brought out. It was believed every move in the proceedings after the warrant had once been served would be full of highly dramatic situations.

The authorities had arranged that the warrant charging Morrison with murder would be applied for by Mrs. Harry C. Ellenberger of Middletown, a sister of the dead woman. Notwithstanding a report while Mrs. Ellenberger had, in which her dead sister appeared and told her that Morrison did not kill her intentionally, Mrs. Ellenberger had determined to prosecute her brother-in-law for murder and agreed to be here at 1 o'clock this afternoon to swear out the warrant for his arrest. Until that hour the District Attorney and Chief of Police were busy securing more witnesses in the case.

Everything was in readiness at 1 o'clock for Mrs. Ellenberger's arrival. City Judge Schatz was on the bench prepared to consider the application, which he had been notified would be made to him. The train which was to bring Mrs. Ellenberger arrived, but she was not on board. Another train arrived with the same result. The citizens were becoming impatient.

The District Attorney and Chief Foley put their heads together and decided that they would secure a warrant at all hazards. The Chief agreed to act as complainant in the case, basing his application on affidavits of witnesses. As many of these witnesses as possible were gathered together and the officials pushed their way through a surging mass of waiting spectators into the City Court building at 3 o'clock and submitted the affidavits to Judge Schatz.

Every seat in the courtroom had been filled long before this hour. Several women were in the expectant audience. A great crowd waited down below in the street at the entrance to the Court House, having chosen this spot as likely to afford the best view of Morrison when he should arrive. The city and county officials and as many witnesses as could be hastily summoned gathered in the Judge's private office. Then followed a tiresome wait of an hour. Although neither Mrs. Ellenberger nor Mrs. O'Neill arrived, their affidavits were on hand, having been sworn to at Middletown and Port Jervis, respectively. The other women witnesses named above arrived and served to stimulate the general interest and expectation.

At last the warrant was issued, and Detectives Grant and Lynch slipped out of the courtroom with it. Arriving at the Rich Avenue house in a carriage, the detectives were at once recognized by the crowds of the curious who had been waiting in the cold for hours, expecting to see some highly sensational developments. The detectives went at once to Morrison's room, where he was abruptly told what was wanted of him.

Morrison cried and raved for a moment, and, throwing his arms around Detective Grant's neck, begged his protection. The detective told him that there was no time to be wasted. The man then gathered himself together, put on his overcoat, bade good-by to his aunt, Mrs. Cohen, and to his friend, Mrs. Allien, with whom he has been stopping, lit a fresh cigarette and walked quietly out to the carriage with the officers.

JAM ABOUT COURT HOUSE.

The approach of the carriage to the city Court House was the signal for a tremendous jam of spectators around the entrance to that building, which required nearly the entire police force to regulate and make a way through for the vehicle. Morrison alighted from the carriage without assistance, and making his way up the stairs, shook hands cordially with several acquaintances in the wall of spectators lining the way.

As much of Mount Vernon's population as had not squeezed into the little courtroom fell in behind the prisoner and struggled up the stairs as far as possible. Morrison was ushered into Judge Schatz's private room, where he was met by his counsel, ex-Judge George C. Appell. Shortly after 5 o'clock he was ushered into the courtroom and stood before the bar.

He held his hat in one hand and an unlighted cigarette in the other. He appeared the least concerned of any one and seemed not the least "broken up," as it was thought by the public that he would be. A casual spectator happening in might have taken him for a small delicatessen dealer being arraigned for violation of the Sunday law. He had something of the appearance of a man who had been up all night, but gave not the slightest evidence of insanity.

Court Clerk Collins read the warrant, which was in elongated phraseology, and in which Jeremiah C. Foley, Chief of Police, &c., deposed that upon information and belief Alfred Morrison, alias Frederick Gordon, did on Dec. 28 unlawfully, willfully, and with deliberate and premeditated design effect the death of one Alida Morrison.

Morrison paid but indifferent attention to the reading of the document, although occasionally he shook his head positively, then spoke to his counsel, Judge Appell. The latter waived the right to hear the public reading of the affidavits on which the warrant was based.

REFUSES PRISONER'S DISCHARGE.

Judge Appell, addressing the court, then said that the depositions and other papers in the case did not show that any crime had been committed, or if any crime had been committed, there was nothing to show that his client committed it. He therefore moved that the prisoner be discharged. Judge Schatz denied the motion.

Judge Appell then said he would waive examination. The prisoner was committed to the custody of the Sheriff to be held without bail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Morrison displayed no emotion of any kind during these proceedings, and quietly walked away with the detectives. He was taken in a carriage back to his rooms, where he secured some clothes, and left on the 6:45 o'clock train for White Plains. The trip was without incident, and he was committed to the county jail.

Judge Schatz refused to make public the affidavits upon which the warrant for Morrison's arrest was issued. It was learned from District Attorney Andrews and Chief Foley, however, that evidence considered almost absolutely conclusive of the man's guilt has been secured. In her affidavit, Mrs. Wells says among other things that when she arrived at the Morrison house after the shooting she overheard Morrison tell his wife that she should say that the shooting was accidental and that he had had a dream about burglars being in the house. According to Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Morrison admitted that her husband had concocted the theory of the accidental shooting.

Mrs. Wells also swears she observed powder stains on Mrs. Morrison's dress at the point where the bullet had entered. This completely upsets, it is said, the story of both Morrison and his victim that he fired the shot at imaginary burglars while he was lying in bed, and that she standing in the room received the bullet. Mrs. Wells's evidence makes it certain, it is declared, that the bullet was fired while the revolver was held close to her body.

This last part of Mrs. Wells's evidence was given late this afternoon in the form of a supplementary affidavit, and took the police completely by surprise. The dead woman's clothes will be secured at once and thoroughly examined. Michael Subitzky, another witness, swears that he also heard Morrison coach his wife to tell his story of the shooting.

LABOR'S DEMANDS IN BOSTON.

Mayor Hart Rebuffs a Delegation from the Central Union Which Asks Many Things.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Mayor Hart was waited upon to-day by J. J. Driscoll and a delegation from the Central Labor Union, who came to demand numerous things, and he gave them a decided set-back. Mr. Driscoll informed the Mayor at the outset that the committee represented 80,000 organized workers. He requested that the eight-hour law be enforced, and he also requested that mechanics in the employ of the city be required to work only between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. He asked that all the municipal plants now in operation be continued, and especially the repairs division and the electrical construction division.

Mr. Driscoll also desired that when men employed by the city were to be laid off preference in retaining men should be given to members of labor unions. He asked that if members of organized labor were discharged for cause a hearing be given by the Mayor on the facts, and the discharged men restored to duty if the charges were not proved. An earnest protest was made against the laving off of union men and the retention of non-union men. Mr. Driscoll asked that in making contracts a stipulation be made that union men only be employed.

When he had finished he asked when he might expect a written reply.

Mayor Hart replied: "I shall not write to you at all."

"When shall we call on you for an answer?" Mr. Driscoll asked.

"You need not call," Mayor Hart responded. "I shall try to run the city in the best manner possible for all the citizens, and if anything I may do will be of any benefit to your organizations, so much the better for them. You need not call for any answer to the questions you have put today."

Mr. Driscoll started to say something else, but the Mayor declared that it was unnecessary to go into the matter any further.

The men were very angry when they went away, but they declined to be interviewed. "The public will hear from us," they said, "through the press after we report on Sunday to our organization."

COAL CONSPIRACY IS CHARGED.

Kentucky Railroad Commission Threatens to Punish Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—The State Railroad Commission is threatening to punish the railroads for a combine to keep up the price of coal. General Freight Agent Bower of the Illinois Central and Traffic Manager Graham of the Louisville and Nashville, were before the board to-day. Both have heavy coal traffic.

Mr. Bower knew of no combine or discrimination against Kentucky coal. Mr. Graham said there was no combine. His company, he admitted, was the selling agent for certain companies. He said there was no rebate on Kentucky coal, but that a rebate of 30 per cent. was allowed on the product of Virginia and certain other foreign mines provided the fuel was used in Kentucky for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Graham was excused till Friday next, when he will be prepared to give fuller information.

LIMIT FOR FLAT BUILDINGS.

Chicago Alderman's Proposition Is Favorably Received.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Alderman Griffith's proposition to limit the height of flat buildings to four stories is received favorably by many other members of the Council. The representative of the Twenty-fifth Ward has come to the conclusion that the great apartment buildings have become a bane to the residence districts of the city, and will attack them in an ordinance which he will introduce next Monday night.

Al

British rule, which is an unpardonable sin in England.

He sharply criticised the manner in which the English obtained possession of the Kimberley diamond fields, and attributed all her interference in the Transvaal and Orange Free State affairs to greed and rapacity. Other claims made by the English were only excuses.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

British Societies Here Send Out Appeals for Funds.

The British societies in the United States have determined to demonstrate their loyalty to their mother country in her present difficulties by raising as large a fund as they can to supplement that which is being raised at the Mansion House, London, for the widows and orphans of soldiers lost in the Transvaal war. The St. George Society has issued through its President, George Gray Ward, a circular letter in the matter, and the Sons of St. George, who have lodges in various parts of the country, have done likewise. St. David's Society is also interested in the work.

Thus far, it is said, $51,000 has been raised in Chicago, and about $10,000 has been collected from various sources in New Jersey. It is estimated that the response which will be received through various channels will bring the total to at least $250,000.

The Queen to Act as Patroness.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 12.—Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the Queen's private secretary, cabled to Lord Minto to-day stating that her Majesty would be pleased to become patroness of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association for the Canadian soldiers invalided in the war in South Africa.

MR. HAY MAY NOT BE RECEIVED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—With reference to a Washington report, cabled here, that the Boers will refuse to receive Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, now on his way to his post, on account of the fact that he "was in constant communication" with the British Foreign Office while in London, a correspondent is informed that Mr. Hay's communication with the Foreign Office consisted of a social call on Lord Salisbury, which lasted only a few minutes, and was undertaken purely because, as a son of the United States Secretary of State and a former Ambassador at London, he desired to personally pay his father's compliments to the Premier.

A correspondent is officially informed that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Hay did not discuss Transvaal matters.

In reply to a telegram, Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, wires from Brussels:

"I see no reason why the Transvaal Government should not recognize Mr. Hay as the representative of the United States. I am unable to say more, as communication with my Government is cut off."

LONDON CHEERS VOLUNTEERS.

Scenes of Great Enthusiasm Follow Services for Them in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Remarkable scenes of patriotism were witnessed in London last evening after a short service held for the volunteers in St. Paul's Cathedral. The vast audience was slow to disperse. Ladies stood upon the chairs beckoning and calling to brothers, sons, and friends in the ranks, the latter signaling back.

A scene of great animation ensued. The organist introduced a few bars of the national anthem in concluding the voluntary. The effect of this was magical. First the volunteers and then the congregation took up the strains, and the vast cathedral was filled with enthusiastic song.

These demonstrations were renewed by immense crowds outside. St. Paul's Churchyard and Ludgate Hill were black with people, and it was impossible for the volunteers to march. Individual members were pulled out of the ranks by their friends and admirers, who raised them on their shoulders, and thus carried them down Fleet Street to the Temple. Those who escaped hoisting proceeded slowly, surrounded by clinging women.

Afterward, at the various theatres where the men were entertained, and yet later on returning to barracks, these scenes were renewed, and the streets were filled until midnight with cheering people.

Mr. Reginald Wynne, Chief of the Yeomanry recruiting office, says he has received numerous offers of service made by Americans. Only British subjects are allowed to join. Consequently, he says, the report that several American Rough Riders have enlisted in the Yeomanry is incorrect. Some Britishers, however, who are alleged to have seen service in the American Army in Cuba have been accepted.

The Duke of Marlborough has been accepted by the War Office for service in the yeomanry.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued telegrams from Ceylon showing that the Legislative Council of the colony has voted to send 125 mounted armed men to South Africa.

There was a unique and interesting ceremony at the Guildhall to-day, when 500 of the City of London Imperial Volunteers received their kits and the freedom of the city. The big crowds in the city cheered the arriving volunteers, each of whom received a parchment certificate of the freedom, inclosed in a neat blue case. The ceremonial admitting the officers, this afternoon, was more elaborate.

It occurred in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, the Councillors, and the Duke of Cambridge. This portion of the regiment, which sails to-morrow, will attend a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral to-night, and will afterward be entertained at supper by the benchers of the Inner Temple.

BOER ARMY IS 100,000 STRONG.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—An apparently well-informed correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer strength, originally 83,000 men, is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting forces may be estimated fairly at 100,000 men and 206 guns. The Boers are not compelled to guard their communications. Their grass is good, the crops are growing, vegetables, cattle, and sheep are plenty, and game is abundant."

RIGHT OF SEARCH MAINTAINED.

Report that Great Britain Has Agreed to Abandon It Proves to be Entirely Erroneous.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Inquiries made this afternoon by the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, regarding the disposition of the Beatrice's American cargo, resulted in nothing definite, no further information having been received on this matter.

Varying interpretations are placed on the Government's decision on the subject of contraband, but it is learned that the reports that Great Britain gives up logical rights of search and depends entirely upon ships' manifests are incorrect.

In spite of cabled denials, all the American goods except the Beatrice's have been released.

The Foreign Office is fully under the impression that its note to Mr. Choate decided the broad question of contraband.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Hay read the reply of the British Government to our representations regarding the flour seizure in Delagoa Bay. Members of the Cabinet, after the meeting, said that the British answer was entirely satisfactory to this Government. The several resolutions of inquiry as to the conduct of the war which have been introduced in both houses of Congress were discussed, and the statement was made that full and complete information would be furnished on all of the matters covered at the earliest day possible.

GERMANY STILL DISSATISFIED.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—There is still great dissatisfaction in Germany at Great Britain's long delay in releasing the Bundesrath and in sending a formal answer to Germany's protest. A high official at the Foreign Office voiced the foregoing sentiment when questioned on the subject to-day, adding:

"Apparently the London Government has tried to expedite matters, but the Durban authorities are unduly slow, seeming to be determined to open the last box of the Bundesrath's cargo in order to avoid an admission of error."

The semi-official Norddeutsche Gazette says the Government has decided that it would not be compatible with strict neutrality to allow war materials to be sent from Germany either to Great Britain or to the Transvaal, and therefore, when it was reported that Herr Krupp was making steel shells for Great Britain, the firm was promptly requested to stop any intended dispatch of arms, guns, ammunition, or other war munitions to either belligerents.

The German diamond industry is being seriously injured by the war. In Hanau four large diamond cutting establishments have been closed.

THE MODDER RIVER FIGHT

Correspondents Describe Methuen's Fierce Onslaught.

FINE STRATEGY OF THE BOERS

Deadliness of the Rifle and Artillery Fire Which the British Faced—Percentage of Loss Large.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—British war correspondents are pouring in by means of the mails columns of descriptions of the operations in South Africa. Those recently printed refer chiefly to the battles of Graspan and Modder River, for it is yet too early for the publication of full accounts of Buller's defeat at Colenso. The Times's correspondent at Modder River has written a graphic account of the long, fierce battle that takes its name from that stream.

"For the whole of the day," he writes, "the Guards Brigade lay on the open veldt in a heat that was actually 110 degrees in the shade at midday. Meanwhile, the left flank had not been idle, and after the General had personally led them to the summit of a slight rise that commanded the only possible means of crossing the river—the dam that had been built to turn the Modder River into an ornamental water for the picnics of the Kimberley excursionists—they moved in échelon toward the edge of the river bank on the enemy's extreme left.

"That it could even be attempted to cross the river sliding sideways through the rush of water over the paddles along a rickety iron bar, one by one, clinging to the short support, in full view of the opposite shore, was an act of reckless heroism against which even the wary Cronje had not provided. This, however, is what was actually done, and it would be difficult to find a parallel for the stubborn pluck of the men who accompanied Col. Barter across the 200 yards of dam and weir. One by one some succeeded in crossed. Then a detachment of the Royal Engineers, showing how well they could take their part in the forefront of the fighting line, followed them, after that some more of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Little by little a force was collected which cleared several of the nearest houses on the right and effected an occupation of an irrigation patch from which they were never dislodged.

"To fight for thirteen hours is an ordeal that in any kind of warfare would be a terrible strain, but, out on the treeless veldt with the thermometer at the degree above mentioned, the exhaustion suffered by our men was so great that in hundreds of cases men and officers alike slept as they lay in the scrub, careless of the shell and rifle fire that surged over them. To provide them with food was impossible, to bring a water cart on to the field—as the Coldstream Guards found by bitter experience—was only tempting men to expose themselves to death, rushing for the water at all hazards, and leaving the cover, such as it was, afforded by the nine or ten inch growth of mimosa scrub.

"Early in the afternoon the General was shot through the thigh, and for some time the two brigades, in the absence of orders, were compelled to act independently of each other, the only communication being a warning to the Ninth Brigade not to fire upon the First, of which there was some danger.

STRATEGY OF THE BOERS.

"The magnificent manner in which the Boers had realized and augmented the strength of the position, the success with which they had kept their works and disposition secret until the crucial moment, the feint on the extreme right, by which they drew off the entire artillery strength of our force from their main position, and the astonishing accuracy of their picked shots at the longest ranges should all be remembered to the credit of their Generals. But it was in the material which formed the commandos that they failed. They could not do more than they actually did with the men under their command. Already jealousies had sprung up between the Generals, each accused each other of cowardice, and the threat of physical force had, if rumors were true, to be held over them more than once.

"The one-pound Maxim gun was the most effective weapon used by the Boers. The five or six shots fired in one second while the gun was traversed had more moral effect than the steady discharge of shrapnel from the ordinary fifteen-pounder at half-minute intervals. One man not far from me had both thighs blown off as he sat by one of these little shells landing on the ground between them, but there is no question that the moral effect was as a rule greater than the practical results. No gun was more cordially disliked by our men than this new weapon, that was usually christened 'Bong-bong-bong,' the patent of which in 1892 was offered to and declined by our Government."

Of the lessons to be learned from Modder River this correspondent says:

"It will be impossible in any future war for the officers to retain their swords, and it will be worth while for the War Office to construct some light carbine that may be carried by them instead of the weighty rifle served out to the men."

The scene after the battle is thus described by the same writer:

"Most people who have staid at Kimberley know of Modder River as a recreation ground, only thinking of it, in fact, much as London regards Maidenhead. Never has it been anything but a frivolous little patch in the heart of the veldt. The punishment for its giddiness has been sudden and extraordinary. The place is deserted, the walls and roofs perforated like a colander, the water, churned and befouled by 10,000 animals, rolls over and over the dead that were hurriedly thrown into its eddying hollows with a weight attached that has in many cases proved insufficient. The bridge lies on its ruined piers, a twisted length of scrap iron, and the dead horses fill every nook in the riverside woods.

MISSILES DESTROY A CHAPEL.

"The chapel with its little wooden cross near the river stood in the thick of the fight, and now lies a crumbling mass of adobe walls, with its shattered earthen altar and the remains of its seats. There is no square rood within this extinct paradise that does not bear witness to the fearful effect of modern weapons."

The conduct of the marines of the Naval Brigade at Graspan is a source of unending praise from all correspondents. The Times representatives at that battle write:

"The Naval Brigade advanced in extended order, but in converging upon the position to be taken they unconsciously found themselves closed in, and in that formation attempted the ascent. The fire directed upon them was terrible, and, distinguished by their swords, the officers were the first to fall. Commander Ethelstan was mortally wounded fifty yards from the first slope, and one by one the rest fell as they advanced, many with two or three bullet wounds. The slaughter was appalling to watch; the gallantry displayed was useless under the pitiless iron hail that was but slightly checked by the redoubled shelling of the reinforced battery. With a cheer the Yorkshire men—by a curious coincidence they had been conveyed from Mauritius by the very men to whose help they now came—ran up, pouring upward a tremendous fusillade toward the crest of the sangar. Of course, they lost heavily, but their open formation and the impossibility of distinguishing officers saved them from the concentrated fire that had deprived the naval detachment of their leaders, and little by little the thin line of khaki crawled up to the top.

"The storming line was now so near the crest that the guns could only be directed upon the Boers enfilading the position from the spurs of the kopje on the left, and almost in a calm Lieut. S. C. Taylor, closely followed by Lieut. Jones of the marines, reached the outer work of the sangar and made their way over.

"In the next half minute fifty men tumbled over and immediately rushed forward to clear the position in the rear. This was, however, stubbornly held for a quarter of an hour, more, perhaps, as a screen than anything else, to cover the retreat of the Boers.

DRIPPING WITH BLOOD.

"Above, the hilltop was almost dripping with blood; not a boulder escaped its splash of crimson, and the innumerable chips of the ironstone blocks indicated the terrific nature of our fire. Most of the dead or wounded Boers were carried off—fifty of the more severely wounded were found in their hospital a quarter of a mile away—but here and there a dead man proved that here the Transvaal had sent its men down for the first time to meet the oncoming column."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent dilates upon the daring of the marines.

"The mariners numbered," he writes, "183, and every man was in the fighting line, four yards apart. The total number hit was 92—exactly 50 per cent. Not a particle of cover was to be had, save three small anthills, and the Boers had accurately measured the ranges of these from their position. One gallant fellow, describing the fire to an officer, said: 'Yes, Sir, the bullets came middling thick,' and while actually making the ascent he remarked to his next man that it was like a 'bloomin' hailstorm.' Each of the three companies had only one officer. Two of those were soon hit, and the commanding officer shot dead. Sergeants at once supplied their places, and of these 70 per cent. were hit! Four bullets went through the clothes and helmet of one officer, and a fifth knocked away the magazine of his rifle. That was 'middling thick,' as Tommy said."

"One detachment of sixteen marines," writes The Standard's correspondent, "who had got round the corner of the kopje away from the others, and were without an officer, were not certain about the order to clear the kopje. But one of the men shouted, 'Let's at the devils!' and they rushed to the top, losing ten out of their number in the ascent."

APPEARANCE OF BOER DEAD.

Julian Ralph, writing for The Daily Mail, says:

"Let me describe the top of one small hill in the Belmont engagement, the one in storming which the brave Grenadiers suffered part of their fearfully heavy loss.

"On this kopje the Boer commander had compelled the poorer men of his commando to live for weeks. I took it that these were men of the servant and the laborer class. Their dead, whose untidy and neglected bodies I saw seated as the British bullets and bayonets found them, confirmed this theory, for they were poorly clad, unshaven, unclean, and hungry-looking. They were of that class of Boer whom James Bryce describes as having started at a seventeen century standard and deteriorated for 300 years. I knew, when I saw such men among the dead, the wounded, and the prisoners, how it could be that white men could misuse the white flag and mock the sacred purpose of the Geneva Cross.

"The food, the dirt, and the extraordinary profusion of cartridges and cartridge wrappings were all mixed together, but the earth and disorder were not so offensive as the grimy, beastly condition of the dead.

"If I could write steadily for a week (and if there were no such strict censorship as fetters me) I could not exhaust the list of peculiarities, eccentricities, anomalies, and novelties of this war waged against us by an undisciplined force of rebels who are soldiers by instinct and farmers or cattle raisers for livelihood. But I could not in all that week state a more astonishing fact than that at some of these battles the better-class Boers have come to battle in their carriages like gentlemen driving to the Derby at home, and, having done their best, have retired in the same way, leaving their vassals to cover their retreat."

CAMP LIFE DESCRIBED.

In a lighter strain The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Frere Camp, under date of Dec. 6, described camp life:

"The tedium of camp life here has been relieved by surprise visits paid to various Dutch farms whose owners have been suspected of complicity in the rising. No looting was allowed, the orders being very strict on this point. Despite, however, the strictness with which these most necessary orders have been carried out, the return of some raiding parties rather resembled a border foray of the olden time. The very 'to commandeer' covers a multitude of petty larcenies. The camp humorists have already renamed the various irregular corps forming the mounted infantry brigade 'Bethune's Buccaneers.' 'Thorneycroft's Insects,' so called from their ubiquitousness, are among the most aptly named. Our latest arrival, the South African Light Horse, who wore cocks' feathers in their smasher hats, have of course been named 'The Cockyolly Birds.'"

From the Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Chronicle comes a grim touch of besieged misery:

"Disheveled women are peering out of their dens in the rocks and holes in the sand. They crawl into the evening light, shaking the dirt from their petticoats and the sand from their back hair. They rub the children's faces round with the tails of their gowns. They tempt scraps of flames to take the chill off the yellow water for the children's tea. After sundown a steady Scotch drizzle settles down upon us."

SIXTY DAYS FOR FLIRTING.

John Fisher Is Sentenced for Spanking to a Strange Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—John Fisher—young, debonair and high-collared—who claims to be the representative of a historical publishing house of New York, is in jail in Camden for trying to flirt on a train near Atlantic City with Miss Lizzie Clark, a demure maid of fifteen, who looks older. Lizzie lives at Dorothy, N. J.

Fisher had been to Tuckahoe, and the train stopped at Winslow on the return journey bound for Camden. Miss Clark was standing on the platform. He thought she smiled. She got on the car and took the front seat. He beat a rag-time refrain. Then he ran his hand through his hair, brushed two specks from his coat, smiled a pensive smile, and took the seat beside Miss Clark and remarked in feeling tones "that it was a fine day."

Hardly were the words uttered when the conductor bore down, attracted by the girl's signals of distress. Fisher was forcibly pulled from hissea t and kept under surveillance until he was delivered to the Camden authorities This is the story he told to Justice Stackhouse at his hearing yesterday, but the Judge did not believe him and he was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

ACCUSE MR. KEATING.

Paving Contractors Allege Bad Treatment and Consult Counsel.

It was learned yesterday that several contractors, who desired to bid on asphalt repaving advertised for by the Department of Highways, felt so much aggrieved over the treatment which they alleged they had received at the hands of Commissioner Keating that they had consulted counsel in reference to the advisability of bringing suit to restrain the awarding of the contracts.

Statements made to Kellogg, Rose & Smith of 120 Broadway, who have been retained by one of the interested parties, were to the effect that Commissioner Keating had refused to accept bids which were in conformity with the specifications. L. Laflin Kellogg, the senior member of the firm, admitted that he had been consulted by a client who felt that he had been badly treated, but he would not say who this client was nor what was the nature of his grievance.

At least one other law firm has been similarly consulted, and the matter was considered so serious that Controller Coler was informed of the alleged irregularity, and warned not to pay any money under the contract until the courts had been invoked for relief.

Commissioner Keating last night said that he had no knowledge of any irregularity in receiving or rejecting bids, and that he welcomed any investigation that might be made.

KILLED HIS BABY SISTER.

Negro Boy, Seven Years Old, Cut Her Head Off with an Axe.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—A negro boy named Frank Hill, aged seven years, instantly killed his half-sister, Mary Banks, aged two and a half years, with an axe near Scottsville Va., Thursday afternoon.

The children were left alone at their home. When their parents returned they found the girl with her head entirely severed from her body near the chimney, lying partly covered by ashes. An inquest was held yesterday, but owing to the culprit's youth he will not be prosecuted.

MRS. BEULAH A. PRICE DEAD.

She Was the Mother-in-Law of Attorney General John W. Griggs.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Beulah A. Price, mother-in-law of Attorney General John W. Griggs, died this afternoon at Mr. Griggs's home, in this city. Mrs. Price was sixty-six years of age. She had been ill for some time. She was a native of Ohio, and came here to her daughter's home several months ago. On account of her mother's illness Mrs. Griggs did not join the Attorney General in Washington this Winter.

Firemen Still in the Hospital.

Three of the twenty firemen who were overcome during the fire in West Fifty-ninth Street Wednesday morning are still at Roosevelt Hospital suffering with burns, inhalation of smoke, and general shock. Capt. Edward Tobin is in a serious condition, pneumonia having set in. The other two men, Patrick Rogan of Engine No. 23 and Patrick J. Clark of Engine No. 40, may be able to leave the hospital in a day or two.

Seaboard Air Line Can Consolidate.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—The bill to give the consent of the State of Virginia to the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line system, which passed the Senate yesterday, passed the House to-day, was signed by the Governor this afternoon, and is now a law.

SENATOR COFFEY ON TRIAL

Replies to Charges of Disloyalty and Accuses Others.

His Counsel Declares that in Many Districts Brooklyn Democratic Leaders Cut Their Ticket.

The trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey, the Democratic leader of the Ninth Assembly District, Brooklyn, on the charges of disloyalty to the Democratic organization, preferred against him by his opponents in his district, was formally begun last night before the special committee of the County Executive Committee, appointed to hear the charges.

The hearing was held in the rooms of the Executive Committee in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square. The hearing was a public one. Ex-Assistant District Attorney John Maguire, Chairman of the committee, presided. The other members of the committee, Senator P. H. McCarren, John J. Clancy, James Regan, and George Lindsey, were all present. Senator Coffey was in attendance, with his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Isaac M. Kapper. Henry Furlong appeared as counsel for the committee.

Mr. Kapper presented statements from John J. Monahan and J. J. McKeon, members of the General Committee from the Ninth District, in which they declared that their names had been attached to the anti-Coffey petition without their consent.

Senator Coffey, through his counsel, denied all of the charges against him. His counsel entered a number of technical objections to the continuance of the proceedings. He contended that the rules of the Executive Committee, under which the hearing was being held, were non-effective, as they had not been filed with the custodian of the public records within three days after the adoption, as provided for by law; that under the primary law the General Committee had no power to punish a member for failing to act with the majority; that the members of the committee appointed to hear the charges were necessarily witnesses for the defense, and so were incompetent to conduct the hearings.

Mr. Kapper said further that according to the primary law support of State and National candidates was the only requisite of loyalty to a party. He said, in effect, that if Senator Coffey had been disloyal there were others present who were "in the same boat." While Senator Coffey's district had run behind 386 votes in the last election, that of Mr. Maguire had run behind 346 votes, that of Mr. Regan 378 votes, that of Mr. Claney 246 votes, and Senator McCarren's district 233 votes. Of the twenty-one districts in the county, he said ten of them had cut the ticket worse than it had been cut in Senator Coffey's district.

"If you exclude these objections," said Mr. Kapper, "it will be at your peril before the courts and before the bar of public opinion. It is a mistake to try to strike down the only Independent Democratic leader of this county."

Mr. Furlong, for the committee, raised a number of technical exceptions to Mr. Kapper's objections.

Mr. Kapper's objections were nally overruled, and the committee decided to adjourn the hearing until this evening, when testimony will be taken.

NAMES OFF THE TICKET.

Republican Club's Contest Settled by Withdrawal as Candidates of Messrs. Smith and Hitchcock.

The contest in the Republican Club which grew out of the nomination of John Sabine Smith for member of the Executive Committee, and which resulted in the nomination of J. F. Hitchcock as an opposing candidate to Mr. Smith, has been practically settled by the withdrawal of both men from the tickets to be voted for next Monday night. The following note, signed by both candidates, was sent to Senator Depew, the President of the club, last night.

"We, the undersigned, having been nominated for the same position on the Executive Committee of the club, and having been represented to us by the Building Committee that a contest at this time might imperil the project of a new clubhouse, and also engender ill-will between some of our members at a time when all should endeavor to promote good fellowship, do hereby withdraw our names from before the club for said office, and respectfully decline the said nomination, and request that you direct that no ballots be cast or counted for us at the coming election."

According to the rules of the club, the withdrawals of candidates must be formally indorsed by the seconders of the nominations. It was said by one of the men who had been instrumental in securing the nomination of Mr. Hitchock that the men who had backed him would not permit him to retire from the contest simultaneously with Mr. Smith. On the other hand, the same man said, Mr. Smith's withdrawal would be followed by that of Mr. Hitchcock, but the indorsers of the latter would insist on Mr. Smith declining the nomination as a preliminary to the restoration of harmony. Unless this could be done, it was said, there would be a contest at the election.

CLUB'S NEW JERSEY NIGHT.

Republicans Honor the Officials of the Neighbor State—Gov. Voorhees on Industrial Combinations.

A dinner in honor of Gov. Foster M. Voorhees and other officials of New Jersey was given by the Republican Club at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, last night. The occasion was known as "New Jersey Night."

In the absence of Senator Depew, the President of the club, Col. Charles F. Homer presided during the greater part of the function, but late in the evening Senator Depew arrived, and from that time on he acted as toastmaster. The guests of honor included, besides Gov. Voorhees, Judge J. Franklin Fort of Newark, who nominated the late Vice President Hobart; Gen. J. W. Congdon, Inspector General of the New Jersey National Guard; President William Johnson of the New Jersey State Senate, and B. F. Jones, Speaker of the House. About a hundred members of the club took part in the dinner.

Gov. Voorhees, who made the first speech, said that his State had come to be known principally for its policy of offering special inducements to industrial combinations. The policy, he said, had been in force for fifty years. The State had a large revenue from this source, but he was not prepared to defend this plan unconditionally. It had a tendency, he said, to keep the people in ignorance of what they were really spending. In turn, he said, new conditions might make it necessary to adopt a new plan of taxation, but he was willing to trust to the future to develop a remedy for any evils that might ensue from the present system.

Judge Fort, discussing "New Jersey Republicans," said that no State contained a more loyal population. "We have within our borders," he said, "no Winslows who send telegrams to the President which should brand the senders as traitors to the republic and to mankind."

Senator Depew talked of expansion in commerce and national growth, and extolled the work of the Republican Party which, he said, had always been identified with expansion. He praised the work of the Republicans of New Jersey and promised that when the Republican Club moved into its new home it would again call upon Gov. Voorhees and his fellow officials to tell how the party fared and to instruct the club how to influence Republican votes in this city.

Speaker Jones and Gen. Congdon also spoke.

DEMOCRATS AND CURRENCY.

Opposition Will Not Attack the Senate Bill, but Will Assail "Favoritism"—No Amendments Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The admitted unreadiness of the Democrats of the Senate to begin their opposition to the Currency bill did not astonish the leading Republicans, who have known that the resistence to the bill would be merely perfunctory. It is learned that the bill is not to be allowed to pass without some speeches similar to those delivered in the house, in which a great deal of criticism will be directed to matters not in the bill and to the "favoritism" shown by the Administration to National banks. Senator Jones of Arkansas, is expected to make one of the speeches, and it is believed that Bacon of Georgia will be prevailed upon to deliver one that will agree with the prevailing sentiment in Georgia.

Although it is asserted by a Democratic Senator that amendments are to be offered, it cannot be ascertained that any Democrat contemplates proposing an amendment looking to the free colnage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. But the Democrats who still desire to vote on that question will have an opportunity. Senator Teller says he will afford all lovers of silver the chance to go on record. Unless Mr. Teller or Mr. Stewart assumes that office it is safe to say no Democrat will perform it. From all Democratic accounts it is gathered that the opposition will not be prolonged.

There is so much hesitation and doubt in the party about the financial question, so many differences of opinion, that some of the wiser leaders would prefer to let the Republicans go on with the programme they are in a position to carry out and let time point the way for a party position which can be assumed without danger of serious rupture of harmony.

It is remarked that this is the first time in many years when the opposition was not eager to take up a financial discussion. Hitherto it has been difficult to find time for all the speakers on a money question. Now there is plenty of time for all, and the demand for it is amazingly less than the supply.

TO DISMISS ENTIRE FACULTY.

New President of the University of Cincinnati Expected to Make a Clean Sweep.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Dr. Howard Ayres, the new President of the Unive.sity of Cincinnati, intends to make a clean sweep of that institution by dismissing the entire Faculty. He will go before the Board of Directors next Monday with a recommendation that all chairs be declared vacant after June 1 next, which is the end of the college year. The board is said to be willing to support Dr. Ayres in any plan he proposes.

Various causes have operated to keep the university in a state of turmoil for several years. From a lack of funds the Directors had no President for a long time, but last year, owing to the demoralized conditions in the internal affairs of the university, they called Howard Ayres from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo., where he was Professor of Biology. It is believed by many friends of the university that the action to be taken is the beginning of the end of the many internal troubles through which the institution has gone. It is said that Mr. Ayres had a tacit understanding with the Directors that such a move would be taken before he would accept the Presidency. In fact, when his duties were outlined by the board, he was practically given the power of employment and removal through recommendation.

During the past month President Ayres has made frequent visits to different parts of the country, and one of the professors said to-day he had an indirect intimation that President Ayres had been on a still hunt for men to fill the vacancies, and that as soon as the wholesale removals could be accomplished their successors would be proposed. He also said he believed that the slate had been completed.

While several of the professors are not considered competent by the President, the main ground for his dissatisfaction is said to be the factional contests and doubtful loyalty of some of the cliques. There is also a disposition to criticise and belittle the college. On class night in 1896 graduates in costumes caricatured the Faculty in public. This led to bitter feeling and harsh action culminating in the resignation of several students.

Prof. Ayres is forty years old and a giant in stature. He lives with his wife and seven daughters in Avondale.

HEAVIER TAXES FOR CHICAGO.

Supreme Court Holds Part of New Revenue Law Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield to-day handed down a decision declaring unconstitutional the section of the new revenue law which provided for the scaling down of the tax levy.

The law applied to all the State, and as the assessed valuation of property has been heavily increased in some sections, the knocking out of the limitation clause of the new law will result in a large increase in the tax levy. In Chicago and Cook County the increase will range from 20 to 50 per cent.

EXPEDITION TO CAPE NOME.

Party to Try an Overland Journey of 750 Miles.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 12.—An expedition will soon leave this city to accomplish the difficult feat of reaching Cape Nome by an overland journey from Portage Bay, Cook's Inlet, across the snow-covered plains of Alaska. The journey will cover 750 miles.

The leader of the expedition is to be L. L. Bales, a pioneer prospector. Bales arrived in Seattle last night on the steamer Rosalie from the Porcupine district. One of the principal promoters of the expedition is Frank P. Vrooman of Chicago. There are twenty persons in the party.

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF POMMERY CHAMPAGNE ONLY THE FIRST PRESSING OF SELECTED GRAPES IS USED, THE SUBSEQUENT PRESSINGS, NOT BEING UP TO THE STANDARD ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF POMMERY, ARE DISPOSED OF IN VARIOUS WAYS. THIS IS ONE OF THE MANY REASONS WHY

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE

COMMANDS THE HIGHEST PRICE THE WORLD OVER.

THE POMMERY NOW BEING OFFERED BY THE TRADE IS OF THE CELEBRATED 1893 VINTAGE, WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE 1895'S, AN EXCELLENT VINTAGE, THOUGH NOT RIPE ENOUGH YET FOR CONSUMPTION.

RAIN AIDS WATER SUPPLY.

Relief Afforded in Brooklyn by Thursday's Storm, However, Is Only Temporary.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply yesterday took a pessimistic view of the effect of Thursday's rainfall, so far as it affected the shortage in the Brooklyn supply. The storm, he said, had added largely to the quantity of water in the reservoirs whence the supply for Manhattan and the Bronx is drawn, but the accretions in Brooklyn were only sufficient to give momentary relief. The principal reason for this difference, Mr. Birdsall pointed out, was due to the physical nature of the two districts.

In the Croton watershed, he said, the ground was frozen, and therefore the water ran into the reservoirs with little loss, while on Long Island the soil was still soft and no increase in the reservoirs could be noted until after a certain amount of saturation had ensued. Mr. Birdsall declared that the increase in the supply would obviate for a few days the necessity of restricting the residents of Brooklyn to using the water only for drinking and culinary purposes, but nothing but a heavy rainfall for several days could prevent a water famine.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett of Brooklyn also declared that the danger of scarcity of water in that borough was by no means averted. While the rainfall amounted to 2.12 inches, Mr. Moffett asserts it will require several more equally heavy rainfalls before conditions become normal. Mr. Moffett reported that over a foot of water had been gained in the Hempstead reservoir as a result of the storm. The reports also showed that there had been a gain in the amount of water in storage at Ridgewood and Mount Prospect.

It was decided to defer action in the matter of shutting off the supply at the navy yard, the Fort Hamilton reservation, and Governors Island. The authorities at these places have promised to see that strict economy is observed in the use of water.

The storm had the further effect of deferring the use of the polluted water from Brisley's and Springfield ponds, which were to be drawn upon as a last resort.

FOG HINDERS NAVIGATION.

Steamer Goes Ashore on Staten Island, but Is Uninjured.

Fog interfered considerably with navigation in the bay and rivers in the earlier part of the day yesterday. The Quarantine disinfecting steamer James W. Wadsworth ran aground at 8:30 o'clock on the Staten Island shore. She was coming from the hospital islands in the lower bay to the upper Quarantine Station when she struck near the proving guns of Fort Wadsworth. As soon as Health Officer Doty heard of the accident he sent the two Quarantine tugs, Charles F. Allen and Governor Flower to her aid. They hauled on the stranded steamer for an hour and a half, and finally pulled her off. She received no damage.

The Standard Tug No. 2, owned by the Standard Oil Company, was slowly steaming in the upper bay at 8 o'clock, when the pilot suddenly saw Oyster Island—a reef to the south of Liberty Island—right before him. Before the tug could answer her wheel she ran on the reef. Tugs went to her assistance and pulled her off.

The only Sound steamer that came in on time was the Priscilla of the Fall River Line. The Sound boats Worcester and Maine were delayed by the fog just outside Hell Gate, and did not reach their docks before noon. The ferryboats were more or less delayed, while the trains and trolleys that brought passengers over the Brooklyn Bridge were crowded. At 9 o'clock the fog lifted a little, but an hour later settled more thickly than ever. After noon, however, it began to lift.

HEAVY WIND AT FERRY HILL.

Summer Residences at the Rhode Island Resort Badly Damaged.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 12.—Ferry Hill, the Summer residence portion of this place, was struck by a heavy wind early this morning, and roofs were torn off, chimneys thrown down, and houses twisted out of shape. In many places the furniture in the upper stories was picked up by the wind and distributed in disorder in the yards and upon the lawns of the residences. Heavy rain added to the damage caused by the wind.

The Summer residences of William G. Lowe of New York and Dr. H. H. Howe of Philadelphia were among those partly wrecked.

Found Dead in a Snowstorm.

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 12.—A heavy snowstorm visited this section during the night. This morning Peter B. Ebee, sixty years old, was found frozen to death on the road entering Rensselaer Falls. He was going to his sister's house and was overtaken by the storm. He was found in front of his sister's place on his hands and knees, nearly covered with snow.

Railroad Washout in Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 12.—As the result of washouts on the Groton extension of the Consolidated Railroad, caused by the heavy rains of last night, traffic over this division has been entirely suspended to-day, and it will take thousands of dollars to repair the roadbed. The most severe washout was just east of the Thames River Bridge, and extended a distance of a mile and a half.

WESTERN MARYLAND FINANCES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—A new complication has arisen in the financial affairs of the Western Maryland Railroad Company which may lead to the throwing of the property into court on an application for the appointment of a receiver.

In their investigation into the condition of the railroad property, the newly appointed Directors on the part of the city ascertained that the railroad had a floating debt of $225,000. Obligations of the company are now coming due, and it needs money to tide it over its financial straits. The banks and individuals who have advanced the railroad money on call loans have refused any further advances unless the city guarantees the payment of the existing debt of $225,000.

A meeting of the city's financial officers and the city Directors was held to-day to discuss the new phase of the situation, and after a thorough discussion referred the matter to City Solicitor Carter for an opinion and recommendation. Another meeting will be held on Thursday of next week.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST. — Threatening; variable winds.

The weather conditions have moderated markedly in the last twenty-four hours. The rapid succession of highs and lows across the northern portion of the country has ceased, and no marked change will occur for the next thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The storm, central Thursday night in Western Pennsylvania, has moved to Newfoundland, and has caused rain in the Atlantic States, except snow in Northern New England and light snow in the lake regions. Rain has also fallen in the North Pacific States and northern plateau. The storm to the north of Montana has remained stationary, increasing in intensity. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except in Southwestern Virginia, where it has risen slightly. The temperature has risen slightly in New England, and elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary.

Threatening weather and snow flurries may be expected in the lake regions and Northern New England, snow flurries in the northern portions of Minnesota and North Dakota, rain in Montana, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature conditions will remain practically without change, except a slight fall in New England.

Fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwesterly winds on the Middle Atlantic, and light north to northwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1899.	1900.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL BILL

Special Committee's Radical Measure Introduced.

TO END BOARD OF EDUCATION

Powers of Borough Boards to be Restored—City Superintendent and Examiners Retained.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—To the great variety of propositions for amendments to the educational section of the Greater New York charter another was added to-day which is more radical in its provisions than any yet proposed. This provides for a complete reorganization of the school department and the abolition of the Central Board of Education. It was brought to this city by Horace E. Dresser, and introduced by Senator Marshall. Mr. Dresser is Vice President of the Central Board of Education and Chairman of a special committee on legislation of the Brooklyn Borough Board, by which this bill was prepared.

In explanation of the bill Mr. Dresser says that it contemplates a complete revision of the educational section of the charter. It abolishes the Central Board of Education and restores to the borough boards the functions and powers which they possessed before the consolidation. "The bill recognizes the fact," says Mr. Dresser, "that there must be some connecting link between the Borough Boards, and this link is provided for in the Board of Estimate, which is authorized to apportion to each borough its share of school moneys raised from all sources. Section 1,065 of the charter which gives power to the central board to reapportion this money is repeated. It is also recognized that there should be a connecting link in the educational system on the purely educational side as well as the material, and to provide this the City Superintendent is retained."

The positions of examiners are also retained, but instead of being limited to five persons a licensing board is created to consist of the same officers as at present but with the four Borough Superintendents added. Under the present system the City Superintendent and Board of Examiners are appointed by the Board of Education. This board being abolished, it is necessary to provide an appointing power. A Board of Delegates is therefore created to consist of the three members of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, two in the Borough of Brooklyn and one each from the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. These delegates are to be elected by the Borough Boards, and their sole function is to be to meet annually to fill vacancies which occur by expiration of the terms of office of the examiners and the City Superintendent. They are also empowered to meet at any time when a vacancy may occur by reason of death or resignation.

Sections 1,079, 1,080 and 1,081, which relate to the duties of the City Superintendent and Borough Superintendents have been recast so as to carry out the general idea of the bill to confer more power upon the Borough Boards.

Another feature of this bill relates to the trustees of the College of New York and to the Normal College. These are separate corporations technically not under the control of the Board of Education, but practically under the same management for the reason that the men who compose the Central Board of Education also compose the Board of Trustees of the college. The result is that the alumni of the City College may have few and possibly no representative on the Board of Trustees. As the Board of Education is to be abolished the committee which prepared this bill adopted a plan presented to the Board of Education by a committee of the college alumni. Under it the Mayor is to appoint nine trustees for each college for a term of three years, the terms of three trustees expiring each year. These nine trustees with the President of the college and the four Presidents of the Borough Boards are to form the Board of Trustees of the college.

To Pay Teachers Next Week.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the public school teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be paid early next week. The work of the Commissioners of Accounts is almost finished. The auditors will work to-morrow.

CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENTS.

Measures Relating to New Trials for Convicts, Pay of Attorneys, and Grand Jury Minutes.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Charles Dillon of New York will on Monday introduce in the Assembly a bill which seeks to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to permit a person convicted of crime to move for a new trial on newly discovered evidence at any time before the expiration of the sentence imposed.

As the law now stands, the motion for such new trial must be made within one year after judgment. "This state of the law," said Mr. Dillon, "has recently worked injustice, and in a number of instances the Judges of the General Sessions in New York City have publicly stated that, if it were not for the existence of Section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence would have been granted.

"This was particularly the case where Judge Cowing found himself powerless to grant a new trial to one Saul Jacobs, who was convicted before him of the crime of having obtained a large sum of money by means of selling brass filings for gold. The man, on his trial, protested that he merely acted as a broker, and was innocent, and after a long sentence had been imposed the daughter of the prisoner spent two years in hunting down the real culprit, whom she subsequently found in the person of one Coppleman. She secured the extradition of Coppleman from Chicago, and he subsequently pleaded guilty to the offense and was sentenced to prison. There seemed to be no doubt that the Court would set aside Jacobs's conviction on the confession of Coppleman. But, when that motion came to be made, counsel for the accused was confronted with this section of the code.

"As to my other amendment of Section 308, the present section is not clear as to the amount of compensation that can be ordered to be paid to counsel who have been assigned to defend persons charged with murder in the first degree. All of the trial judges, and in one recent instance the Court of Appeals, allowed counsel additional compensation after conviction for services rendered in the Court of Appeals, but recently the first Appellate Division has determined that, as the statute now reads, no greater sum than $500 can be allowed for services of counsel, including the defense on the trial as well as the appeal.

"The amendment proposed is designed to get rid of any question as to the construction of the language of the statute, and to leave it in the discretion of the Judge before whom the case is tried, to fix what in his opinion is a reasonable compensation, not exceeding $500."

Assemblyman Patton has introduced a bill which it is expected will bring out much discussion from attorneys all over the State. It is an amendment to Section 266 of the Criminal Code, and provides that in the trial of a criminal case, upon motion of either the people or the defendant, the testimony of the witness before the Grand Jury shall be produced in court and the witness examined upon that testimony for the purpose of determining if the story he tells on the trial is consistent with his testimony before the Grand Jury.

Under the law as it now stands, it is discretionary with the Judge as to whether the Grand Jury minutes shall be put in evidence on the trial and the witness examined upon them. The question usually comes up in criminal cases, and generally the Court rules that the Grand Jury minutes shall not be put in evidence.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Senator Marshall's Bill Provides for a Bond Issue, One-third to be Refunded by Those Benefited.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator Marshall today introduced a bill to provide for the further improvement of Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn, from the extremity of the present improvement to Flatbush Avenue. To provide for the improvement the Mayor and Controller of the City of New York shall be directed by the Board of Estimate to issue bonds to an amount equal to the cost or estimated cost of the improvement, these bonds to bear interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum.

To provide for the payment of these bonds the Department of Highways shall fix a district of assessment according to benefit, upon which shall be levied and collected in twenty annual installments one-third of the entire amount of the bonds, together with interest thereon, the remaining two-thirds of the amount to be divided into a like number of parts or installments, and one of such installments shall be inserted in the annual tax budget of the city each year for twenty successive years and be levied upon and collected from all the real and personal property situated in the city and subject to taxation.

The proceedings to acquire title to the property shall be in charge of a commission of three to be appointed by the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department and to receive compensation at the rate of $6 a day each.

Senator Marshall also introduced a bill for the opening, laying out, and improving of Remsen Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn. The provisions of the bill are identical with those of the Bedford Avenue bill.

$30,000 FOR THE STATE SURVEY.

Verplanck Colvin Discovers Over 800 Acres of State Lands.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Allds to-day introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 to enable the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue to co-operate with the Director of the United States Geological Survey in making a topographic survey and map of the State of New York.

A remarkable discovery has been made by Verplanck Colvin of the State land surveys. In recent surveys made in ascertaining the boundary line between Herkimer and Hamilton Counties he found that the State owns between 800 and 900 acres of valuable Adirondack forest lands in Hamilton County, although the State authorities were not aware of it.

ADVERTISING ON ELEVATED ROADS.

Mr. Roche's Bill Prohibits It and Provides Severe Penalties.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Roche introduced a bill providing that no elevated railroad company in a city of 1,000,000 or more population shall exercise any rights or privileges except such as were expressly granted in the special statute by which such company was organized.

The bill is evidently aimed at the sale of advertising privileges. It provides in detail that no elevated railway shall lease, let, bargain, or give to any other corporation or person any of its buildings, stations, fixtures, coaches, cars, or other property owned, occupied or used by it in its business, or any part or portion, for advertising purposes, or for the sale of goods, merchandise, or wares, except papers, books, and periodicals, nor post or exhibit, in or upon any of its property, any card, sign, device, writing, printing, or picture in the nature of an advertisement of the business, trade, or profession of any other corporation or person.

Any company offending against the provisions of this act shall forfeit $100 for each separate and distinct violation of any of the provisions of this act, which sum may be recovered in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction by any citizen of this State.

Tax on Stock Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Roche introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day compelling all stock corporations, except moneyed, insurance, and railroad companies to submit to the Secretary of State within one month a detailed statement of the condition of their business, giving to the Attorney General the power to make an investigation to verify such report and empowering the Controller to impose a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the amount of its capital stock.

Unclaimed Savings Banks' Deposits.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Sanders of New York introduced a bill in the Assembly providing that savings banks and other banking institutions shall turn over to the State Banking Superintendent all moneys that have been unclaimed for a period of thirty years, and further providing that at the end of forty years from the time such moneys were turned over to the State they may be applied to the expenses of the State Government.

JUSTICE LAUGHLIN MUST SERVE.

To Join Appellate Division of Supreme Court, Fourth Department.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided that Justice Laughlin of Buffalo shall sit in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Fourth Department.

The matter has been in abeyance for some days because Justice Laughlin preferred not to serve for the present, at least on that bench. Gov. Roosevelt determined, however, that the public interests require an immediate designation.

Justice Laughlin will join the Appellate Division on Jan. 15.

PRISON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Deplorable Conditions Found at Auburn, Sing Sing, and Dannemora—Scheme of Industries Inadequate.

ALBANY, Jan 12.—The special committee appointed by the State Prison Commission to inquire into the management of the State Prisons presented its report to Gov. Roosevelt to-day.

Among other things the report says that the scheme of industries is neither adequate to the support of the prisons nor the welfare of the prisoners; that Auburn, on the testimony of the Superintendent of the Auburn City Fire Department, is merely a rotten shell; that Sing Sing, by the late fire, has been proved to be worse than that; that both Sing Sing and Dannemora are overrun with vermin, and that at the latter prison the doctor does not dare to have the whitewash scraped off for fear of bacilli of tuberculosis.

For an Upper Hudson River Dam.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Hitchcock to-day introduced a bill in the House providing that the Hudson River Water Power Company, which proposes to furnish electrical power to cities, villages, and manufacturing establishments of the Upper Hudson Valley, may erect and maintain forever a dam across the Hudson River between Glens Falls and Palmer Falls. The dam may be erected to such a height as will fully utilize the fall of such river.

Prison-Made Furniture in Schools.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Roche of New York has introduced a bill to prevent the use of prison manufactures in the public schools. This will affect principally the school furniture industry at Auburn prison, which has come into active competition with a large number of private manufacturing establishments.

$145,000 for Beet Sugar Culture.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Rogers of Broome will early next week introduce a bill appropriating $125,000 for the promotion of beet sugar culture. Last year's appropriation was $30,000, but there was an unexpended balance of $60,000 available, which gave $90,000 for the work. There is $20,000 of this amount still unexpended, which, with the appropriation to be asked for, will make $145,000 available this year.

Canal and Commerce Reports.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt will not receive the report of the commission which investigated the decline of commerce at the Port of New York until next week. On Monday evening next the Governor will confer with Gen. Greene of the Canal Advisory Board, on the report of that body.

Signs, Bill Boards, and Fences.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan this morning introduced a bill prohibiting the use of signs or bill boards in cities of the first or second class on buildings when the signs are over six feet in height and on the ground when over ten feet in height. Also a bill prohibiting the use of tight board fences on the front of any lot in the City of New York, and providing that all such fences shall be removed by Aug. 1, 1900.

SHORT LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Both Houses Pass a Bill Legalizing Primaries Here.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Allds, leader of the majority, presided over the deliberations of the House this morning in the absence of Speaker Nixon, who went to his home yesterday at the close of the session.

An emergency message was received from the Governor to permit the passage of Mr. Henry's amendment to the primary law to legalize the primaries for the special election to be held in the Thirty-first New York District to select a successor to Assemblyman Stone, deceased. It was passed without any opposition.

At 10:15 A. M. the Assembly adjourned until Monday at 8:30 P. M.

No clergyman was present in the Senate this morning, and the unusual spectacle was witnessed of the Senate proceeding to business without prayer. There was a very small attendance of the Senators, only sixteen of them being in their seats when the Lieutenant Governor called the session to order. There was therefore no quorum for the transaction of business.

Gov. Roosevelt sent in an emergency message certifying to the necessity for the immediate passage of the Assembly bill providing for a special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District of New York on Jan. 23. The bill was passed.

After a session of less than five minutes the Senate then adjourned until Monday night.

Other Assembly Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. FISKE—Extending to veterans of the Spanish war the benefits of the act providing that Boards of Supervisors shall appropriate $35 for the payment of funeral expenses of war veterans of the United States Army and Navy.

Mr. POTH—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to rehear and determine the charges against Richard Dilion, a policeman of the second grade, for reinstatement.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Authorizing the use of trading stamps, trading checks, and similar gift enterprises.

Mr. WILSON—To establish the exterior pier head lines adjacent to the shores of the port of New York, in Brooklyn, in accordance with the pier head line approved by the Secretary of War of the United States.

Mr. REMSEN—Requiring street railway and railroad companies of Brooklyn to sprinkle streets upon which their tracks are laid.

Mr. SULLIVAN—His last year's bill providing that the township system shall be introduced in place of the school district, whenever the electors of such school district shall vote to authorize the change.

FIRE DESTROYS WAREHOUSE.

Girl Employes Frightened by Flames—Firemen Overcome and an Engine Damaged — Loss, $25,000.

The five-story brick building 184 South Street, occupied by Darmstadt & Scott as an assorting warehouse for rags and paper, was entirely gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. The twenty-five employes in the place at the time escaped by the stairway without injury.

Sorting of rags and paper is done upon the second floor, the floors above being used for storage purposes. Here fifteen girls and ten men were at work, when one of the girls discovered the rear bin, filled with paper, blazing. The cries of the girls as they rushed down to the street attracted the attention of Policeman Shevlin of the Steamboat Squad, who turned in an alarm. By the time the first engine company arrived the whole upper four floors were ablaze, and it looked as though the warehouse of Theodore Crowell, next door, in which was stored tea in bond worth $800,000, would be set on fire.

The first firemen to arrive turned in two additional alarms, and then attempted to fight the fire from the first floor. But so fierce had the flames become that they were forced to the outside. The arrival of Water Tower No. 1 enabled them to work at the altitude of the fire's origin. The fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck arrived with the other engines called by the third alarm.

Firemen Joseph Reagan and John Murray of Engine Company No. 9 were overcome by smoke while on the third floor, but were soon able to go back to work.

On the way to the fire, Engine No. 10 met with an accident. In turning from Peck's Slip into Pearl Street the engine wheels were violently wrenched and the axles bent in. The horses started to run, but were stopped.

Chief Croker, who was present in person, estimated the damage to stock and building at $25,000. Theodore Crowell said that he thought the stock of tea stored in his warehouse was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $5,000 or $10,000.

BIG FIRE IN NAVESINK.

Large Portion of Business Section Burned—The Loss, $20,000.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 12.—A considerable portion of the business section of Navesink Highlands was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire spread from the Post Office Building to the railroad office on the pier, and to the United States Express freight building. The Union News stand and Reiter & Woodley's stores were also consumed.

The volunteer firemen did good service in preventing the flames from communicating to the railroad wharf. The total loss is about $20,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is generally believed that it was started by incendiaries.

TO JOHN KELLY'S MEMORY.

Free Ward in Hospital Suggested as Fitting Mark of Respect by Well-Known Men.

The memory of "Smiling" John Kelly may be honored by the establishment of a free ward in one of the city hospitals. The suggestion was made at a meeting held at the Hoffman House last night, which was attended by many prominent men, including Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Commissioner Edward Kearney, ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, William Pitt Mitchell, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Dr. Rice, Inspector William McLaughlin, Capt. George W. McClusky, John F. Carroll, David Gideon, Edgar Gibbs Murphy, Philip J. Britt, John E. McDonald, and ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn.

Mr. Whalen presided, and Commissioner Kearney acted as Secretary. Inspector McLaughlin, to whose efforts, in the main, the meeting was due, briefly stated that its object was to provide a suitable mark of respect to the memory of John Kelly.

Remarks were made by ex-Mayor Grant, P. J. Britt, ex-Judge Cohen, William Pitt Mitchell, Dr. Rice, and others, and these disclosed suggestions of a handsome fountain surmounted with a bronze figure in one of the public squares, a monument over the grave in Calvary Cemetery, or a John Kelly ward in one of the hospitals.

Inspector McLaughlin eliminated one of the suggestions by the statement that Mrs. Kelly had told him she proposed to erect a monument over her husband's grave.

The scheme most favored was a ward in one of the hospitals to contain from four to ten beds and to be known as the John Kelly ward. Dr. Rice explained how it could be done, and expressed the opinion that for every $5,000 raised one bed could be endowed.

Ex-Superintendent Byrnes, when called upon, remarked: "I don't think John Kelly would approve of anything of this kind. I knew him well, and it is my opinion that this meeting and its objects would be very distasteful to him."

It was decided finally to appoint a committee to confer with Mrs. Kelly, and these gentlemen were chosen: Hugh J. Grant, John E. McDonald, John F. Carroll, Philip J. Britt, Alfred Henry Lewis, and Thomas J. Dunn.

Chairman Whalen was added to the committee on the motion of Mr. Lewis.

Then ex-Mayor Grant requested that Inspector McLaughlin be substituted as Chairman of the committee. The request was not acceded to, but Mr. McLaughlin was added to the committee and at a subsequent meeting was made its Chairman.

Funeral of Joseph E. Banks.

The funeral services for Joseph E. Banks, who died suddenly of apoplexy in a Third Avenue electric car Wednesday, were held last night at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Hughes, assisted by the Rev. Edward Banks Smith, conducted the church service. About fifty members of the Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., of which Mr. Banks had been a member, were in attendance. At the conclusion of the church service a military service was conducted by members of the post. Mr. Banks was born in this city fifty-eight years ago. As a young man he engaged in the wholesale umbrella business with his father, and later entered the wholesale paper business, in which he continued to the time of his death. He served in the civil war as a private in the Seventh Regiment.

REPORT ON THE PALISADES

State Commissioners Recommend a Large Appropriation.

$250,000 THE SUM SPECIFIED

New York Should Offset, It Is Said, the Gift of New Jersey, Valued at $750,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The report of the Palisades Commissioners, appointed by legislative enactment to confer with like representatives of New Jersey for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson River by the United States and making an appropriation therefor, has been submitted to the Governor, who has transmitted it to the Legislature. Accompanying the report is a draft of a bill embodying the recommendations as suggested in the report. After a preliminary recital of the fate of the bill in Congress, which the Committee on Military Affairs declined to consider favorably, the report says in part:

"Your Commissioners cannot but feel that their position and arguments in support of the acquisition of the Palisades as a National reservation for military and other purposes have been substantiated and justified by the events of the last two years, and they respectfully request that they be authorized and directed to prosecute their labors toward the end of securing the accomplishment of the object for which they were appointed. In considering the means by which the desired result can best be reached, there is one point which deserves mention.

"While the State of New York has a vastly greater material interest in the preservation of the natural scenery of the Palisades than has the State of New Jersey, the former has, in the legislation enacted, offered to the National Government only an unimportant contribution in its very limited length of water front on the Hudson which lies within the limits of the proposed legislation, while the State of New Jersey has offered to give, free of cost, lands under water and riparian rights valued at upward of $750,000. It seems equitable that New York should tender in money what she lacks in land. It is not too much to say that many millions of dollars' worth of real estate, and also large and varied interests, are dependent upon the manner in which the fifteen miles of the Palisades river front shall be occupied."

In consideration of these facts the commission submits a bill which embodies their recommendations, and which provides that the sum of $250,000 be appropriated by the State and paid to the United States for the purposes of the act upon the acquisition by the United States of America of propery of the value of $250,000 or any part thereof, within the limits of the Palisades National Park as described in the bill pending before Congress.

The commission in closing its report says: "With such an equalization of the burden imposed on the United States, the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, it is deemed not unlikely that these three parties may be brought into harmony in the carrying out of the proposition to preserve and at the same time utilize for the public welfare the Palisades of the Hudson.

"Especial attention is called to the great privileges and advantages in the Palisade region secured to the State of New York and her citizens by the terms of legislation already enacted by the States interested and now proposed by the State of New York in Congress."

The members of the commission include Enoch C. Bell, Waldo G. Morse, and J. J. R. Croes.

VIVISECTION IN SCHOOLS.

President Haines Says Women Teachers Encourage It and that It Engenders Homicidal Mania.

President John P. Haines of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals delivered his annual address yesterday before the society. After reporting a gratifying falling off in the number of cases calling for prosecution, President Haines gave particular attention to vivisection, against which he has long carried on a vigorous propaganda. He deplored what he termed "This execrable practice," and instanced cases in which vivisection has been carried on before children, girls, and other students. He said:

"I have no language in which to express my utter detestation of such a crime, but I would call your attention to the fact that it was committed in the presence of girls."

The case here referred to, Mr. Hines said, was performed upon a dog by a medical student at the request of the Principal of the High School. In another case, he said, a woman teacher dissected a cat in the presence of children.

Continuing, Mr Hines said: "It has been alleged that the practice of dissection and vivisection is required or encouraged by the State Board of Regents. Here, again, the female element appears, and I would impress you with its dangerous importance. I observe with pain and alarm the special dangers to which women are exposed when they enter upon certain lines of work in which it may be necessary for men to engage, but which are certain to disturb and are only too likely to overthrow or utterly pervert the nobler instincts of woman.

"I have no doubt you will remember that, within a few years past, a hysterical mania appeared here in New York in the form of cat-killing by women, who imagined they were agents of humanity. The humane destruction of homeless and diseased cats is necessary; but it is not the work for women. Women who practice it get fond of it; and women who get fond of cat-killing are on the high way to homicidal mania. What then is to be said of the wickedness of practising vivisection in the presence of female children? What roots of insanity may it not plant in those young brains? Even the dissection of dead animals in the presence of children is utterly unnecessary for the teaching of anything whatever that a child ought to be taught."

Mr. Haines said that, in reply to a request for information, Bishop Doane of the Regents wrote: "I believe that vivisection has never been recommended in any form and that dissection has never been required." Mr. Haines said he thought the Regents should do something more positive than "not to require dissection." They ought, he said, to make it known that vivisection is prohibited by law except in incorporated medical schools.

Mr. Haines called attention to the extension of humane regulations to new American possessions, referring to the prohibition of cock fighting at Manila. Dog fighting and cock fighting, common here before the formation of the society, he said had now become rare.

E. J. LEHMANN'S WILL FILED.

Pioneer Department Store Man of Chicago Leaves About $10,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The will of E. J. Lehmann, the pioneer department store man in Chicago, was filed for probate today. He left an estate valued in the instrument at $6,076,000. Of this $3,526,000 is in personal property and $2,550,000 in real estate. The will was written Feb. 22, 1886, four years and three months before Mr. Lehmann was adjudged insane.

The testator made the following bequests: To his brother, Frederick H. Lehmann of Chicago, $10,000; to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Lehmann, an annuity of $600, to be paid her Jan. 1 of each year while she lives.

To Charles Preasant, Bertha Preasant, Matilda Preasant, and Amanda Preasant, nephew and nieces, he left $10,000 each. It was provided that in the event of the death of any one or more of these last-named legatees, the sum bequeathed to such person or persons should go to the survivor or survivors. The three nieces are dead, and the $40,000 will go to Charles Preasant. To his widow, Mrs. Augusta Lehmann, the testator left all his personal property, valued in the will when drawn at $3,526,000 and one-third of his real estate. To his six children was left two-thirds of his real estate.

The will was accepted for probate at the value of the estate at the time of the drawing of the will. It is believed the estate has increased fully $4,000,000 since that time, and is now worth $10,000,000 at least.

Indiana Bank Robbed.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 12.—The McGinnis Bank, in Owensville, was entered last night and the safe blown open, the explosion completely wrecking the building. It is reported that about $15,000 was taken, but the officials refuse to give any information. The burglars escaped on a handcar.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's Drama Performed at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience was a large one, and its applause was generous and fairly earned. The performance was admirable in its earnestness and the general conviction which it conveyed, and though it was not without its shortcomings, it may be set down as one of the successful achievements of the season. The most serious shortcomings were of a minor kind. For example, Mr. Paur, who conducted generally with knowledge and authority, took the tempo of the march in the second act at the pace against which Dr. von Bülow was wont to rail when he declared that it was not a military march. Perhaps some persons were puzzled by the fact that the complete overture was made, and then the curtain went up on the bacchanale of the Parisian version. This was a somewhat cheap concession to a demand for an orchestral effect, but it may be pardoned. The French horns on the stage in the first act had troubles, but this, too, is a familiar failure.

The work of the principal singers was excellent. There is a temptation to write a long essay on Mr. Ernest van Dyck's interpretation of the rôle of Tannhäuser, and this temptation was intensified by his work last night. He has never before sung here with such good quality of voice or such correct intonation. To say this is to indicate that the most objectionable features of his work were almost obliterated, and its merits brought forward more conspicuously than ever before. These are merits of a high and beautiful kind, and they make this impersonation one of the most striking, one of the most moving on the operatic stage today. It is no injustice to others to say that Mr. van Dyck is the best actor in the lyric field at present. In grace, elegance, and significance of action, pose, and gesture, he is unequaled among singers. Combined with this are an intellectuality of conception, a subtle variety of detail in declamation, and a most magnetic personality. When Mr. van Dyck does not distract attention from these qualities of his work by bad singing, he makes a profound impression, and last night he was so nobly eloquent, so touchingly pathetic, that it was not hard to forgive his vocal shortcomings, reduced, as they were, to a minimum.

Happily associated with the impersonation of the title rôle were those of Venus by Mme. Nordica, Elizabeth by Mme. Gadski, Wolfram by Mr. Van Rooy and the Landgrave by M. Plançon. Mme. Nordica's Venus is one of her most trustworthy performances. In the Parisian version she has an opportunity to make more of the part than in the original draft of the opera. The fact that the Parisian elaboration was an incongruity of styles, owing to the additions having been made in Wagner's "Tristan" period, may always be accepted with equanimity when its employment brings to the delectation of the audience Mme. Nordica's splendid delivery of the music and her plastic dignity of movement. She was in fine voice last night, and did her work, as she always does it, with a wholesouled devotion to the composer.

Mme. Gadski's Elizabeth was tender, womanly and winning. Her voice never sounded better, and her singing never had a more artistic finish. Her scene with Tannhäuser in the second act was beautifully sung, and she made her usual effect with the prayer in the third act. Mr. Van Rooy's Wolfram is already familiar to this public, and its depth of feeling has been much praised. One naturally wishes at times that he would restrain the volume of his tone, which is occasionally too big for the music and threatens to transform the gentle von Eschenbach into a thundering Wotan. But these outbursts are infrequent, and may be forgiven for the sake of the general beauty and justice of the interpretation.

M. Plançon sang the music of the Landgrave with noble senority of voice and dignity of style, and his enunciation of the German text was, as it has been before, a source of wonder to those who know his little acquaintance with the Teutonic tongue. A word of commendation is due Mlle. Olitzka for her tuneful singing of the Shepherd's music. It was a pity that the English horn obbligato was so timid in tone. The chorus did as well with its music as it usually does. Wagner must shoulder some of the blame for the imperfections in "Tannhäuser." He has set the choristers some formidable tasks in the matter of intonation.

This afternoon "Carmen" will be given, and M. Saleza, it is announced, is quite well and will positively appear as Don José.

"Three Little Lambs" to Tour.

Manager Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre announces that the "Three Little Lambs," his present attraction, will terminate its engagement on Feb. 24, after which the play will go on an extensive tour of the country. Mme. Modjeska, with her new romantic play, "Marie Antoinette," will be the succeeding attraction.

"Broadway to Tokio" Held Back.

It has been decided to postpone the production of "Broadway to Tokio" from next Monday night to Saturday night, Jan. 20. While the principals are all thoroughly familiar with their respective parts, Manager H. B. Sire does not deem it wise to present the piece until the chorus and ballet are thoroughly rehearsed, which he thinks the additional time will give them opportunities for.

"Il Trovatore" at the Germania.

A short operatic season will be inaugurated on Monday evening at the Germania Theatre at popular prices. On this occasion M. Julius Perotti, the tenor, and Mme. Moran Olden will make their appearance in Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore," which will be given in German. This opera will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

An Accident to E. G. Gilmore.

E. G. Gilmore, one of the proprietors and managers of the Academy of Music, when leaving his home, 78 Irving Place, last Wednesday, slipped on the wooden covering of his stairway, causing a severe injury to his ankle, which has confined him to his home ever since. His condition yesterday was somewhat improved, and he hopes to be able to be out the early part of next week.

An Illustrated Lecture on Napoleon.

G. P. Serviss will deliver his second illustrated lecture in the course of six at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, to-day at 11 A. M. His subject will be "Napoleon Bonaparte: From Corsica to St. Helena."

PHYSICIAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush Ordered Under Arrest.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 12.—Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush has been held on a warrant issued by Coroner Decker, charged with the killing of Charles Lewis, his colored driver and cook. He will be brought to this city for examination to-morrow. Dr. Jones was formerly Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and is a native of Kentucky.

The death of Lewis, who was shot yesterday, was at first reported as a suicide, but the Coroner's inquest revealed circumstantial evidence against Dr. Jones so pronounced that the Coroner decided to hold him. Dr. Jones has been practicing at Pine Bush two years. The shooting occurred in the kitchen.

No Armenian Massacre Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Regarding the recent reports of a contemplated massacre of Armenian Christians at the vilayet of Harpoot, the State Department has received from the United States Minister at Constantinople information that no such massacre was threatened. Conditions at Harpoot are reasonably pacific, and no cause exists for alarm on the part of the Christians. The United States Legation has been assured by the Sultan that the Christians of Harpoot have given no cause for any action on the part of the authorities.

Insane Negro Kills a Preacher.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—An insane negro named Rix, living in Southampton County, to-day shot and instantly killed Mills Rayford, a Quaker preacher, and slightly wounded Thomas Hall and George Bradshaw, farmers. The shooting was done without apparent provocation. A posse was organized and pursued Rix. He was overtaken, but resisted arrest, firing upon his pursuers, wounding one or two before he fell, pierced by several bullets. He lived only a few minutes.

Obstructed the Tracks for Fun.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 12.—Detective Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad has arrested two eleven-year-old boys, for trying to wreck the Oyster Bay express on Wednesday evening. The boys are Morris Smith, colored, and James Gilmartin, white. Smith made a clean breast of the affair, and said he and Gilmartin put the iron on the tracks for fun, just to see it fly when the locomotive struck it.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises....7:23	Sun sets...4:55	Moon rises..5:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:40	Gov. Isl'd...6:13	H. Gate....8:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6:44	H. Gate....8:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	.....
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Cherokee, Turks Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries	3:00 P. M.	.....
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $30 and up to Jan. $20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Men's Collars, 50c a Dozen

LINEN, four-ply, wtth hand-made buttonholes; or cotton, three-ply—they need not have as many thicknesses of fabric as the linen.

This isn't a mixture, trusting to you to choose the cheap ones. It's a trade movement in which certain Troy operators join.

We took all the linen collars and all the cotton collars we could get at the reduced price—a price made possible by large general ordering and giving the makers time to make the goods as stop-gap orders.

Choose either linen or cotton—there are all the current shapes to pick from.

The collars are worth $1 and $1.50 a dozen. The price is 50c.

And cuffs—imported ones—a thousand dozen pairs—at just half present value. **2 pairs for 25c.**

Six hundred Suspenders, some with cantab ends, at 25c a pair—which is about half price.

Wanamaker's is very decidedly a men's store—a store appealing to the hurried business man who wants to buy quickly and safely, and appealing as strongly to the very careful dresser who knows that we, with nearly thirty men abroad each year style-studying, must easily lead in late capers. Will you class this as a "swell" store or as the carefulest of stores? It is both.

Closing Out Wall Papers

THE ANNUAL SALE

This is an important once-a-year event in this store. Important in that superior wall papers—unique, beautiful and exclusive—are offered in each recurring sale at prices half or less than half the regular values. It's a closing out of accumulations—single-room quantities and lines that are somewhat broken. The best productions of England, France and Germany, together with America's finer goods, enter into this sale. All desirable—all from our own stock.

150 styles at 5c to 10c a roll, that were 10c to 20c.
209 styles at 8c to 25c a roll, that were 15c to 50c.
166 styles of gold papers at 10c to 25c a roll, that were 20c to 75c.
85 styles of fine papers, at 20c to 50c a roll, that were 35c to $1.
130 styles of English and French papers, at 12½c to 50c a roll; were 25c to $1.25.
Some elegant relief papers, at 75c to $1.25 a roll; were $1.25 to $2.
And ingrains, silk fabrics and dyed burlaps, in newest shades.

Please bring measurements of rooms—height from base-board to ceiling, number of windows and doors and their width, length and width of room.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Hats Half price! which means quite pretty hats reduced to $3, and others at prices up to $20—still half price. We made too many—that's clear, and some of the Paris hats are left as well. Three hundred costumes can be matched from this stock of hats.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Broadway.

Eiderdown Sacques These are all in good solid colors. The making and finish all that can be desired—no raw seams. Collar and sleeves are trimmed with crocheted zephyr; ribbon at neck. The eiderdown is of the same quality as that used in $1 garments, yet these sacques are but 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Bags, Card-Cases and Pocket-books The newest, the handsomest leather goods that could be found. And we search diligently, unceasingly. We bring the latest fancies from Europe, and show alongside the American copies *and* originations. Elegant, and necessarily expensive, many of them. But a lot of really pretty, stylish articles are to be had at little cost.

Long narrow pocket-books, in various new shapes. Some with invisible fasteners, others with button fasteners of sterling silver. Some severely plain—others with sterling ornamentations. $1.50 to $4.
Imported card-cases, long and narrow, of colored alligator or levant, and other fancy leathers.
Chatelaine bags, in black lizard, seal and velvet, sterling frames and chains. $15 to $30. Small sizes, at $4.75 and $6.25.

Broadway.

Thank a Pleasant Yesterday

for leaving any of the Kersey Overcoats for those who couldn't get here. Come to-day—or miss them!

Men's $15 to $20 Kersey Overcoats at $12 and $13.50

Blue or black; all full lined with all-wool fabric, and those at $13.50 have satin shoulder linings.

The garments are entirely new and the fabric they're made of is worth to-day a full third more than we had to pay for this.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Jackets, $10

They are the $15, $18 and $20 ones of our own stock and from one of the big commercial tailors. A mere handful, though. Kersey, cheviot and covert cloth—colors and black. Satin or silk-serge linings; a few garments of double-face cloth, widely faced with satin and with satin sleeve linings.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery This of little priced sorts—exceptionally little priced. For if we were to buy the same qualities to-day we would have to pay more than we're now asking of you. And these are good kinds of hosiery—thoroughly good, though the prices be almost absurdly low:

For Men—3 pairs, 50c—Of fast black, tan or gray cotton, medium weight, regular made. Considered good value at 25c pair.
For women—25c a pair—Richelieu ribbed fast black lisle thread stockings; elastic, durable; ribbed through to toes. Cannot be duplicated in the market to-day under 38c a pair.
For Children—12½c a pair—Narrow ribbed, fast black cotton; strong and serviceable; full in size, and elastic. Would be low at 20c.

Broadway.

Rubber Toilet Goods There's always a very complete line here of the various articles of rubber required for the sick room, nursery and bathroom. They're always moderately priced, too, as this partial list shows:

An excellent 2-qt. water bottle for 50c; some all rubber at 85c; 3-qt. size at $1. Others, cloth lined, 1 to 4 qts., at $1 to $1.30. Some with covering of flannel, 1 to 3 qts., at $1.10 to $1.40.
Various styles and qualities of syringes at prices beginning at 25c; another sort at 50c; others, packed up conveniently in neat cases, at $1.50 and $1.75.
And sheeting—some for the nursery of best quality, at 55c a yard for the ¾-yd. width; 70c for the 1-yd. width; 90c for the 1¼-yd. width, and $1.10 for that 1½ yds. wide.

Broadway.

The Women's Waists at $1 Hard to conjure more attractiveness and goodness into a garment for one dollar than these show. They are of cotton, a good strong cotton, so treated, by a new process, that it almost passes for silk. The waists are prettily made, and made to fit. Full front, with clusters of plaits at intervals across the bust; yoke back also plaited. All the desirable colors and black. $1.

Fifth floor.

Enameled Ware More of the enameled-ware kitchen utensils at half price. It takes time and good management to distribute several hundred thousand pieces of such goods in a way entirely comfortable to you. The lots ready to-day are particularly good. "Seconds," but no hurts that hurt,

Tea and Coffee Pots—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
Pudding Pans, ½ qt., 8c; 1 qt., 9c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c.
Milk Pans—2 qts., 10c; 3 qts., 11c; 4 qts., 13c; 5 qts., 14c; 6 qts., 15c.
Lipped Stewing Kettles—2 qts., 13c; 2½ qts., 15c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c; 7½ qts., 28c; 10 qts., 35c.
Cook Pots—9 qts., 38c; 18 qts, 80c.
Cake Pans—15c to 20c.
Dish Pans—8 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 33c; 14 qts., 38c; 17 qts., 40c; 21 qts., 48c.
Covered Saucepans—2 qts., 18c.
Pie Plates—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c,

Basement.

Shoes---A Clearance

Can't be a doubt of it—you have brought to the Wanamaker Stores the largest retail shoe business in America—we could honestly say largest in the world, but that wouldn't mean any more.

Well, there is dross when lead is worked; there are scraps when clothes are made, and there come to be all sorts of odds and ends in a shoe store. Once or twice a year we clear them out. Some of the shoes may show scuff or scratches, some of the pairs may really not be matches, but for all that, they are good quality, good wearing shoes.

Ready this morning—nearly twelve hundred pairs of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Fifth floor. **Prices 40c, 60c, 80c and $1 a Pair**

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Mr. Osborne Introduces Three More Barnet Letters.

STATE'S EVIDENCE NEARLY IN

Reported No Defense Will Be Set Up—Dr. Witthaus Declares Poison Killed Mrs. Adams and Barnet.

The ninth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams closed yesterday, with the case for the prosecution still unpresented. It will take three or four days, and perhaps the whole of next week, to get in the testimony against the prisoner.

Mr. Weeks asked Mr. Osborne, the prosecuting attorney, at the close of the session, when he expected to get through. Mr. Osborne was to some extent non-committal, but he told the counsel for the defense that he could summon his first witnesses for Thursday, as by that time the State expected to announce to the court that it rested its case.

Although Mr. Weeks had persistently stuck to his resolution not to make known in advance any of his case or what he expects to do, it is thought that if he puts up any defense at all it will take him quite as long to present his side as it has taken the prosecution to present theirs. The month of February therefore would be waning before the case finally gets to the jury

There was a persistent rumor about the Court House yesterday, however, that Mr. Weeks would let the case go to the jury without putting up a defense, in fact that he would tell the jurors that Molineux, being presumed to be innocent until the prosecution had proved him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, was not called on to defend himself in the face of his belief that the prosecution had failed to meet the law's requirements, and that Molineux was not obliged to prove his innocence. Mr. Weeks was asked about this rumor. He smiled and said that only time would show what he intended to do.

SAYS BOTH DIED FROM POISON.

Dr. Witthaus, the analytical chemist, who examined the viscera of Mrs. Adams and of H. C. Barnet, swore yesterday that both of these persons had died from poisoning by mercuric cyanide. As is usual with every answer Dr. Witthaus has so far made, he qualified even this one by saying that they had died of this form of poisoning "in the absence of violent intercurrent causes of death."

Mr. Weeks during his entire cross-examination was unable to extract from the witness one categorical answer to even the simplest question. A count was kept of every question put to the expert on cross-examination, and to not one did he answer "yes" or "no." His qualifications and explanations, couched as they always were in ten syllable words, always drew forth fresh questions to combat the qualifications, and made the examination very long drawn out and technical.

Dr. Witthaus's persistsent habit of talking into his beard and dropping his voice at the end of his sentences, making his speech almost unintelligible even to the stenographer seated a few feet from him, moved the Recorder yesterday to admonish him that he would have to talk more slowly and more plainly. Col. Beard complained it was impossible to get the technical terms correctly unless the witness showed some consideration.

Dr. Witthaus put on a bored air when the Recorder spoke to him, and never once changing his crouching position in the witness chair, talked on in the same old way. He also got even with the complaining stenographer by interlarding his sentences with scraps of French, but here he reckoned without his host, for Col. Beard takes French quite as readily as he does English.

THREE MORE BARNET LETTERS.

What was expected to be something of a sensation, but which may prove a boomerang, was introduced in the case by Mr. Osborne, when he added to the letters signed "Barnet" to patent medicine firms three letters, two of which had been unearthed some months ago by newspapers and by them reproduced.

The first of these is to a Cincinnati firm, and reads:

"Gentlemen:
"Please send five days' treatment, and greatly oblige, yours truly,
"H. C. BARNET,
"Box 217, 257 West 42d St."

Another is directed to another patent medicine firm, and reads:

"Gentlemen:
"Please send catalogue and greatly oblige,
"H. C. BARNET
"Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street."

The third reads:

"Please send book on No-to-bac and greatly oblige,
"Yours truly,
"H. C. BARNET
"Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street."

Whoever the person is who was writing to these patent medicine firms, it appears that for a long period he had time to do little else than write letters for remedies. From the letters in evidence he appears to have written for almost every remedy advertised, and seems to have developed a mania for the subject. Mr. Osborne succeeded in getting in the letters after the usual opposition on the part of Mr. Weeks, and then Mr. Osborne put Handwriting Expert Kinsley on the stand to prove that in his opinion these letters were also written by Molineux.

PECULIARITY IN TWO OF THEM.

The first letter is the exact counterpart of one already in evidence and signed H. Cornish, with the exception of one word. In the Cornish letter the wording is, "Please send five days' trial." When these letters were passed around after having been admitted in evidence a striking peculiarity was observed in the first two.

In the first one the words "greatly oblige" appear in several places to be written over, and in the second the word "catalogue" and the word "greatly" are written in a peculiar wavering hand, the letter "g" in both having the top of the loop plainly added after the word was written. Mr. Carvalho, the expert for the defense, was asked about these peculiarities after the session.

"Those g's," he said, "kept me at work for two days. I had a theory at first in regard to them, but I afterward abandoned it. The word 'catalogue' is plainly peculiar."

"Do not these words show evidence of having been traced?" he was asked.

Mr. Carvalho looked surprised, and then smiling, he said: "It might be better not to answer that question just at this time, but from the fact that Kinsley said he had only lately seen those letters he might have been more careful about giving an opinion as to their authorship."

The case went back to Molineux's grandmother yesterday and the prosecution succeeded after much opposition in getting in the original death certificate of Harriet T. Clark, the defendant's maternal grandmother, who died in East Hartford, Conn., on March 20, 1865. The cause of death in this certificate was given as "phthisis."

PHTHISIS IN MOLINEUX FAMILY.

The reason for its submission in evidence was as follows: Mr. Osborne has contended all along that in a diagnosis blank sent to a patent medicine company signed "H. C. Barnet," and which the prosecution has tried to establish through its experts was written by Molineux, the writer gave a more or less accurate description of himself and in some instances of his family. For instance, the age, thirty-one years, was said by Mr. Osborne to fit Molineux.

The fact that the writer said he was contemplating matrimony at that time and measured 37 inches around the chest and 32 inches around the waist was also contended to fit Molineux. Another question in the blank is "Has there ever been any scrofula or consumption in your family?" and the question is answered by the person underscoring the word "consumption" and writing after the question the words "the latter."

Then to further prove that the description fits the defendant, Mr. Osborne had the death certificate of Molineux's maternal grandmother put in evidence to show that she died of phthisis. He said that it was reasonably certain that Molineux knew of this fact, and that in answering the questions on the blank he had that fact in mind.

When the case closed on Thursday night Dr. Witthaus had been asked to give his analysis of the contents of the glass from which it is alleged that Mrs. Adams drank the poison. There was a wordy war over this, Mr. Weeks claiming that it had not been proved that the glass sought to be put in evidence was the one from which Mrs. Adams had drunk, and that there was nothing to prove that the glass had been at all times in Mrs. Rogers's possession up to the time that she delivered it to the police.

The Recorder decided that he wanted to hear further evidence on this point before he admitted the glass and spoon in evidence, and so had Mrs. Rogers summoned to court yesterday. When the session opened Harry Cornish was called to the stand. The Recorder conducted his examination.

RECORDER EXAMINES CORNISH.

"Did you see Mrs. Adams drink out of the glass?" asked the Recorder.

"I did."

"Was the spoon in it at the time?"

"That I cannot say."

"But there was a spoon in it afterward?"

"There was."

"Did she drink out of the glass?".

"She drank out of it and then put it back on the table. I drank a little and also put it on the table. Later it was locked up in the china closet."

"Was there anything left in the glass?"

"There was."

"How long after Dec. 28 did you see it?"

"On the following Sunday."

"And there was something in it then?"

"There was."

"Was there nobody in the room when Mrs. Adams and you drank from the glass?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Nobody."

"Were there other glasses on the table?"

"There may have been."

"And did they contain liquid?"

"I don't know."

An objection to Mr. Weeks's question as to whether Cornish had heard Dr. Hitchcock swear that there was another glass of liquid on the table was sustained, as were also objections to questions by Mr. Weeks to Cornish asking again how he was dressed on the day in question. The Recorder ruled that questions could be asked only concerning the glass, and Mrs. Rogers was called to the stand.

MRS. ROGERS QUESTIONED.

"When did you first see this glass?" asked the Recorder.

"When I returned from the bathroom."

"Where was it then?"

"On the table."

"Was your mother in the room?"

"She was."

"What did you do with the glass?"

"After my mother died I placed it on the sideboard and then locked it up in the china closet."

"Are you prepared to swear positively that the glass you locked in the closet was the one from which your mother drank and was the same one that you saw on the table?"

"I am positive."

Mrs. Rogers said that the glass was kept locked up until she gave it to Detective Carey, and she had no reason to believe that it had been disturbed in the meantime.

Dr. Witthaus handed her the glass and spoon, and she said that to the best of her knowledge it was the one in question. In answer to Mr. Weeks, the witness said that only Cornish had had access to the rooms during the funeral of Mrs. Adams, and that he had no key to the china closet.

"Do you remember Mr. Yocum looking at the glass?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"When was that?"

"Before it was put away."

Mrs. Rogers then left the stand, and Herman J. Witte, a lawyer and once Assistant Chief of Police of Cincinnati, was called. He said he had been asked by Capt. McClusky in January, 1899, to get a letter from a firm in that city. He then identified the first of the letters given above as the one he had received, and which he had sent to Capt. McClusky. The envelope, postmarked May 31, 1898, 5 P. M., was also put in evidence.

DR. WITTHAUS AGAIN CALLED.

Dr. Witthaus then came back to the stand and the Recorder decided to allow the glass and spoon in evidence. The witness produced his leather case again and showed the jury the result of his analyses. He said the weight of solids in the glass and that adhering to the spoon was 33.28 grains, and that the analysis of one portion showed 74 per cent. of metallic mercury and 93.37 per cent. mercuric cyanide.

"From these results can there be any doubt that there was cyanide of mercury in the glass?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"None whatever," was the reply.

Dr. Witthaus then told of his examinations of the brain, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines of the dead woman. The stomach tissues, he said, weighed five ounces and four drams, and by one method he found in these tissues .254 grains of mercuric cyanide. The entire amount of the poison in the stomach was 3.78 grains.

"Can you tell from that what amount was taken by the person?" asked Foreman Martin.

"Only that a much larger dose must have been taken."

"Did you find enough in the body to kill a person?"

"I did."

"How much do you estimate was taken?"

"I am certain that over twenty grains were taken. Further than that I do not care to go. There was only a small quantity in the stomach, but this had a decided odor of peach kernels, showing the presence of hydrocyanic acid."

Dr. Witthaus then gave the results of his analyses of the kidneys, bain, and liver, in each of which he found smaller quantities of the mercury and of the mercuric cyanide. He said he was convinced the poison had been taken into the system through the mouth and stomach.

NO DOUBT POISON KILLED.

"Now, how much did you find in the body in all?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"A little over twelve grains."

"You also found mercury in Barnet's brain?"

"I do."

"And hydrocyanic acid in the liver?"

"I did."

"Now, what was the cause of the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Poisoning by cyanide of mercury."

"You can say that from your analysis of the body?"

"I can."

"And there is no doubt of it?"

"None whatever."

"I will qualify my answer," said Dr. Witthaus, as Mr. Weeks rose to cross-examine, "by stating that I suppose a violent death did not intervene before the poison had a chance to work. She may have fallen down stairs."

"Or been blown up by dynamite," put in Mr. Osborne.

"Exactly," said the witness.

Dr. Witthaus said in answer to a question by Mr. Weeks that he had found in one case of poisoning by mercuric cyanide where ten grains had been taken death had intervened in from seven to nine days. He said he had not considered in his answer any of the woman's symptoms and even went so far as to say that the statements in his own book on poisoning from which Mr. Weeks read were not entirely succinct. He said that the drug in question had more of a metallic than a bitter taste.

"Can you from the contents of the glass tell us how much of the poison was contained in a good-sized swallow?" asked Mr. Weeks.

DRAMS AND TEASPOONFULS.

Dr. Witthaus said he did not know how much a good-sized swallow was. He was asked how much liquid remained in the glass when he received it.

"Fourteen cubic centimeters," was the reply.

"How many teaspoonfuls is that?"

"About four drams."

"And is that not four teaspoonfuls?"

"Yes."

"Well, why couldn't you say that at first?" said Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks here began to read from Dr. Witthaus's testimony before the Coroner's jury. He had not proceeded far when the Recorder ordered him to stop. "You are continually trying," said the Court, "to get evidence in here that was taken before a Magistrate or Coroner and not in a court of record. That is very reprehensible. This jury will try this case on what happens here and not on what happened somewhere else."

"But the witness was under oath there," said Mr. Weeks. "We have a right to refresh his memory or to contradict him."

"Well, it has gone far enough," said the Court.

"We except to your Honor's rulings and remarks," returned Mr. Weeks.

"Have you any way of estimating the quantity of mercuric cyanide in the glass when you got it?" he continued, turning to the witness.

"A very small quantity of water was sufficient to dissolve it," was the reply.

"I want an answer to my question," demanded Mr. Weeks.

Dr. Witthaus then gave the figures, but said he could not tell absolutely what were the cubic contents of the portions of the poison bottle's contents that he had taken out for purposes of analysis.

PRISONER'S GRANDMOTHER'S DEATH.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Osborne, with the consent of the Court, introduced as a witness Joseph Goodwin, who said he had been Town Clerk of West Hartford for twenty-five years and had known the grandmother of Molineux. She had married George T. Clark, he said, and their daughter, Harriet D. Clark, was the defendant's mother.

The death certificate of Mrs. Clark was then introduced in evidence, showing that she had died of phthisis on March 20, 1865, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Osborne then sought to put on the stand H. H. Jackson, the undertaker who had buried Barnet, but the Court would not permit it.

When Dr. Witthaus again took the stand he said, in answer to a question by Mr. Weeks, that he had assumed that Barnet had taken a quantity of the contents of the box of Kutnow powder and cyanide of mercury, and that this assumed fact had helped him to come to the conclusion that Barnet died of poisoning by mercuric cyanide.

"Do you know that he took a part of the contents of the box from your own knowledge?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Not from my own knowledge, but I inferred—"

"You have no right to either infer or assume anything" thundered Mr. Weeks.

"But I did," returned the witness.

The witness was asked how he accounted for the difference in time that it took to kill Barnet and Mrs. Adams, if he maintained that both died from the same poison. He said that mercuric cyanide was poisonous in two ways and by the liberation of two articles. So long, he said, as the poison was combined as mercuric cyanide it acted as a pure mercurial poison, whereas when the cyanogen was liberated it acted as a very much more active poison, and death was caused by hydrocyanic acid poisoning.

The mercurials, he said, acted slowly, and there was no giving off of free cyanogen in the combination with Kutnow powder. In the bromo-seltzer, however, he maintained, there was a combination of the poison with potassium bromide and tartaric acid, forming free hydrobromic acid, and this, decomposing the mercuric cyanide, gave off free hydrocyanic acid.

DEADLY HYDROCYANIC ACID.

"How much hydrocyanic acid will cause death?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"It has been estimated that three-fourths of a grain will do it."

"What per cent. of hydrocyanic acid is there in a grain of mercuric cyanide?"

"Well, in 251.72 grains of the cyanide I found 51.02 of the acid."

"That means about a fifth, does it not?"

"About."

"It would have been just as easy to say that in the first place, would it not?" said Mr. Weeks, nettled.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he did not think it strange that if hydrocyanic acid had caused death, the attending physician and others in attendance on the victim had not smelled it, and Dr. Witthaus said that this might be strange and it might not. He talked at great length about a case in Philadelphia.

"Now in that case, when you testified for the defense, did you not say that there was grave doubt that the person had been killed by hydrocyanic acid because there was an absence of any odor?"

"I did."

"Was it a reason?"

"A very strong one."

"Do you not maintain that the jaw is generally fixed and rigid?"

"It is usually."

"Was it so in this case?"

"I understood Dr. Hitchcock to say that he had to pry the jaw open to administer whisky."

"Well, then, you understood wrong." He said he had to tie the jaw up after it dropped. Does Prussian blue contain mercury?"

"It does not."

"How much of cyanogen is there contained in the minute quantity of Prussian blue that you found in Barnet's body?"

"About 30 per cent." said the witness after a long calculation.

MERCURY AS A MEDICINE.

"Mercury taken as a medicine, like calomel, may remain in the body for a long time after death, may it not?"

"It may. I don't think, however, that enough calomel is absorbed to show any distinct traces. Taken in other forms it may remain in the body for six months."

"Assuming that H. C. Barnet took a dose from the bottle given to you by Detective Carey," said Mr. Osborne on redirect, "and assuming that from taking the powder that you analyzed he was taken with violent vomiting, purging due to mercury, mercurial stomatitis of the mouth, inflammation of the throat, an examination of the tissue of which showed no bacteria of diphtheria, and assuming that there was found in the body after death the quantity of cyanogen and mercury you mentioned, and assuming that several days after taking the powder Barnet died, from that statement of fact can you say what caused his death?"

"I can."

"What caused it?"

"Poisoning by mercuric cyanide in the absence of violent intercurrent causes of death."

"Would you put your opinion against that of his physician, who, after making cultures from his throat, gave the opinion that he died from diphtheria?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I would."

Mr. Kinsley was then called to the stand and gave it as his opinion that the letters given above as signed by Barnet, asking for remedies and books, were written by Molineux. There was no cross-examination, and court then adjourned until Monday morning.

Loitering Winter

may send its chilling blasts from the cave of the winds at any moment. Then why delay preparations? Handsome, sumptuous fabrics for heavy overcoats, rich and durable, elegantly appointed in trimmings, and at moderate cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

INTEREST IN KAISER'S FATE.

Money for Dog and Man Confined in Hudson County Jail.

Lester Livermore and his dog Kaiser, who refused to be separated, and were therefore sentenced as vagrants by Recorder Stanton last Friday, have been spending their time since then in the corridor of the top floor of the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail. Kaiser has made friends with the inmates of that section of the jail, and his master has improved very much in appearance. They are not confined to their cell during the day, but are allowed the use of the corridor. In fact, the only restraint laid upon them is at meal times, when all the prisoners are locked up so as to keep the place clean.

Livermore's story has aroused a great deal of sympathy, not so much on his account as for the dog. The authorities have received numerous letters asking about the fate of Kaiser, and have also received sums of money for the man. Through THE NEW YORK TIMES the sum of $10 has been received, $5 of which came from "Fedelta" and the remaining $5 from a lady in Detroit who does not desire her name used. Recorder Stanton received $1, and $3 has been received from another source. This money is being held for Livermore until he is liberated. Recorder Stanton has said that he will discharge him whenever he wishes to leave or will resentence him to another term when his present one expires.

When Livermore arrived at the jail and was taken to his cell, he sat down on the cot and remarked to his friend, who looks very much like a small edition of a coach dog: "Well, Kaiser, it's warm here, anyway, and we'll get something to eat, too."

Eight Years for Lewis E. Goldsmith.

Lewis E. Goldsmith, for years assistant cashier of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) National Bank, who pleaded guilty of having stolen $101,000 from that institution during the period beginning with April, 1898, and ending on Nov. 14, 1899, was yesterday sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

Siegel-Cooper Employes' Ball.

The Siegel-Cooper Company Employes' Association will hold its annual ball at Madison Square Garden to-night. B. J. Greenhut, Secretary of the Siegel-Cooper Company, will lead the grand march with Mrs. Greenhut. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of about 2,500 couples. The entertainment will open with a concert by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

No Arrest for Insurance Robbery.

No arrest had been made up to last night in connection with the robbery on Thursday night of the Long Island City branch office of the Prudential Insurance Company, when $808.37 in cash was stolen. Deputy Chief Clayton says the police are following up clues which may lead to the arrest of the two men who it is believed committed the robbery.

The Penetrating Cold

of the Atlantic Coast is particularly trying; wool is no defense against it.

KOTEDSILK

being a double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton, affords perfect protection. It is warm, light, unshrinkable, easily washed.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

All Leading Stores and
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.

TAX ON PULLMAN ESTATE.

Appellate Division Decision in the Matter of the Appraisal of the Property in This State.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday a decision in the matter of the appraisal of the property of George M. Pullman within this State for the purpose of determining the amount of the transfer tax to be paid to the Controller of this city for the benefit of the State Treasury. Except upon one point it sustains the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald, who held that the tax should be paid on $744,191.66.

Shortly after Mr. Pullman's death the Controller applied for an appraisement of the property left by him in this State. An appraiser was appointed, who found personal property of the Pullman estate in the State of New York valued at about $774,000. He also found that Mr. Pullman had been indebted in this State to the amount of about $800,000, which was secured by pledges of bonds and stocks of various corporations of greater value than the amount of the indebtedness. The appraiser found that the value of the property subject to the transfer tax was $744,191.66, from which should be deducted $58,430, representing bonds and stocks of New York corporations pledged as collateral. The Surrogate held that this property also was taxable, and fixed the amount on which the tax should be paid at the gross sum reported by the appraiser.

An appeal was taken by Howard Mansfield, counsel for Helen P. West and Emma P. Fluhrer, Mr. Pullman's sisters, and Florence Lowden and Harriet Carolan, his daughters. The grounds of the appeal were:

First—That inasmuch as the decedent at the time of his death was indebted to local creditors to an amount greater than the ascertained market value of the local assets, there was no property of the decedent within the State of New York subject to a transfer tax under the act.

Second—That under the laws and policy of the State of New York all of the local assets of the decedent were absolutely subject to and primarily liable for the payment of the indebtedness to local creditors to the entire extent of such property.

Third—That the local assets to the amount of $58,430 specifically pledged as collateral security for the payment of the indebtedness to local creditors were liable to be entirely used for the purposes of such payment.

The appeal was argued by Mr. Mansfield for the appellants and James M. Hunt for the Controller. Justice Patterson, writing the opinion of the court, in which Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin concur, sustains the ruling of the Surrogate except as to the sum of $58,430, represented by securities of New York corporations pledged for indebtedness, which he holds not to be taxable. He refers to the fact that no ancillary administrator was appointed in this State, and holds that the debts owed by Mr. Pullman here constituted a general indebtedness of the estate, payable by the Illinois executors, and that in the event of their failure to pay the creditors were bound to resort to the securities held by them as collateral, which were ample for the purposes.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt writes a dissenting opinion, in which he holds that the question is to be considered as though ancillary testamentary letters had been taken out. The administrator in such case, he says, would apply the property in this State to the payment of debts and would first select taxable securities for that purpose.

Messrs. Howe & Mansfield, the attorneys, declined to discuss the decision yesterday, but it is understood that appeals will be taken by both sides to the Court of Appeals.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

Grace, Episcopal	$2,230.14
Incarnation, Episcopal	1,006.88
Collegiate, Reformed	891.57
Madison Square, Presbyterian	414.35
Temple Beth-El	250.00
Christ, Episcopal	239.47
Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	210.36
Divine Paternity, Universalist	198.41
Riverdale, Presbyterian	168.82
Society of Ethical Culture	151.50
Holy Trinity, Harlem, Episcopal	131.44
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	120.55
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian	82.51
French Evangelical	49.49
St. Mark's, Episcopal	30.00
Memorial Church of Christ, Baptist	26.15
Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital	23.45
St. Paul's Chapel, Episcopal	19.77
St. Paul's, Episcopal, Morrisania	10.02
Ascension Chapel	10.00
St. Augustine's Chapel, Episcopal	9.52
St. Luke's Chapel, Episcopal	6.62
Pro-Cathedral, Episcopal	4.06

FROM GENERAL SOURCES.

John S. Lyle	$250.00	Prince & Whitely	$25.00
George Coppell	100.00	Sutro & Co.	25.00
James M. Constable	100.00	Maturin L. Delafield	25.00
Hendricks Brothers	100.00	"M."	25.00
The Bradstreet Company	100.00	James K. Gracie	25.00
The American Bank Note Company	100.00	Siegel Brothers & employes	25.00
Frederick Gallatin	100.00	W. C. Osborn	25.00
William M. Evarts	50.00	Theodore F. Jackson	25.00
George Ehret	50.00	Stevens, Sandford & Handy	10.00
Peter Doelger	50.00	John W. Hammond	10.00
Bernheimer & schmid	50.00	William D. Phillips	10.00
Bradleston & Woerz	50.00	William G. Davies	10.00
Jacob Ruppert	50.00	Willard Parker	10.00
F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	50.00	Butler	10.00
George G. Wheelock	30.00	Arthur, Mountain & Co.	10.00
Augustus L. Clarkson	25.00	George L. Elliot	10.00

College Women's Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The College Women's Club of New York City has been incorporated to render aid and assistance to graduates and undergraduates of women's colleges, to enable college students to pursue their studies and to bring about stronger and more helpful relations among college-bred women. The Directors are Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, Jennie C. Baker, Sarah E. H. Penfield, Florence Baird Meyers, Georgia May Penfield, Ella Felson Swift, Charlotte E. H Devins, Esther Matson, Sarah Josephine Baker, Winifred T. Johnes, Anna N. Rogers and Nancy C. Hutchinson of New York City.

Report on Mrs. H. M. Flagler's Estate.

Henry M. Flagler yesterday filed his report as committee of the estate on the property of his wife, who was declared insane several months ago. He says he received in securities, most of which are in the Standard Oil companies, $2,366,320 and in cash $276,255. The expenses for medical attendance, lawyers' fees, and Mrs. Flagler's maintenance in Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald's sanitarium aggregate $11,508.25.

Policeman Sued for Breach of Promise

Warren D. Utter, a policeman, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Terry yesterday in an action brought against him by Mary A. Brady to recover $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Bail was fixed at $500.

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111 Fulton St., N.Y.

SOUGHT DEATH BY STARVATION?

Two Women in Connecticut Victims of a Strange Hallucination.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 12.—The authorities to-day investigated a report that Mrs Augusta Moffett, aged fifty-five, and her daughter, Bertha, aged 39, were endeavoring to starve themselves to death. Selectmen C. G. Watkins and Henry Barrows visited the house occupied by the two women. They found the women in bed, dressed. The officers say the women appeared to be mentally unbalanced. There was neither foor nor fuel in the house.

Mrs. Moffett and her daughter came to Manchester from Providence three months ago. The daughter secured employment in the silk mills here, but

LIGHT ON THE CLARK CASE

More Witnesses Testify in the Alleged Montana Bribery.

PAYMENT OF MONEY DESCRIBED

First Division in the Committee Over Admitting Testimony Shows Only Two Senators Favor Mr. Clark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections began its session in the Clark case to-day with a request from the prosecution to have the books of the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank, at Helena, Mon., showing the deposits of A. J. Davidson and a man named Toole brought before the committee.

E. L. P. Ector, a dentist at Missoula, was the first witness. He had participated in the campaign in Ravalli County in the interest of E. P. Wood, who was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the last campaign, and who was a friend of Mr. Clark. Mr. Ector said he had acted at the instance of Mr. Bickford, one of Mr. Clark's managers. A number of letters from Bickford were exhibited. In one of these, written after the legislative election, Mr. Bickford referred to the presence of "our friend" in Hamilton, and asked Mr. Ector to ascertain what his financial condition was. Mr. Ector said "our friend" was Mr. Wood, and that he had replied to this letter, saying that his indebtedness was $6,500, and that $7,000 would probably be necessary to settle all his debts. Afterward Mr. Bickford had given him $7,000 to give to Mr. Wood. He had then refused to accept the money, telling Bickford it was "all off." as Wood had told him that he could not afford to sell himself.

The witness said that Bickford had promised to pay him for his services, but that no specific sum had been mentioned.

"He asked me how much I expected," said the witness, "and I told him that I wanted all I could get out of it. I continued by saying, 'No doubt you will make a stake out of it.' He asked me how 10 per cent would do. I said: 'That would be satisfactory, as I have no doubt you will get $20,000 or $25,000 out of it.'"

It appeared that no settlement was made with him by Mr. Bickford, and that Mr. Ector wrote to Senator Clark about the matter. There was a correspondence with that gentleman, beginning Dec. 10, 1898, and closing Nov. 6, 1899.

State Senator H. L. Myers was the next witness. He was one of the members who turned $10,000 over to the legislative investigating committee, stating it had been put in Mr. Whiteside's hands for him on condition that he vote for Mr. Clark for Senator. Mr. Myers detailed not only the particulars of his taking the money, but also other circumstances leading up to this episode. He said that he had first been approached after his election as a Senator by Dr. S. W. Minshall and W. M. Bickford, and his vote for Mr. Clark requested. He had been told by these men that if he would agree to vote for Mr. Clark, the latter would appoint him attorney in connection with his coal interests at Bridger. He said he had declined this offer, but, notwithstanding this, he had received a letter from C. W. Clark, son of the Senator, written from Butte on Dec. 14, 1898. This letter was put in evidence. In it Mr. Clark stated that he had forwarded to Dr. Minshall $500 "as a retainer for his services in the Bridger coal mine." Mr. Clark, Mr. Myers said, had afterward asked him not to read the letter before the joint Legislative Assembly.

These letters were read to show that Mr. Bickford had been the agent of Mr. Clark in the Senatorial race. In the first letter Mr. Clark said that the matter concerning which Ector had written him had been "left entirely in the hands of Mr. Bickford," and that he would confer with that gentleman concerning the matter. In the second letter, dated Jan. 28, 1899, Mr. Clark spoke of the fact that he had just been elected, saying Bickford was wild with joy, and that there would be a hot old time in the town that night, adding that while he had no personal knowledge as to what he had done, he "never disappointed any one who had helped him."

This last statement was practically repeated from Paris in April last, and in another letter written from New York on Nov. 8 last. In the New York letter Mr. Clark said he would refer Ector's matter to Bickford, and in the Paris letter he said it was his desire that "any one who served him should be amply remunerated." One of the letters of the series was signed in typewriter, and the defense objected to its admission. This objection brought out the first division in the committee, Senators McComas and Caffery casting the only votes against admission.

Cross-examination was postponed until the defense could look up the letters received from Ector. Representative F. G. Sullivan a member of the last Montana Legislature, from Granite County, testified that he had been approached by Mr. Bickford when he went to Helena previous to the meeting of the Legislature and asked to vote for Mr. Clark.

"I said," the witness testified, "that I might do so if there was enough in it. He asked how much. I said $20,000. He then asked me if half that amount would not be enough. I replied 'No,' and we separated."

Sullivan said that afterward he had again met Bickford, and that the latter had suggested $15,000. He had told Bickford then that he would not vote for Clark under any circumstances and had seen no more of him.

Mr. Sullivan said his purpose had been to lead Mr. Bickford on, and that he had not expected to vote for Mr. Clark, even if the offer of $20,000 had been accepted. The witness stated that he is now the proprietor of the Florence Hotel, at Butte, and the cross-examination was devoted to showing that this hotel is owned largely by Marcus Daly.

State Auditor T. W. Poindexter testified that A. J. Steele had promised to give him $50,000 to secure the votes of the three members of the Legislature from Beaver Head County for Mr. Clark. Poindexter to have $5,000 for his services, but that he had never approached the members because he was opposed to Mr. Clark's election, and had only agreed to see them for him to prevent others acting in the capacity of go-between.

He said that he had only agreed to Mr. Whiteside's proposition to accept $10,000 from Mr. Wellcome for the purpose of exposing what he believed were efforts at bribery. He said he had received the money from Mr. Whiteside, the latter saying Mr. Wellcome could not see him then. The witness said that after the exposure in the Legislature he had been persuaded to go see A. J. Steele, when the latter, he said, had tried to persuade him first to vote for Clark, next to leave the State until after the excitement over the Senatorial race had subsided, and lastly to sign a statement denying his connection with the exposure and contradicting his own testimony before the legislative committee. In each case Steele had asked him if there was any inducement or consideration which would secure his assent, and he had replied that there was not.

Mr. Meyers also said that Mark Hewitt had offered him $10,000 to vote for Clark, saying Charley Clark had authorized him to make the proposition. The latter had told him, he said, that he could put up $10,000 with Whiteside to be paid to him in case he voted for Clark.

The last witness of the day was Henry E. Garr, a member of the Legislature from Flathead County, Montana. He is one of the members of the Legislature in whose name money was turned over to the legislative investigating committee by Mr. Whiteside and the only one of them who afterward voted for Mr. Clark for the Senate.

Referring to his transaction with Mr. Whiteside, the witness said Whiteside had been a warm supporter of his, and he had listened respectfully when Whiteside had asked him to go to his room, and had complied with his request when Mr. Whiteside had asked him to mark for identification an envelope containing $5,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills which Whiteside had brought to him at the hotel during the session of the Legislature last Winter. He had no reason for doing this except his confidence in Whiteside and the additional fact that he himself was an "egregious ass." He had, however, put his initials on the envelope, exhibited yesterday in the committee as the one so marked. He declared that Mr. Whiteside had never said anything to him about voting for Clark, and that he had kept his promise to Conrad's friends to vote for him as long as he had a chance of election. He pronounced as untrue the report that he had told Judge D. F. Smith that he was to vote for Clark and receive $6,000 for so doing.

Garr stated that since the adjournment of the Legislature he had purchased a ranch for an aunt living with him, paying $3,500 for it, and that he had also loaned $800 for her. The ranch was paid for in currency, one of the bills being of the denomination of $1,000. He had to vote for Mr. Clark in the end to avoid a deadlock in the Legislature. On cross-examination, Mr. Garr said he had never received any money for voting for Mr. Clark, or for promising to vote for him.

FRYE SUBSIDY BILL IS URGED.

Prominent Shipping Men Appear Before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day began hearings on Senator Frye's bill to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary, the measure popularly known as the Subsidy bill. Besides the members of the committee, among those present at the hearing were Thomas Clyde and Col. E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, Theodore A. Search, President of the National Manufacturers' Association; A. R. Smith, Secretary of the New York State Commerce Commission; H. P. Booth, President of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company; C. A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Aaron Vanderbilt, Secretary of the American Shipping League; ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, and Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Edmunds, who spoke for the shipping men, said one of the objects of the measure was to place vessels of American register upon an equal footing with foreign-built vessels in the trade with Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The compensation to be paid American vessels amounted to no more than that, as Americans never asked for anything more than fair play. In referring to the Philippines, he said that, as an anti-expansionist, he was bound to recognize the facts as they existed. The United States had expanded, and it was necessary to regulate our business affairs accordingly.

Mr. Edmunds explained in detail the object of each section of the bill, his statement being merely an elaboration of those set out in the measure.

A long discussion was precipitated by an inquiry of Senator Martin (Dem., Va.,) as to why it was provided by the bill that 80 per cent. of a ship applying for registry and the subsidy should be owned by Americans. Mr. Edmunds regarded the provision as necessary to insure practical American ownership and control. It would be more difficult for the foreign stockholders to acquire control of the vessel if the American stockholders held 80 per cent. than if they held only 51 per cent.

In this connection the Chairman said it was the principle of the bill to bring under the United States flag American-owned ships, manned by Americans, which had been compelled by financial considerations to sail under a foreign flag.

Mr. Louis Nixon, shipbuilder, of Elizabethport, N. J., said that American shipowners had a monopoly of the coastwise trade, but the pending bill had little to do with that. It was the trade on the ocean with foreign ports it was proposed to get. The cost of vessels and their operation under the American flag were much greater than they were in Europe. As to men of war, Mr. Nixon said they could be built in this country as cheaply as any nation could build them, but there were special reasons for that fact which did not apply to the construction of merchant vessels.

In reply to an inquiry he stated that if he, as a shipbuilder, were given absolutely free materials and free labor—the contract labor law being repealed—he would be able to compete successfully with foreign shipbuilders. But he hoped this would not be done. He told about the shipyards of Glasgow and the miserable condition of the men employed there.

Mr. Nixon thought it particularly desirable to encourage and build up the American tramp steamers.

W. D. Munson of New York, President of the Munson Steamship Line, believed that if the bill passed the American shipbuilders would rise to the occasion and soon establish a great American merchant marine. He declared foreign vessels would run them out of business.

Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Company made a technical explanation of shipbuilding and ship-operating in various nations.

Mr. Edmunds's Argument Objected To.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) called attention to what he claimed was an infraction of the rules of the House in the printing of the shipping bill. Appended to it was an argument by ex-Senator Edmunds, which made it a non-frankable document. He thought the whole document should be suppressed. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) explained that the Edmunds argument had been printed by inadvertence. It was agreed by unanimous consent that the bill should be reprinted without the argument attached.

INCREASED COST OF BUILDINGS.

Appropriations Already Made by Congress Prove to be Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury was heard to-day by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds as to the increased cost of building material. He said the Supervising Architect's office was much hampered because of an advance of about 30 per cent. in building materials. As a result many of the appropriations already made for public buildings were found to be quite inadequate. Moreover, the cost of sites had also risen, leaving a scant balance for buildings after paying for the site. There are about 130 public buildings bills before the committee, involving appropriations of $20,000,000.

While no formal action was taken, the sentiment of the committee appeared to be favorable to taking action first on the lines suggested by Mr. Taylor for an increase of appropriations on the work already authorized in order to meet the added cost of material.

TO BUILD AN ISTHMIAN CANAL.

House Committee Decides by Almost Unanimous Vote to Report the Hepburn Bill Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report upon the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The bill is very similar to the one reported by this committee in the last Congress. There was some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the Isthmian Canal Commission reported, but this was finally regarded as unnecessary, and all the members except Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota voted to report the bill favorably. The latter said his silence should not be construed as opposition to the measure, but merely as a reservation of his right to support or oppose it after further consideration. The committee made some changes in the original bill, inserting a new section three and making verbal alterations. As finally agreed to the bill is as follows:

To provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

Be it enacted, &c.,

That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary upon which to excavate, construct, and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Breto, on the Pacific Ocean; and such sums as may be necessary to secure such control are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2—That when the President has secured full control over the territory in Sec. 1 referred to, he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Breto, on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Breto; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such fortifications for defense as will be required for safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Sec. 3—That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the constructing of the same.

Sec. 4—That the excavation and construction of said canal, the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be available, shall be used.

Sec. 5—That in any negotiations with the States of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the President may have, the President is authorized to guarantee to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

Sec. 6—That the sum of $140,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the Treasury from time to time, as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the President based on estimates made and verified by the Chief Engineer in charge of the work and approved by the Secretary of War.

REPUBLICANS DEFEND MR. GAGE.

Representatives Consider His Reply to Resolutions as Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) presented for immediate consideration a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of nine members to investigate the relations of the Secretary of the Treasury with certain New York National banks and the transactions relative to the sale of the New York Custom House. Before the reading of the resolution was completed, Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) objected on the ground that the resolution should go through the box in the regular way.

"Then I ask unanimous consent," said Mr. Sulzer, "for its consideration."

"I object!" shouted Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) and several other Republicans.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

"It is not before the House," observed Mr. Hopkins. "The able report of the Secretary of the Treasury has met all the charges it contains."

STATEMENT OF MR. HEPBURN.

Does Not Recall Letter in Behalf of National City Bank.

Vice President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank said yesterday that he had no recollection of having written, while Vice President of the National City Bank, the letter to Secretary of the Treasury Gage, asking for favorable consideration of that bank, which has recently been published. In regard to the reference to "political claims" of the National City Bank, (because of what its Directors had done, as alleged, for the Administration,) referred to in that letter, Mr. Hepburn said that he had only been with the National City Bank a few days on the date of the letter in question, and, therefore, that he certainly could not have professed to know of any help the Directors had given the Administration, except in the general line of support.

"I can only repeat what I have several times said," Mr. Hepburn said yesterday. "I was an extremely busy man at the time the letter referred to was written. I have no more recollection of writing it than the man in the moon."

President James Stillman of the National City Bank has expressed himself to the effect that his correspondence with Secretary Gage in regard to relief of the money situation last April was simply in the line of his duty, and in his judgment not culpable. He declined to discuss the matter further last night.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Grout of Vermont has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of the right to manufacture and use the high-explosive thorite and also the Isham high-explosive shell.

The House yesterday adourned until Monday.

Representative Pearre of Maryland yesterday introduced a bill for the suspension of tariff duties upon imports when their sale or manufacture are monopolized, and providing for a commission on foreign commerce to investigate and report to the President thereon."

The House Committee on Census yesterday heard Prof. Alexander Graham Bell upon an amendment to the Census bill for the compilation of complete statistics regarding the deaf, dumb, blind, and other afflicted classes. In the past statistics of afflicted classes have been taken only at institutions. These, Prof. Bell said, hardly covered 4 per cent. of the afflicted.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to change the material of the new dry docks at League Island, Penn., and Mare Island, Cal., from timber to stone, at a total additional cost for the two dry docks of $700,000.

Representative Loud of California has reintroduced what is known as the "Loud Bill," in reference to second-class mail matter, with some modifications. Mr. Loud's bill is substantially the same as of two years ago, except that Section 2 is changed to make the rate on second-class mail matter 1 cent a pound when the distance between the office of mailing and the office of delivery does not exceed 1,000 miles, and 2 cents a pound when the distance exceeds 1,000 miles.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Preliminary Negotiations with Germany in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary in charge of the negotiation of the reciprocity treaties and arrangements, has gone to Florida to recuperate from a severe attack of the grip. During his absence in Florida it is assumed that the reciprocity treaties will not be pressed.

A few preliminary steps have been taken looking to the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany, but these have not been conclusive, because it is not deemed expedient to add to the number of reciprocity treaties pending before the Senate until it is known what disposition will be made of them, and also for the reason that the German Government has not yet taken action, through its legislative branch, toward ameliorating the restrictions imposed upon American meat products.

As to the first obstacle, there is some reason to apprehend, in the judgment of the State Department officials, a total failure of all the reciprocity treaties. This feeling is based on reports of the formation of a combination of all the interests which believe that they will suffer through a reduction in the rates of duty on imports.

The result of a failure to ratify in the case of the French treaty, it is said, would be the imposition of the full maximum rates of duty on all American products entering France, and the withdrawal of the minimum rate which has been extended in the case of many articles, in anticipation of such ratification.

DECEMBER POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Total Amount Was $4,162,038—Several Cities Show Increases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A statement of the gross postal receipts for December, 1899, as compared with the receipts for the same month during the preceding year shows a net increase of $199,855, or 5 per cent. The total receipts for last December were $4,-162,038.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Pittsburg all showed increases.

The largest percentage of increase shown was at Albany, 21.6 per cent. Decreases are shown at Providence, R. I.; Lowell, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Peoria, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo.

San Francisco receipts decreased 7.8 per cent.

NEW MONEY ORDER BLANK.

Proposed Improved Form Relieves Post Office Officials of Work.

A new money order blank, designed to do away with much of the clerical work made necessary by the form now in use, has just been submitted to the Washington postal authorities by Joseph Elliott, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the General Post Office. The new blank is Mr. Elliott's own device.

Under the present system each money order payable at a designated office must be accompanied by a Postmaster's advice, mailed separately by the issuing Postmaster. This necessitates the handling of a great number of mailed advices. The envelopes must be cut and the advices arranged in alphabetical order and filed for ready reference before payment can be undertaken.

The new blank does away entirely with this handling of advices. By its means the remitter forwards his own advice. The new device is in three parts. The first one is torn off by the remitter and held as his receipt. The other two he sends to the payee. When the order is presented at the paying office the duplicate advice forming the second part is torn off and the money order forwarded to Washington.

Two Senators Look Alike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The close resemblance of Senators McComas of Maryland and Kenney of Delaware led to a slight confusion in the Senate Thursday. Mr. Kenney rose during the morning hour to introduce a bill and the President pro tem. promptly recognized "the Senator from Maryland." Mr. Kenney responded, "The Senator from Delaware," and the correction was at once made.

Would Abolish Hazing by Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Lloyd (Dem., Mo.,) to-day introduced a bill to change the oath of a cadet of the Military Academy, so as to require him on admission to the institution to subscribe to an oath that he will abstain from the practice of any form of hazing while at the academy.

RECENT FIGHTING IN LUZON.

Gen. Otis Reports on Movements of Wheaton's, Schwan's, and Other Commands—Operations Successful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Otis has made a report to the War Department in regard to the military operations in Luzon south of Manila, showing the capture of several towns and a large number of prisoners with arms and ammunition. The message is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 12.

"Continued operations Bates command south, Manila; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Regiments Calamba, commanded by Bullard. On Jan. 1 Bullard, with two battalions Thirty-ninth, attacked force insurgents in vicinity, driving enemy, capturing town of Cabayuo; following day captured Rinan; enemy's loss thirty killed, large number wounded, twenty prisoners and rifles captured; casualties three men slightly wounded.

"Jan. 3, Boyd, three companies Thirty-seventh, captured Gen. Rizal, official papers and property, three miles east of Los Banos; Jan. 4, Long, detachment Thirty-ninth, attacked insurgents at Carmona; twenty-five killed, no casualties; Jan. 9, Bullard, with portions Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Regiments, attacked enemy south Calamba, whom he drove beyond Santomas, killing twenty-four, capturing artillery; casualties, one private killed; Capt. Baker and Lieut. Pelite, Thirty-ninth, slightly wounded.

"Jan. 11, Cheatham, Thirty-seventh, 106 men, supported by artillery, attacked insurgents two miles west Santo Tomas, driving them from that section, no casualties; Schwan's column, consisting squadron Fourth, one of Eleventh Cavalry, Thirtieth, Forty-sixth Infantry, and six Nordenfeldt guns under Capt. Van Duzen, seized Binan, Silang, Indang, Naic, scattering enemy, who were severely punished. Wheaton's column, three troops Eleventh Cavalry, Fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-fifth Regiments, Astor and Henley Batteries, has driven enemy from all important points north of Silang line; had heavy fighting, captured considerable public property, inflicting heavy loss upon and scattering enemy; Schwan's column now moving in Northern Batangas in southerly direction.

"All Cavite Province occupied by Wheaton's command; heavy loss to enemy during week in men, ordnance, and other property; all operations very successful."

McDEVITT WAS A HERO.

Marine Killed at Olongapo Once Recommended for a Medal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is said at the Navy Department that McDevitt, the Sergeant of Marines who was accidentally killed at Olongapo, through the discharge of a revolver, is the marine whom the Treasury Department refused to honor with a life-saving medal, although the recommendation was formally made by the Navy Department.

McDevitt was a man of splendid character, and of great personal courage. The particular incident, though there were many such in his career, which led the Navy Department to make the effort to secure a medal for him, occurred at the League Island Navy Yard, when McDevitt, who was attached to the Brooklyn, at great risk saved a sailor from drowning. Capt. Cook made the incident the subject of a special report to the Navy Department, and while the Treasury Department was anxious to recognize the gallant act, it was unable to do so because of the limitations imposed by the law regulating the bestowal of life-saving medals.

Lieut. Gillmore Assigned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Lieut. Gillmore, formerly of the Yorktown, who was recently rescued in the north country after many months as a prisoner, has been assigned to temporary duty on the Glacier.

CUBAN OFFICIAL REMOVED.

Gen. Wood Relieves Mora, the Supreme Court Fiscal, "for the Good of the Public Service."

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—"Federico Mora, Fiscal of the Supreme Court, is hereby removed from office for the good of the public service. This removal is the result of an investigation into the conditions existing in the administration of justice under his administration."

The foregoing official order was handed to Señor Mora this morning by Governor General Wood. Señor Mora's fall has been predicted ever since the first case was brought against the Custom House officials, and the disgraceful condition of the prisons, especially as affecting those awaiting trial, has been generally charged against him.

For some time it has been said that Mora has been devoting too much attention to social affairs and too little to his duties. Gen. Wood's investigation has shown that the office of the Supreme Court Fiscal is largely responsible for a number of the untried cases, and that not only Mora but others in the Department of Justice have been persistently trying to block the charges against customs officials whom Collector Bliss is anxious to prove guilty of wholesale bribery and corruption.

Every possible influence has been exerted to protect the incriminated men from receiving the punishment which is their due, but the public has scarcely been willing to believe that high officials of the rank of Mora have been implicated. Mora's letter to the Supreme Court regarding the Custom House fraud cases under trial, which has already been cabled, was only the last straw. His dismissal had been decided upon some days before.

Señor Estevez, Secretary of Justice, had a long consultation with the Governor General before final action was taken. Both agreed that the letter, published without the authority of the members of the Government, of which he was a part, was published through a real desire to thwart justice, although there was a superficial attempt to make it appear that the civil authority was being overturned by the military.

Cuban Paper Appeals to Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The Cubano announces to-day that it has been fined $10 by Gen. Ludlow for "not having contradicted a false statement made in a former issue when ordered to do so." It appeals to Gen. Wood, saying that "the time has arrived when Gen. Ludlow should stop usurping powers which do not belong to him," and adding that it is Gen. Ludlow, and not The Cubano, that is deserving of a fine.

GEN. MILES COMPLAINS.

Declares His Orders Are Altered in Gen. Corbin's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The relations between Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin have not improved, and the matter has been brought to the attention of Secretary Root. Gen. Miles has complained to the Secretary that the Adjutant General's office has failed in certain cases to forward official communications to the Secretary. It is said that in some of these cases a personal inquiry by the Secretary about communications which he expected from Gen. Miles revealed the fact that they had been made by the General, but had not been forwarded.

Aside from this, Gen. Miles has complained that orders issued by himself have been altered in the Adjutant General's office without his knowledge. Gen. Miles assigned Capt. Van Deusen of the artillery to proceed to Europe and inspect the manufacture of certain mountain guns at the Maxim works. When Capt. Van Deusen reached Washington he found he had been ordered to San Francisco to take charge of some guns. The orders were ultimately revoked.

TO BRING THE ALBANY HOME.

Navy Department Will Send Over a Crew of Two Hundred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Naval Constructor Gilmore, who is at Newcastle-on-Tyne, inspecting the new cruiser Albany, has informed the Navy Department that the vessel will be ready to receive her crew within two weeks. The department will send out a complement of about 200 men on the Prairie when she makes her next trip to Europe, to form the crew of the Albany and bring her to the United States.

The reports indicate that the cruiser is very similar in speed and other qualities to her sister ship, the New Orleans, which was also purchased from Brazil by the Navy Department just before the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Gold Medal for Lieut. Blue.

For the services rendered to his country in the war with Spain, Lieut. Victor Blue of the United States Navy will receive a handsome gold medal to-day from the women of South Carolina, Lieut. Blue's native State. The presentation will be made on the battleship Massachusetts at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 11 A. M. by ex-Gov. Thompson of South Carolina.

A CARD.

First Edition Exhausted.
Second Edition on the Press.

The Abbey Salt 1900 Calendar.

There has been such a demand for this Calendar, which is one of the handsomest issued this year, that the first edition has been entirely exhausted, and the American Lithographic Co., of New York, is now working night and day to get out the second edition early in the week. We have been unable to send Calendars promptly to all who had sent for them for the above reason, but the demand will be filled without interruption in future. If you have not seen this beautiful Calendar send us four cents in stamps and you will receive one by return mail.

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USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH.

SOLDIERS MAY WEAR BADGES.

The Secretary of War Amends Rules Pertaining to Decorations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of War has amended the regulations of the army pertaining to the wearing of badges and similar decorations so as to permit officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies; of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, or are members of the regular Army and Navy Union, to wear on all occasions of ceremony the distinctive badges of such societies.

It is also provided that medals of honor and the several distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice, as well as army corps badges, may be worn on all occasions of ceremony. The wearing of insignia "buttons," however, is prohibited.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Porter has arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Waban has arrived at Key West.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, now on duty in New York City, as Medical Superintendent of Transports, is relieved from station at Madison Barracks, New York.

Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed two visits per week during the months of January and February, 1900, from Charleston to Columbia, S. C.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Washington to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Paymaster H. A. Dent is promoted to Paymaster from May 7, 1899.

Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver is detached from the Chicago and ordered to the Montgomery immediately as executive.

Commander C. W. Rae is detached from the training station at San Francisco, and ordered to Newport News as Inspector of Machinery Feb. 16.

Lieut. O. P. Jackson is detached from the Vermont, and ordered immediately to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. William R. Rush is detached from the Massachusetts on reporting of relief, and ordered to the War College at Newport.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Halsey is detached from the Naval Academy Jan. 25, and ordered to the Adams at San Diego, Cal., as executive.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Chicago as navigator via steamer of Jan. 27.

Lieut. H. Minett is detached from the Adams, and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. G. W. Kline is detached from the Brooklyn, and ordered to the Marietta.

Assistant Surgeon R. L. Wright is detached from the Monterey, and ordered to the Isla de Luzon.

Lieut. J. C. Gillmore is ordered to temporary duty on the Glacier.

Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh is detached from the Castine, and ordered to Annapolis.

Ensign R. Spear is detached from the Yosemite, and ordered to temporary duty on the Glacier.

Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh is detached from the Albany, and ordered to the Yorktown.

Ensign D. W. Knox is detached from the Yorktown, and ordered to the Albany.

Ensign H. L. Collins is detached from the Wheeling, and ordered to the Yosemite.

CAPT. CHADWICK LECTURES.

Buena Ventura's Capture Due to Courtesy of Her Commander.

Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York delivered an address at the annual meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in Genealogical Hall last night upon "The Blockade of Cuba." Gen. James Grant Wilson presided. The address was in the main a recapitulation of familiar history, but the speaker recounted a fact in connection with the capture of the first prize of the war that recalled to the minds of his hearers the incident of the taking of Guam.

Capt. Chadwick said that when the warships started out to blockade Cuba they met the Spanish merchantman. The hapless Captain of the Buena Ventura, not knowing that war had been declared, courteously saluted by raising and dipping the Spanish flag. "Had he not displayed the emblem," said he, "we shouldn't have molested him."

In explaining that a blockade to be recognized must be effective, he said the fast vessels that formed the Flying Squadron ought to have been sent to Cuba at the outset. "The reason that they were not sent," said the Captain, "was that our friends at home were badly scared, apparently."

The telephone service on board the warships, he said, was unreliable, and the antiquated system of verbal orders had to be resorted to. He complained that the press boats were a frequent source of annoyance and anxiety at night. The naval signals could not be given to them, and in burning other lights they were in continual danger of being fired upon.

It was not the capture of Santiago, but the destruction of Cervera's squadron that ended the war, he said.

Capt. Chadwick spoke of the immense services rendered to the fleet by the repair ship Vulcan. It was fitted with the most perfect appliances, he said, and was kept working day and night. Its staff was composed of workmen of the highest skill, many of whom in private life held important positions, and all of whom patriotically gave their science and skill to their country. One of the chief machinists was several times a millionaire.

Isaac Townsend Smith, ex-Consul to Bangkok, Siam, proposed a vote of thanks to Capt. Chadwick, which was unanimously adopted. At the conclusion of the lecture Capt. Chadwick held a reception.

The election of three Trustees of the society for the term 1900-3 was held, and the reports of the several officers and committees were read. The election resulted as follows: Gen. James Grant Wilson and Dr. Samuel S. Purple, re-elected, and Samuel P. Avery, in succession to Richard H. Greene.

PRAISE VANDERBILTS' PLAN

Merchants Pleased at Proposed Abolishment of Differentials.

PRESIDENT KING'S STATEMENT

W. K. Vanderbilt, He Intimates, Can Aid New York When Long Agitation Might Fail.

The announcement that the acquisition of the control by the Vanderbilts of the Eastern trunk roads would be followed by the abolition of the differential rates, which have diverted from New York its natural share of the increase of traffic from the West to tidewater, was the cause of much satisfaction yesterday in mercantile circles.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, said: "Our idea is that if men like W. K. Vanderbilt, who control the railroads as holders of securities, take this matter of differentials up they can do more for New York's interests in a short time than all the public agitation that has been had over the subject for years.

"The New York Central Road agreed to the differentials originally, through, it is generally believed, the pressure of other cities and roads which thought that that company was directing its policy too much for the benefit of New York at their expense. The company, therefore, agreed to what was thought to be a reasonable differential of 1½ cents a hundred pounds in favor of Philadelphia, and 3 cents in favor of Baltimore.

"Once established it was impossible to get rid of it, though various bodies, including our association, have fought it. It was taken into the courts, and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and a special commmission considered the question, on the commission being such men as Judge Thurman and Judge Cooley. They came to the conclusion that the differential was not a burden upon New York as conditions then existed, the reason being that the more direct connections and high-grade equipment of the New York Central offset the advantages of the differentials. The fight has been continued, and recently the differentials were reduced one-half.

"With competition as keen as it now is, the smallest fraction of a cent tells. Of course we can't prevent trade following the lines of least resistance, and we do not seek to obtain any unfair advantage such as to invite concerted action on the part of other cities against us, but we do object to their getting more than their natural proportion of the increase of traffic by the operation of artificial means. There ought to be some way of equalizing traffic by a readjustment of the business. It would be simply necessary to issue instructions to traffic managers to re-equalize the distribution of business. If Mr. Vanderbilt intends to take this up and agree to a new distribution among the roads, it should be very easy of accomplishment."

In a number of interviews recently obtained from representatives of the shipping interests for gauging the conditions and prospects of foreign shipping for the annual Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the conditions on which nearly all laid stress was the discrimination of the railroads in favor of Southern ports at the expense of New York.

John Lee of the White Star Line said: "New York is feeling the competition of Southern ports very keenly, particularly in breadstuffs." Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line spoke similarly of the trade diverted by discriminating rates in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, from both of which places the company operates steamers. Charterers of vessels engaged in the grain-carrying trade told of the increasing amount of shipments from Southern ports and the falling off at New York, while West Indian lines feel keenly the diversion. Henry P. Booth of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company said that the railroads were taking provisions from the West to Gulf ports at rates proportionately lower than to New York, and new lines from those ports are carrying freight that formerly passed through New York.

One representative of this trade said that this discrimination had been carried so far that goods shipped via Southern ports were landed in Cuba at the cost of transportation from the same starting point to New York.

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All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
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THE BANKERS AND THE SECRETARY.

Mr. HEPBURN'S letter to Secretary GAGE admits neither of excuse nor palliation. The request he had to make was a perfectly proper one. He desired the Secretary to continue the National City Bank, of which he was then Vice President, as one of the depositories of Treasury money. It was purely a business letter. Mr. HEPBURN made the serious mistake of mixing politics with business. That is always a questionable procedure; in dealing with the Secretary of the Treasury it won't do at all.

So, when Vice President HEPBURN, after calling the Secretary's attention to the great strength of his bank, added "if you will take the pains to look at our list of Directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims, in view of what was done during the canvass last year," he compromised both himself and his case. In the first place, no banker has the right to address the Secretary of the Treasury in that way. It is impertinent spoils-seeking. In this case no appointments to office in the Treasury were demanded, but the Treasury deposits were asked for. The principle is the same, and it is a bad principle. Moreover, such a demand for business favors because of political services to the Republican Party simply adds fuel to the flames of Populism that if sufficiently fed would destroy all banks. The Populists and Bryanites charge that the banks thrive by Government favor and exist only for the accommodation of the money barons and the speculators. They specifically charged that the National banks "put up" a great sum of campaign money in 1896. They will accept Mr. HEPBURN'S letter as a full proof of their charges.

Persons who take the time to reflect will see, of course, that the letter proves that the bank had no political "pull" with the Secretary of the Treasury. A "pull" to which it is necessary to call attention does not exist. If the writer of this letter had been confident of his "political claims" he would never have mentioned them. It would have been manifestly superfluous to call the Secretary's attention to a fact of which he must have been gratefully aware. And Mr. GAGE'S treatment of the letter shows what he thought about it. It is extremely unlikely that a letter referring to a valid, effectual, and recognized "pull" would have gone upon the department files and thence to the Public Printer.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE MAZET BUSINESS.

There is a certain fine suggestion of fitness in the report that the Mazet report has been "held up" by a threat on the part of the minority that they would outdo the majority in personal and political abuse if the latter persisted in indulging in it.

Here was a committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the workings of the charter and the administration of the actual City Government with a view to legislation that would correct errors in the former and provide for the punishment of faults in the latter. A lawyer was selected as counsel who was reputed to be an expert in exposure and peculiarly familiar with the field to be explored. It is true that he had no special reputation for knowledge of the principles of municipal government, but he might be expected to get at facts on which the Legislature could act if it chose. He proved to be a helpless sort of person, with no clear knowledge of what he wanted to get at and with still less of how he could get at it. The whole investigation was apparently left to him. He spent months in groping and trying to get the multitude of persons he had before him to tell him what he ought to ask them about. He had before him a great number of the city officials and he had Mr. CROKER, their boss. He went in a confused and muddle-headed fashion into a hundred matters. Some of them were very important, others trivial. He brought out a lot of information which, in the hands of a competent man, should have given opportunity for both demonstration of evils and suggestion for remedies. What use did he or the committee make of it?

Worse than none. On the eve of the election, in which the Chairman of the committee was a candidate for the Assembly, Mr. MOSS was allowed to bring out a hysterical report full of all sorts of violent accusations against his political opponents. Later, after the Chairman had been defeated, and it became clear that the blind partisanship of the committee had done more harm than good, there seems to have been some effort on the part of the counsel to correct it, and he is credited with the purpose of calling Mr. PLATT and probing as far as he could the relations of that gentleman to the pernicious politics of the city. Then came the break of the committee with its counsel, and the latter rushed in his own report, which the committee disregarded and prepared another. Now this is said to have been submitted, under the threat of reprisals from the minority, to Senator PLATT for revision.

It would be an interesting outcome of the whole ridiculous and disgraceful business if the two reports, majority and minority, were toned down to a common level of agreeable insignificance, and were then both sent their way to dusty death in the pigeon holes of the Cities Committee. The Mazet inquiry had its birth in a temporary quarrel between the two bosses. It would find its appropriate grave in a reconciliation based on the protection of each by the silence of the other.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The British reply to our representations concerning the British seizures of American flour is what we were all sure beforehand that it must be. Food, it has been held by all the publicists from GROTIUS down, is "occasional contraband." It is contraband, according to these authorities, when it is used as munition of war. That should mean and generally does mean when it is evidently destined for the use of the enemy, the enemy being the actual armed combatants. If, says GROTIUS, "I can defend myself only by intercepting the goods sent to my enemy, necessity will justify my doing so." And necessity will equally justify the interception of all supplies sent to a besieged city. It might justify the interception of all supplies intended for a country which might be regarded as besieged, even though they were intended for the consumption of non-combatants as well as of combatants. But, as we have already pointed out, Great Britain is precisely the last nation in the world which can desire such an extension to be given to the doctrine of "occasional contraband." We are perhaps the next to the last, seeing that our interests are likely to be in favor of our being allowed to feed either belligerent in case of any probable war.

But, so far as we are concerned, there has been nothing in the recent British seizures to excite any National susceptibilities. The endeavor to do so, on the part of a portion of our yellow press, has been as unpatriotic as it has been disreputable. It is British ships which have been stopped in endeavoring to deliver American goods. In the case of the German seizures the case has been different, inasmuch as it has been German ships and "the flag" has been brought into the discussion. Still there has been nothing to justify the German hyperaesthesia. The German Government has not discountenanced this, simply because the German Government is warmly interested in getting a bigger navy, and is willing to accept any bad arguments in support of its own contention.

The British Admiralty Manual of Prize Law, upon which the British naval officers have no doubt been modeling their proceedings, gives, as "conditionally contraband," provisions fit for consumption by army or navy. But there has never been any real reason for doubt that the British statesmen who are aware that the present is not the only war in which their country may be engaged should give to the provisions of international law applicable to the case the construction demanded by their permanent interests rather than by their immediate exigency. That is what they have done and what it has all along been certain that they would do.

THE SENATE AND THE OFFICES.

There is a peculiar feeling among Senators of the United States about the petty offices connected with their body. Perhaps it would be rude to call it greed, but there is in it more of greed than of any other sentiment. This is not made any better by being mixed with considerable vanity, jealousy, and a curious fondness for intrigue.

At this moment it is probable that if the Senators could be led to tell with exactness and candor what it is that excites the most interest in their grave and reverend bosoms, it would be found to be—not the Finance bill, or the policy in the Philippines, or even the ship subsidy scheme the lobby is urging on them—but the question as to who shall hold one or two of the little offices they have in their august gift. The chief of these is the Secretaryship, for which the ex-Hon. JAMES S. CLARKSON, formerly of Iowa, was a candidate. His election would have been extremely discreditable to the Senate. His career in Washington, in public office, is perfectly well known. He was one of the most energetic and least scrupulous of the spoils system's preachers and beneficiaries, and he has since been engaged in the calling of a professional advocate of interests connected with legislation pending in Congress. He was very properly turned down, and the place was offered to Mr. ODELL of this State, who has declined it on the ground that his business and family affairs will not permit him to reside in Washington. Mr. PLATT is now reported to be hunting for some other Republican from New York who will be acceptable, and who will efface the disagreeable impression made by the presentation of CLARKSON'S name. Since this is the way that these things are done, it is to be hoped that the Senator will be reasonably successful.

But the whole system is as wrong and unintelligent as can be. The United States Senate should have a permanent staff of employés, administrative and clerical. All legitimate duties falling to the staff could be performed very much better by men tested and trained by experience. These duties are not political, and they could be attended to as well by men of one party as by men of the other, and best of all by men with no active part in politics at all. The records of the Senate show many instances of confusion, delay, and mischief caused by careless and inefficient clerical service, for which there is no adequate responsibility when the places are distributed as patronage. The same may be said of the clerks of committees, who are among the most favored and least competent of office holders. The affairs of the Senate and of the country would be far better administered if this miserable notion of partisan reward could be got rid of. But that consummation is a long way off.

IN DEFENSE OF MILLIONAIRES.

The millionaire is not wholly friendless. Hard beset and panting as he flees before his Socialistic pursuers, he hears now and then a good word said for him. Even from the pulpit, where the doctrines of Christian Socialism, whatever that may be, are reported to have effected a lodgment, a just and dispassionate estimate of the utility of millionaires in the scheme of creation may sometimes be heard. The rector of Grace Church, not speaking from the pulpit, to be sure, but in an address delivered at Hobart College on last Commencement Day, expressed the belief that business is not a criminal pursuit even when it is successful. That is, he thought that in the accumulation of their riches men may do good to others at the same time that they are accomplishing their own private ends.

In view of recent utterances upon the subject of millionaires, in letters to this journal and elsewhere, we quote a passage from Dr. HUNTINGTON'S address:

> Is any terrible calamity awaiting us because of the increase of our goods, and if such peril really threatens, how may it most surely be averted? * * * It is quite conceivable that there may be uses of wealth the effect of which if tried would be tonic and antiseptic rather than the opposite; methods of investing capital positively conducive to the public health. * * * And this holds true not merely of gifts and benefactions, but of all well-considered, bona fide investments. It is a mistake, and a harmful one, to insist that the millionaires are doing no good with their money except when they are giving it away. Wealth accomplishes its best work when devoted to the purpose of keeping the wheels of industry in motion. The purchasers of stocks and bonds are not as those who hide gold in a stocking; on the contrary, what they do serves to put bread into countless mouths. In every community a certain percentage of the people have to be tugged along, so to say, by main force, because of infirmity, and for this reason a relief fund is a necessary adjunct of civilization, but the lower the poor rate can be kept the better both for the helpers and the helped. Some years ago, Gen. BOOTH of the Salvation Army startled the world of the charitably disposed with his story of what he called "the submerged tenth." The fact that this fraction, one-tenth, exactly corresponds with the proportion of a man's goods which, under the usage of the old Hebrew Commonwealth, had to be turned as "tithes" into the treasury of GOD, is most interesting, for it suggests that what society must expect to give away in the form of out-and-out gratuity in order to keep all of its members upon their feet, is of the nature of a constant quantity. In other words, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and all similar provisions for the helpless are to be accounted what the financiers call a "fixed charge" upon the income of society, the payment of which, at a just appraisal, leaves the rest of the wealth of the community available for other purposes. If all of our capitalists were suddenly and by common consent to take the line of St. FRANCIS of Assisi, we should be in a bad way. The Mills Hotel, in the City of New York, with its 1,500 beds, counts as an investment, not as a charity, and yet the millionaire who built it and maintains it is justly reckoned a public benefactor. Who can doubt that he is doing the "submerged tenth" an infinitely greater service through his wise investment than if he were to stand at a street corner doling out in equal portions to all applicants the money now "tied up," as the misleading phrase has it, in his hotel?

Dr. HUNTINGTON'S theme was "The American College as a Breakwater Against Plutocracy." His conclusion was that we are safe. He had no fear that an aristocracy of wealth would be established in the United States. The real aristocracy here is the aristocracy of good sense and sane opinions, and the high task of the college is to mold men who help mold society.

If the powerful thinkers of the Socialistic school are right, the aristocracy of millions is already established; the reign of the plutocrats has begun, and nothing but the election of BRYAN, or the immediate application of the remedies recommended by JONES of Toledo, will save us.

It is pleasant to be able to cite the reassuring testimony of a man like Dr. HUNTINGTON, whose head does not betray him into indiscriminate denunciation of the rich because his heart feels for the poor.

GEN. LUDLOW AND THE CUBAN PRESS.

It seems that Gen. LUDLOW has been making a serious political mistake in availing himself of the provision of the Spanish "hold-over" law, which empowers a commanding officer to fine summarily and at his own will newspapers which have offended him. We say this with the more freedom because we are also free to maintain that the Government which Gen. LUDLOW has been giving to the inhabitants of Havana is immensely better than any other they have had since their harbor was first visited by Europeans.

We can understand, too, that an honorable man like Gen. LUDLOW is very greatly exasperated by aspersions upon his motives and false statements of his conduct for which he is perfectly aware that there is no basis at all. But in the first place that very fact ought to induce him to trust to time and the "common sense of most" for his vindication against absurd untruths. In the second place, his invocation of a Spanish statute or regulation which is entirely in contravention of the American spirit would have been more excusable if it had been made in vindication of anybody else than himself.

This is the crux of the whole business. It is part of the American scheme of government that every public officer shall be liable to criticism, and that every citizen shall be free to criticise, being responsible for the abuse of this freedom, but not to the object of his criticism. For it is the very basis of our notions of "justice according to law," which we are trying to instill into the Cubans, that no man shall be judge in his own cause. Gen. LUDLOW, acting under the authority of a Spanish regulation, has made himself judge in his own cause. It is quite true that the criticism which he resents is not fair criticism, but abuse founded upon falsehood. But then he would have the same power to suppress just criticism, founded upon truthful statements of fact, temperately expressed and published with a public purpose. He would not avail himself of his legal powers to suppress such criticism, but some less just and honest official in his place might do so, and the dishonest and tyrannical Governor and Gen. LUDLOW would be legally on the same footing. The power which Gen. LUDLOW has exercised is a power which Anglo-Saxon communities are agreed should be intrusted to no man.

We have no doubt that the Governor General of Cuba will induce the Governor of Havana to undo action which would, if left to stand, create a dangerous and intolerable precedent.

In an enthusiastic article in The Independent Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER defends the course of the British in South Africa, and maintains that the war was inevitable for the overthrow of an oppressive oligarchy in the Transvaal, the protection of the rights of British subjects and the establishment of the principles of justice. We have not been able to reach this conclusion as unqualifiedly as Mr. WHEELER, nor can we at present see the immediate future as clearly favorable for the British as he sees it, but we can fully agree as to the results of a British triumph, when it is won. Mr. WHEELER says:

> The British will triumph in the end, and put down the oligarchy of which KRUEGER is the head, and establish a just government of freedom and equal rights. The Boers will not lose one farm. They will find themselves well treated, and possessing their just rights, as their brethren are and do in Cape Colony and Natal. The next generation will "shake hands over the bloody chasm," as North and South have done. Boer regiments will be proud to fight under the British flag, as Scotch and Irish and French Canadians now are. Quebec and Edinburgh and Belfast are as loyal as London. In fifty years Pretoria will be as loyal, too; and the story of the misgovernment of the Transvaal and of the war that the British waged to vindicate the immortal American principle that "taxation and representation are inseparable" will seem like an evil dream.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rarely indeed is it profitable to seek an explanation for the acts of Police Justices, but mysteries, as a rule, are interesting in direct ratio to the improbability of solving them, and as the Magistrates mentioned indulge in frequent excursions beyond the realms of both natural and statute law, it is not at all surprising that their acts attract frequent and delighted attention. There is in Washington a Police Justice, who, on this principle, is particularly deserving of notice, for he has just fined a cab driver for maintaining an "unsightly" vehicle. It may be, of course, that there is in the ordinance under which Washington cab drivers obtain their licenses a clause defining the exact degree of sightliness which their vehicles must illustrate, but we prefer to believe that the Justice founded his decision on no such simple thing as that, and to assume that he imposed the penalty merely because his own aesthetic taste had been offended. To do so turns the affair into a typical Police Justice mystery, and opens up a delightfully wide field for conjecture. How beautiful, for example, must a Washington cab be to win magisterial approval, how beautiful to escape magisterial condemnation? Or, again, when will somebody in Washington get fined because his coat or other garment lacks the requisite amount of "sightliness" in his Honor's eyes? Further inquiries of like nature suggest themselves, but these are enough to indicate the extent of the curiosity justified by the imposition of this fine. Later one might consider the whole subject of Washington cabs, and have occupation for the leisure of months, yes, of years. While an Inspector was examining a covey of them the other day one dropped a door at his feet as a tribute of respect, and a second, which he had been rush enough to enter, hurried his exit by a sudden parting of continuity between its sides and its floor. Whether these cabs passed muster as sufficiently "sightly" is as yet unrevealed.

—Gen. DABNEY HERNDON MAURY, whose death we announced yesterday, was a nephew of MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, whose study of ocean currents opened up a new realm of scientific investigation and made him the most distinguished member of a Virginian family few members of which have failed to attain some degree of distinction. Most of Gen. MAURY'S life since the war has been passed very quietly at Richmond, where his daughter and other children reside, and his time has been devoted chiefly to researches into local history. His friends are unanimous in crediting him with a character of spotless rectitude, and as an illustration of his regard for what he considered right and honorable they are now telling of his instant refusal of an offer which he once received from the Louisiana Lottery Company. When that organization, in 1895, or thereabout, lost by death the services of the bearer of another well-known name, it asked Gen. MAURY to become one of its managers in his place. The General at that time was entirely without means, and the large salary which the proffered position carried with it practically for life, would have been most acceptable to him, but his views of the lottery business were those of a man at once honest and enlightened, and he did not hesitate an instant in telling the company's representative to look elsewhere for a name with which to win the confidence of its dupes. When the war with Spain broke out the veteran of many campaigns manifested the deepest interest in all of the operations in Cuba and later on in the Philippine Islands. When asked, soon after the declaration of war, what he was going to do, Gen. MAURY said he was too old to take any active part in the field, but with sparkling eyes he added that if the Government had any use for his services and he could render any to his country, he was ready to be assigned.

—Railway travelers, and especially that portion of them upon whom has been fastened the not very dignified name of commuters, rarely indulge in fervid praise of the officials who control their ambulatory destinies, but just at present the patrons of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road are unanimous in praising the unknown genius connected with the management who has solved at last the problem of securing from brakemen a distinct announcement of station names. The previous attempts in this direction have been innumerable—at least so it is said—and hitherto the record of utter failure has been broken only by a few partial and always impermanent successes. It is too soon to credit the New Haven benefactor with an enduring triumph, but his is certainly a perfect one for the time being, and even the commuters, professional skeptics as they are, express confidence that the old trouble will never return. Of course the new device is a very simple one; that, probably, is why nobody ever thought of it before. Instead of yelling—or muttering—one, or, at most, two, words on leaving a station, as is the natural tendency, and has been the invariable custom, of all brakemen, those employed by the New Haven Road now have been commanded to deliver a complete and somewhat lengthy sentence. One formula is: "The next station for this train is Mount Vernon," or Port Chester, or Stamford, as the case may be. The brakeman usually begins in the old unintelligible way, but the beginning of the sentence doesn't matter, and before he reaches the town name he remembers the object of his oration and speaks with beautiful distinctness. The announcement of arrivals is similarly prolonged, and so are those delivered on the platform to passengers about to enter the cars. Now, this is a most admirable reform. The man who thought of and enforced it deserves a statue from the American public, and for once it isn't necessary to wait till he is dead before giving it to him. He should have it immediately.

—A Parisian now in Washington is quoted as talking about the Dreyfus case in a way most amusingly significant of the fact that Frenchmen are thoroughly willing to forgive—or at least thoroughly willing to forget—the attitude assumed by America while the unfortunate Captain's so-called trial was in progress. "The 'affaire,'" said this amiable visitor, "is a thing of the past; the incident is closed. It will not, I think, affect the attendance of Americans to the Exposition. I suppose DREYFUS will make continued effort to have his name entirely cleared from all stain, and if he is able to do so, why, of course, it will be a source of gratification to his friends on this side of the water and in France. But, you see, your people over here, while the case was very thoroughly reported, were unable to judge of all the conditions. Their sympathies were naturally aroused, for it was a case that appealed to the emotions. But you do not understand fully, perhaps, and you might be induced to look at the matter in a different light did you but fully understand." Deeply analyzed, that is not quite so agreeable reading as it seems to be on first sight, but it serves fairly well as a means of escape from an untenable position. Possibly it is as good as anything less than a frank confession of cruel and intentional wrong would be, and that is too much to expect.

—Thursday night's rain was so welcome all through this region that nobody will have the heart to complain of its brevity. Perhaps nobody would even have thought of doing so if the Weather Bureau hadn't promised that the storm would last through all of yesterday. The bureau officials, by the way, are probably complimenting themselves on their success in predicting the storm's arrival. Well, they certainly did hit it, but how? They had been prophesying rain or snow for the greater part of two weeks, and naturally they triumphed at last. It is only in the moon that the fulfillment of a rain forecast would not be inevitable, provided the forecasting were kept up with sufficient courage and industry.

GENERAL NOTES.

Chicago people appreciate the public baths. The city has two houses for the purpose, and last year these gave 301,468 free baths.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that a furnace is personal property and may be removed from a building by due process of law.

* * *

Two Chicago schoolboys engaged in a fist fight, and one of them had two teeth knocked out. His father has in his behalf sued the mother of the other boy for $10,000 damages.

* * *

A man, "apparently educated and refined," has been fined $50 for mutilating publications on file in the Chicago Public Library. He pleaded to be released, saying that he needed the clippings in compiling statistics.

* * *

The Philadelphia Record says that a man was once elected to a responsible State office in Pennsylvania, and served acceptably, who could not write his name. He was intelligent and of sound business judgment.

* * *

A man arrested in Middletown, Conn., on the charge of unlawfully selling cider made the ingenious plea that the customers did not pay him for the cider, but for his time and trouble in going down cellar to draw it. An unsympathetic Judge could not thus view it, and sent him to jail.

* * *

The Portland Oregonian, always an excellent newspaper, issued on New Year's Day a special and handsomely illustrated number of sixty pages, containing a large amount of statistical and historical matter, proving very satisfactorily that the year just closed was the most prosperous in the history of the State of Oregon.

* * *

Fire Chief Swenie of Chicago reports that there were 185 fires in that city in 1899 resulting from the use of gasoline, the total loss amounting to about $205,000. Six persons were killed and thirty-four were burned by gasoline explosions during the year. The Fire Chief will strive to have the use of gasoline, and especially of gasoline stoves in crowded tenement houses, restricted.

* * *

ORIGIN OF BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the later correspondence on the subject of Whittier's poem, I read in THE TIMES of Dec. 17 a letter from Jesse W. Reno stating that his father, Gen. Reno, was presented with a flag by Barbara Frietchie while marching through Frederick, Md., at the head of his troops, and in The Sun of Dec. 24 a communication dated Boston, Dec. 17, wherein the flag and the manner of its alleged presentation are described.

As one of four soldiers of the Ninth Corps, who, knowing the facts, gave to the whispering winds playing around the campfires at Frederick in the night of Sept. 12, 1862, the story of an attempt to take an American flag from a plucky little woman in that town while our forces were moving upon that afternoon, and as a participant in an episode on the morning of Sept. 14, 1862, when another woman (who stood, with a young girl by her side, in front of a house on the right side of a street leading into the road to Middletown,) was introduced, without ceremony or formality, to the last soldiers of the Ninth Corps leaving Frederick, with the words "Here's Barbara! Richy, here's Barbara!" I beg leave to offer a few reasons why the flag in possession of Gen Reno's son should not be heralded as one of the already too numerous only original Barbara Frietchie flags, and for my belief that Gen. Reno was not even aware of her existence.

When the Union troops arrived at the Monocacy River, on the road to Frederick, Gen. Rodman's Third Division of Gen. Reno's Ninth Army Corps was in the advance, following a squadron of Rush's lancers and a section of light artillery under a Lieut. Mullen or McMullen. After passing the Monocacy the division, instead of moving along the road by the flank or in column, formed in line of battle by brigades, and in that formation marched on the town and bivouacked on the outskirts. The front of the division covered that section of the town which included East and West Patrick Street. The First and Second Divisions after crossing the Monocacy passed by the rear of the Third Division to its right and formed a prolongation of the line. No body of troops marched into the town by the left of Rodman's on the night of Sept. 12 except some cavalry and details.

The first infantry to enter Frederick from the left "early on that September morn" (the 13th) was a part of Rodman's division, which passed through and went to Jefferson. There was no flag waving, and Gen. Reno was not with the column. The First and Second Divisions entered the town by a lane or street further to the west and took the road to Middletown. Later Rodman with his Second Brigade entered the town by the road from the Monocacy and passed through, also going to Middletown. It may have been this column that Mrs. Rivers referred to as passing Mrs. Frietchie's house.

On the night of the 13th of September, 1862, of Reno's Ninth Corps, the First and Second Divisions and the Second Brigade of the Third Division (and four companies of the One Hundred and Third New York Volunteers of the First Brigade of the Third Division) were at or near Middletown or on the road, and the First Brigade of the Third Division (except the four companies referred to) having returned late from Jefferson, was back in camp at Frederick. This was about thirty hours after Rodman arrived at the town, and about twenty-four hours before Gen. Reno was killed near the top of South Mountain. By this time the story of the struggle for the flag had spread throughout the army in and around the town and beyond, and curiosity was aroused as to the identity of the woman. No name was mentioned in connection with the incident until after the morning of the 14th of September, when the similarity of the sound of the "Here's Barbara Richy" of the quizzing soldier and her name furnished the opportunity to associate Barbara Frietchie with the fabrication that deceived the poet.

The real heroine was not bowed down by the weight of "threescore years and ten," but was an attractive little kitchenmaid a few years out of her teens, who was engaged in baking bread. The flag was not of silk or attached to a staff, but was only a miniature "Union forever" print—of the kind that could be bought at the rate of two for a dime—which, tastefully arranged, rested quietly on the left shoulder of the maid until the onslaught of the "rebel horde"; the aforesaid "rebel horde" consisting of one "Johnnie" straggler, who made the little flag a means of attempting to get away with a loaf of the fresh-baked bread. The scene of the struggle was not an attic window of the Frietchie home but was near the rear door of the kitchen room on the ground floor of a house standing at the time near the field where Rodman's troops bivouacked. The Barbara of Frederick (Richy's Barbara) was a dark-haired woman of about thirty years, who looked somewhat like a German. She did not have a flag, but wore a scarf or sash across one shoulder, the peculiarity of this scarf or sash being that it could be used to satisfy either North or South without removing a doubt as to which side she favored. The girl who stood beside her was about ten years old and held a small flag in her left hand.

A SOLDIER OF THE NINTH CORPS.
New York, Jan. 7, 1900.

OBJECTS TO SOUTH BROADWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposition to change the name of Whitehall Street to South Broadway is one of the most senseless and uncalled for acts of vandalism ever perpetrated by our so-called city fathers, and should meet with the united protest of all citizens having a spark of reverence left for the few historical points in our city which have not been attacked by these busy-bodies.

While they are about it, why not change the name of Bowling Green to Croker Park, and erect a statue of Dick Croker on the site formerly occupied by the statue of King George III.; change the name of State Street to Divver Avenue, or some such euphonious name; wipe out the Bowery and other historical localities, and thus obliterate all recollections of old New York.

Whitehall Street was known by that name long before the grandfathers of many of our city rulers were born in Ireland, and is more closely associated with the stirring times before the Revolutionary war than almost any point in the lower part of the city. State Street is the logical extension of Broadway, and there would be just as much sense in calling that South Broadway as in giving that name to Whitehall Street.

The only plea so far advanced for this change is that Broadway should extend from South Ferry to the northern city line, and this is just about as silly as the one advanced a few years ago, when the name of Chatham Street was changed to Park Row. South Ferry is not the extreme lower limit of the city, being on the East River, whereas the Battery is accepted by every one as the lower limit, as the common expression is "from the Battery to Harlem," and Broadway does now and always has extended "from the Battery to the Bronx."

What with Broadway in Brooklyn, Broadway, East Broadway, West Broadway, and now South Broadway, one would think that we had gone "Broadway mad," and might better untangle this maze of Broadways instead of adding to the insanity.

This action is on a par with the crazy idea of turning the street signs on the corner lamps, so that a stranger in the city can no more tell "where he is at" than if the signs were removed altogether. In the light of these recent acts of vandalism, for that is all they can be called, it is high time that something is done by the people of this overruled city to prevent such meddling with its traditions, and a curb put on the ambitions of these petty politicians, who spend their time on silly resolutions and neglect important legislation of vital interest to the taxpayers.

FLETCHER DU BOIS.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

EXPENSE IN PATENT LITIGATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a certain feature of patent litigation which might well be ventilated in your columns. Numerous impecunious inventors having meritorious patents lose the fruits of their inventions because of their inability under the present system of conducting patent suits to proceed against infringers.

This state of affairs as concerns the poorer patent litigents is brought about by the fact that the expense of conducting such litigation is far beyond the means of the average patentee. Before his cause can be brought to a hearing in the courts, voluminous proofs are usually taken before United States Commissioners or Standing Examiners; often his counsel is compelled by the defendant to attend the taking of testimony in remote sections of the country, expensive models are in many cases required, expert testimony is usually necessary, and all the proofs must be printed and printed briefs submitted at the argument. The actual disbursements rarely fall below $500, and the counsel fees for attending to the taking of the proofs, preparing briefs and arguing the case are seldom less than $500. So that in the simplest patent suit the expense of getting a hearing is something like $1,000—certainly a startling figure for a man of little means. But even if successful he will probably have to face an appeal at the hands of the defendant to the Appellate Court, entailing additional expense. By this time the litigant will probably have been crushed out of the field unless a man of means. Yet, should he finally prevail, before he can recover any damages a lengthy proceeding has to be gone through before a Master appointed by the court, before whom proofs are taken to ascertain the damages. The opponent may then file exceptions to the Master's report, which are argued before the court, and by this time a poor struggling complainant is no doubt disgusted with it all, and after all may not even recover his actual outlay, which in his case may be the savings of a lifetime.

It has been my experience that the average owner of a patent, when about to sue an infringer to protect his patent rights, is appalled at the probable expense, and is thus compelled to stand by and permit his infringing competitor to reap the fruits of his invention.

From the above it seems that some change ought to be made in the practice with reference to patent suits, and perhaps some of your legal readers may be able to suggest a remedy. MAURICE BLOCK.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

HISTORY AND THE TRUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 6th inst under the caption of "History in the Schools" will occasion much regret to many of your readers who have admired your paper no matter how much they may have differed with you politically. Assuming that you have read the comment of School Commissioner Keating of Chicago on the question of American history in the school books, it is hard even for your admirers to find an excuse for your dealing with such an important subject in a spirit of banter, not to say levity. Mr. Keating, who has the misfortune to be National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, made a distinct statement in reference to the elimination of truth, and the consequent falsification of American history, in some school books. You reply by attempting to ridicule Mr. Keating on account of his nationality, and you conclude with what may possibly be construed as intended for a joke in regard to the statement of some priest, who, luckily, is dead, in regard to Irish civilization.

Your own article is a strong vindication of the position taken by Mr. Keating. I am not concerned now with the desirability of acquainting the young generations of Americans how their fathers won and preserved their liberties, I have in mind rather the appalling disregard for truth, the extent to which prejudice and bigotry, combined with ignorance, have swayed the minds of some un-American American writers, and the fact that such a reputable paper as THE TIMES should, consciously or otherwise, encourage such writers. Let us cite an instance.

In a certain edition of Barnes's School History there is a description of the Battle of Gettysburg in which a quotation is used from an account of that great struggle by the war correspondent of The London Times. The edition was printed before the "progress of knowledge" of which you speak, and the quotation in question spoke of the part taken in the battle by the Irish brigade, and paid a glowing tribute to the matchless heroism of the "undaunted sons of Erin," who threw themselves again and again upon the enemy's almost impregnable position. A later edition of the same book, published after the march of knowledge had begun, used the same quotation, but deliberately cut out therefrom the mention of the Irish brigade and "the sons of Erin" (using the word "foreign" instead of "Irish," and omitting the other portion altogether)!

My limited vocabulary does not afford me words to describe the action of those who would rob the dead of the credit to which they are entitled and their kin of the present day of the heritage bequeathed to them by these men who gave up their lives for this Nation; but the ruthless disregard for truth, the narrowness, bigotry, and often gross ignorance of some of the dwarfed minds who essay to teach the youth of this country is by far the more grave consideration. These are the things to which Mr. Keating referred. Is this the enlightened history of which you approve?

As to your meant-to-be sarcastic reference to Irish claims as to the early civilization of their country, four pages of that material will not affect one fact. I could quote from non-Irish (and, of course, non-English) authorities whose testimony would be equally extravagant in your eyes as that of the priest whom you misquoted. I could also prove from impartial, qualified authorities that Irish intellectual progress was hindered and finally stopped by England, and it could likewise be shown that to the present day England represses education in Ireland. But I am well aware of the indisposition in some quarters to receive facts, and I shall refrain.

WM. J. BALFE.
Secretary Gaelic Society,
64 Madison Avenue.
New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

A REPLY TO MR. McLOUGHLIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a few words in answer to Thomas P. McLoughlin, whom I think rather cheekily criticises your Saturday editorial? From the beginning to the end of the letter it is absolutely wrong.

Father Tom Burke, (who doubtless was the most famous Irish scholar,) nor any other priest, ever did, or can, prove that Ireland was more cultivated than England at any period from the first century to the twentieth, nor that it will be to the fiftieth, as it looks now.

Celtic manuscripts are not abundant in any monasteries or convents; they are now in the great museums and libraries, for during the last twelve centuries the monasteries of the British Isles have been plundered hundreds of times, so that not a vestige or scrap of a genuine manuscript or relic remains in their possession. I have been shown frequently some of the most wretched specimens of comparatively modern rubbish in imitation of the fine art of the fourth and fifth centuries. To see the relics and manuscripts of Notre Dame and St. Dennis a fee is demanded. A distinguished French artist with me said: "I assure you not one is genuine."

Priests, mostly Irish, for reasons best known to themselves, have for a long time talked about the cultured Celt or Kelt having been superior in the arts of learning to the Saxon or Briton. It was not so. The word Celt or Kelt means singer. "They are one of a number (says The Century Dictionary) of the people speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, and the Scotish Highlands, (the birthplace of St. Patrick, who went to Ireland to convert and baptize.) They all came originally from France and Northern Italy. Of the remaining Celtic language and people there are two chief divisions. First, the Gadhail or Scots, Irish, and Manx; second, the Cymric, comprising the Welsh and Cornish, the latter only recently extinct; also, the Bretons, whose descendants, centuries later, came over to England with William the Conqueror."

Celtic art, still extant, in the shape of crosses and tombs, is found all over England and Wales, though perhaps not so plentifully as in Ireland, for the reason that in Great Britain abbeys and monasteries were destroyed by those scourges the Norsemen, Danes, and Romans; later, the Normans; later still, that famous destroyer of art Oliver Cromwell. Ireland escaped, because its petty Kings (as wild and savage as any Briton) were able to hold their own.

The beautiful manuscripts of complicated ornamentation done by the monks are not so abundant as your correspondent thinks. I speak of the British Isles. There are none now in existence executed before the second century. Of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries, which cover the period of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," of which the scene is supposed to be laid at Tintagal, in Cornwall, there are fine specimens—quite as fine as any done in Ireland, and for that period quite as numerous. Indeed, they are of exactly the same character. It was absurd for Father Burke to claim that it could be otherwise. The monks went to Ireland to escape robbery and murder from invaders of England.

Your correspondent is also somewhat in error regarding music, for not till the sixth century was it written, and then it was limited to a few notes, as St. Gregory of Rome, not Ireland, re-formed and rearranged the scale of music, and not till the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was music written as we read it now. Irish music, from the fifth to the twelfth century, was handed down by players and singers by memory alone.

Neither priest nor layman, learned or unlearned, can prove that Ireland, since the flood, was more civilized than England, Scotland, or Wales. LOUIS RHEAD.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Critic'sm.

"Daubs has painted a dreadfully bad picture. What shall I say about it?"

"You can safely say it is full of individuality."—Chicago Record.

Professional Ethics.

"Of course you never advertise, doctor?"

"Sir! Certainly not. By the way, be sure to spell my name correctly in your account of that remarkable operation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why Views Differ.

It is said that people are right and left eyed, just the same as they are right and left handed. That accounts for the persistency in which so many persons look at things differently from ourselves.—Boston Transcript.

Divination.

Mrs. Bingo—You went to Mickleman, the palmist, didn't you? And now was he?

Mrs. Kingley—Wonderful! His powers of divination are really marvelous.

"What did he say?"

"He said I would be without a servant for nearly a month."—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN HE IS GONE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

"When I am gone," he sighed, "the sun
Will shine on in the sky;
The tinkling rivulets will run,
And flowers will bud and die!
When I am gone the breeze will blow
Across the meadow still,
And trees will bloom and grain will grow
Upon the distant hill!
When I am gone the waves will break
Upon the sloping strand,
And happy children still will make
Their castles in the sand!
When I am gone the birds will sing
As blithely as to-day,
And men and

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS

Director Cauldwell Names the Exposition Committees.

Well-Known Artists Will Select Works of American Aspirants for Exhibition.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the American Section of the Paris Exposition, has appointed the following jury to select paintings for the Exposition: E. A. Abbey, J. W. Alexander, W. T. Dannat, Alexander Harrison, Gari Melchers, F. D. Millet, J. S. Sargent, and Jules Stewart.

On account of the limited space, the works submitted must be of moderate size, high merit, and produced by an American since May, 1889.

The Sculpture Committee is composed of P. W. Bartlett, Frederick MacMonnies, A. P. Proctor, and A. St. Gaudens.

The Painting Committee on Installation will be selected later.

Edwin Austin Abbey, Royal Academician, is an American having been born in Philadelphia in 1852, but since 1878, when he went to England for Harper & Brothers, he has resided there almost continually. His success in his profession has been a rapid one, and he now occupies a position second to none as a black and white artist, while his more important pictures are eagerly sought for. He lives at Morgan Hall, Fairford, Gloucestershire, and is well known in London society.

John W. Alexander is a native of Pittsburg, and studied in Munich, Venice, and Florence. He has exhibited many pictures at the Paris Salons, and in 1898 he gained the coveted honor of having his exhibit, "The Green Bow," purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg. He is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and resides for the most part in Paris.

F. D. Millet is another American artist who has gained his chief successes abroad. He was born in Massachusetts in 1846, and studied in Antwerp. He occupied a position similar to that to which he has just been appointed at the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was special correspondent for The London Daily News during the Russo-Turkish war, but his subject pictures by no means suggest the work of a war artist, being exquisitely careful studies of modern interior scenes.

Every American artist who intends to exhibit at the Exposition will doubtless be glad that John S. Sargent has been appointed one of the final jurors. He was born in Florence of American parents in 1856, and, next to Whistler, is regarded by many as the greatest American artist living. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a Royal Academician, and has gained innumerable medals and mentions for his portraits and subject pictures.

Jules Stewart is an American who has gained a number of successes in Paris exhibitions, and has made that city his home. He is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

Garl Melchers is another member of the Beaux Arts. He resides and has worked almost continuously in Paris, but is a native of Detroit. He won the Grand Prix in 1889, and the Medal of Honor at Antwerp in 1894. Three of his pictures have been purchased for the Luxembourg. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a Knight of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria.

Alexander Harrison was born in Philadelphia in 1853. He won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and is a Officer of the Legion of Honor and is Officer of Public Instruction, appointed by the French Government. He is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Oil Colors of London.

The Sculpture Committee consists of men equally well known in their profession. Paul Wayland Bartlett is a native of New Haven, and has divided his time between this city and Paris. He is a pupil of Fremiet, a member of the National Sculpture Society, and has executed many public works in this country. An important heroic figure by him is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Frederick MacMonnies is so well known as hardly to need mention. His "Bacchante" would alone have made his name celebrated, but his work in the Congressional Library, at the Chicago World's Fair, and in dozens of American cities, is regarded by critics and by his fellow-artists as of a quality very seldom found in modern productions.

A. Phimister Proctor is a member of the National Sculpture Society, and has frequently exhibited in this city.

Augustus St. Gaudens is another sculptor who has attained European fame. He is a native of Ireland, but was brought to this country when an infant. He studied at the Cooper Institute and the National Academy of Design, and later went to Paris to complete his artistic education. His home is now in that city.

The announcement of the names of the final committee of selection for the American art section of the Exposition has been eagerly looked for by artists in this country. The premliminary committees gave great satisfaction to all, and the painters and sculptors now chosen by Mr. Cauldwell will doubtless prove equally acceptable.

INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

Consul General Mason a Victim—Many Deaths Reported.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—An epidemic of influenza has broken out in Berlin and scores of deaths are already reported. United States Consul General Mason is confined to his bed with a serious attack.

Honors for a German Artist.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—To-day United States Ambassador White attended the festivities in honor of Herr Louis Knaus, being himself an old friend of the painter. An exhibition of Knaus's canvases was opened this morning. The artist received congratulatory dispatches from all parts of Europe, many of them coming from France; and the Russian Art Academy wired that it had conferred a diploma upon him. This evening there was a notable reception at the Kuenstlerhaus, the costumes worn being from some of the more celebrated paintings of the guest of the occasion.

German Exports to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The territory under the jurisdiction of the United States Consulate General in Berlin, during the last quarter exported to the United States $14,770,287, an increase over 1898 of $1,847,802. The total figures for last year are $51,138,598, as against $49,020,847 the year before. The largest single gain was Hamburg, with $2,276,976. Magdeburg and Berlin came next in that order; Bremen fell off $1,175,450.

Germans Urged to Emulate Americans.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Fleet Society continues to agitate vigorously in favor of the Naval bill. Its latest pamphlet, issued to-day, deals with "American Naval Regeneration," praising the energy shown and admiring the manner in which "this joyous, vigorous, and lively nation plants the Star-Spangled Banner in every nook of the globe."

Asuncion Takes Plague Precautions.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 12.—The health authorities have declared plague-infected all vessels which have left suspected ports within ten days prior to Jan. 11.

Large Death Rate in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.—The number of deaths here, largely from the bubonic plague, jumped up to-day from 282 to 376. The normal death rate is 75.

Diseased Meat Sold in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A widespread scandal has resulted from the discovery that, owing to the connivance of officials in the Berlin stockyards, large quantities of condemned tuberculous beef have been smuggled through and sold to a large restaurant and to several big sausagemakers. An official investigation has been ordered.

Growth of German East Africa.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—A memorial describing the development of German East Africa in 1899 has reached the Reichstag. It shows that the census revealed a population of 4,000,000.

PROF. JAMES MARTINEAU DEAD.

Was an Eminent British Unitarian Theologian, an Educator, and a Writer.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Prof. James Martineau, the eminent Unitarian theologian, died to-day. He was in his ninety-fifth year.

The late Dr. Martineau, who was a younger brother of the late Miss Harriet Martineau, was born in Norwich, England, April 21, 1805. He was educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's school at Bristol, and Manchester New College, York. In 1840 he was appointed to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College, of which institution he soon became the most distinguished representative. From 1859 to 1872 he was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, London, and in 1869, while holding his pastorate, he accepted the Principalship of Manchester New College, which in 1857 had been removed from York to London.

Among his numerous publications, ranging in date from 1836 to 1890, are "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," "Unitarianism Defended," "Essays Philosophical and Theological," "Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism," "A Study of Spinoza," "Ideal Substitutes for God Considered," "Types of Ethical Theory," "The Seat of Authority in Religion," "Hymns for the Christian Church and Home," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Miscellanies," and "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses."

Dr. Martineau was a constant contributor to The Prospective and National Reviews, of which he was one of the founders. In 1872 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From the University of Leyden he received that of Doctor of Theology in 1875, from the University of Edinburgh that of Doctor of Divinity in 1884, and from the University of Oxford that of Doctor of Civil Laws in 1888. The University of Dublin gave him the degree of Doctor of Literature in 1892.

SEEK HEIRS TO A FORTUNE.

An Eccentric Old American Woman, Maria L. Livingstone, Dies Alone in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—An eccentric old American woman, known at the United States Legation and Consulate for the last twenty years under the name of Lady Livingstone, has died here under extraordinary circumstances, leaving a large fortune for unknown heirs.

Her eccentricities and incompatibility of temper made constant trouble for her, and it was chiefly to make complaint of the actions of her neighbors that she called continually on the American officials. She always dressed fantastically, but lived the life of a recluse. She had two rooms at Neuilly, her only companion was a parrot, and she always pleaded she was in reduced circumstances.

Not being seen from Friday last, her rooms were broken into on Monday, when Lady Livingstone was found lying in the middle of the floor, unconscious and was taken to a hospital, where she died without regaining the power of conversation. There were indications that she had laid on the floor from Friday until discovered. The room was in the greatest disorder. Her papers and books, coal, wood, and scraps of food were scattered about the place. The body was taken in charge by the officials of the Consulate and searched without avail. No will or anything designating the dead woman's heirs was discovered. The sum of 1,400f. was found in the room, and the Consulate officers also have in their possession a deposit book on a prominent bank for a very large sum, the exact amount of which the officials prefer not to mention.

The letters found indicate that the correct name of the deceased was Maria L. Livingstone, and that she was eighty years of age. There was no evidence of foul play. The body has been embalmed and placed in a mortuary chapel, and the Consul General is making efforts to locate her heirs.

MALIETOA ENTERS A PROTEST.

Declares Partition of Samoa a Crime Against Law of Nations—Says Natives Are Not Benefited

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Malietoa Tanus, in his letter to The London Times, published today, inclosing copies of the protests he addressed to the United States, Great Britain, and Germany against the Samoan treaties, characterizes the partition of Samoa as a gross violation of the treaties and as a crime against the law of nations, only equal to the dismemberment of Poland, Denmark, and France.

He thinks that if it is necessary for the great powers to promote wars and annexations to distract the minds of the peoples, then The Hague conference was the greatest farce of the century. The writer also asserts that the civilization introduced by the great powers in their annexations in the South Seas, Africa, and elsewhere is inferior to the primitive state of the countries "stolen," leading to war through breach of faith on the part of the Government officials, and to the decimating of the peoples by contagious diseases and spirituous liquors. He continues:

"The missionaries who graced our country with their holy or unholy presence introduced the same religious differences and hatreds against each other as pertained at the hour in civilized States. The missionaries live in palatial, concrete houses, with all the luxuries their countries can afford, and charge us for Bibles and Prayer Books which, we understand, are sent as free offerings."

Malietoa Tanus further charges the missionaries with extracting all the money possible from them, in return for which they only received a Bible, a Prayer Book, or a "Pilgrim's Progress." He cites the case of the Wesleyan missionaries who, he declares, collected £20,000 at a single meeting at Tonga, adding:

"The missionaries aroused a great spirit of emulation, telling the natives that the largest givers would be the most acceptable in the sight of God, thus reversing the spirit of the widow's mite."

The Samoan Chief concludes: "These be thy Gods, O Israel!"

SPOTTED TAIL DIES IN PARIS.

Was a Leader of Sioux Indians in Custer's Campaign.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Spotted Tail, the well-known Sioux Chief, who has been here exhibiting, died of heart disease yesterday. He was eighty-nine years old.

Spotted Tail was one of the best known of the war chiefs of the Sioux Indians, having taken a conspicuous part in the uprising of 1876, which witnessed the massacre of Custer and his men. When a conference was held at the close of hostilities for the purpose of arranging for the future of the tribe, he was the chief spokesman for his people.

FRANCE MAY SUSPEND DUTIES.

Deputy Moves to Remove Coal, Iron, and Steel Tariffs.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Breton, Socialist, moved a temporary suspension of the duties on imports of coal, in view of the economic crisis due to the shortage in the supply. He pointed out that the Protectionist M. Meline had not hesitated two years ago to suspend the duties on wheat in an analogous case.

M. Cailloux, Moderate Republican, moved that the proposal be referred to the Customs Committee, which was agreed to. M. Breton then moved to suspend the duties on imported iron and steel. This motion was also referred to the Customs Committee.

President San Clemente Alive.

In response to a cablegram sent by Colombian Consul General Eduardo Espinosa inquiring as to the truth of the reported death of President Manuel San Clemente of Colombia, the following dispatch was received yesterday from Minister of Finance Calderon: "President in perfect health and vigorous."

The Machias Reaches Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan 12.—The United States gunboat Machias and one more French warship have arrived here. The French Admiral has had a conference with the Government. According to rumor, the difficulty is being settled in a satisfactory manner.

CRISPI'S SON A CONVICT.

Receives a Four-Year Sentence for Complicity in a Robbery—Career Has Been Notorious.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Luigi Crispi, son of Signor Francisco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman and former Premier, was today sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the theft of jewelry from the Countess Cellere in April of 1896.

Luigi Crispi is a natural son of the ex-Premier. His career has been notorious. He was shipped off to Argentina soon after the accusation of theft was brought against him, and his father used his vast influence as Prime Minister to thwart all efforts to find either the jewels or the robber. The Countess followed the matter up energetically, and soon found the thieves and the dealer to whom they sold the jewels. The thieves were two brothers named Malpieri and a mysterious Manuel.

The evidence left no doubt that Luigi Crispi induced the Countess, whose intimate friend he was, to remove her jewels from her bankers, where they had been placed for safe keeping, to her rooms on a certain day, upon the pretence that a would-be purchaser wished to see them. While they were in her apartments, he persuaded her to go to Frascati, his accomplices meanwhile secreting themselves in the apartments. This having been done, he took the Countess home and left her at midnight, after an unusually tender farewell.

Early in 1893 Luigi's lavish expenditure had awakened suspicion that he was living a fast life, and Signor Crispi was soon made painfully aware that the source of his son's funds was the sale of private papers to the enemies of the statesman. Some of these were made use of to support scandalous charges against Crispi. Young Luigi was locked up in a house of correction.

When the Countess Cellere accused Luigi he retorted with a charge of blackmailing. Ultimately kleptomania was offered as an excuse for him.

RUSSIA'S BUDGET FOR 1900.

M. de Witte Comments on the Stringency of Money Markets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Russian budget for 1900 shows the following:

Revenue ordinary, 1,593,745,680 rubles; revenue extraordinary, 3,000,000 rubles; revenue from free cash balances at the Imperial Treasury, 160,641,423 rubles; expenditure ordinary, 1,564,441,679 rubles, and expenditure extraordinary, 192,945,424 rubles.

The report of M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, on the budget closes with a statement on the high rates and the stringency of the money markets throughout the world, which, he says, seriously hamper commerce and industry and has been complicated by the war in South Africa. He proceeds to say:

"This state of affairs is largely due to vague fears of European complications, and would lose much of its acuteness if the governing powers of the world and public opinion abroad would become imbued with the sentiments which animate the ruler of 100,000,000 subjects."

JAPAN PREPARES FOR WAR.

Will Try to Stop Russia's Advance in Korea.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 12.—Japanese newspapers just received here indicate that Japan is drifting into a war with Russia. The Japanese apparently do not shrink from the dangers of such a conflict, their Government having recently given an order in England for 200 suits of warm Winter clothing for Japanese soldiers in preparation for a campaign in Russian territory.

The Kobe Chronicle asserts that a Japanese cruiser with a large force of soldiers on board recently sailed from a Japanese port under sealed orders, and that three transports have been chartered to carry troops to Korea. Following is a specimen of Japanese journalistic opinion:

"The Japanese are convinced that to permit Russia to acquire Korea or establish Russian ascendency in Northern China would be strategically, politically, and commercially a deadly menace to Japan's rapidly developing growth. Japan believes her navy is strong enough to attack Russia, and the general opinion is that the interests of the two nations are so conflicting that it is impossible to avoid a rupture in the near future."

KING OSCAR SENDS GREETINGS.

Expresses His Good Will Toward Scandinavians in America.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12.—King Oscar, in the course of a private audience, recently granted an American, dictated the following message to the Scandinavians in the United States:

"Tell those of my two peoples who have taken up their abode in the United States, and their descendants, that I follow their path with love and interest, and that I feel their joys and their sorrows as if these were my own.

"I am glad to hear that the Swedes and Norwegians are among the most respected citizens of your great country. May it always go well with them."

His Majesty, who talked in a charming manner of events in the United States and elsewhere, seemed greatly interested in hearing of the evidences of prosperity in America, showed himself well informed regarding the American problems in the Philippines, and expressed a fervent wish that the war there, as well as the war in South Africa, might soon be over.

He refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject of the troubles in Sweden and Norway.

Venezuela Makes a Concession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Minister Loomis, at Caracas, has reported to the State Department that the Venezuelan Government has removed a great annoyance to shippers and one which has frequently led to international trouble by a decree relieving foreign vessels in Venezuelan ports from the requirement of depositing their papers with the port officials. They are now at liberty to deposit the papers with the Consular officers of their respective countries.

Fishing Rights Agreement Extended.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Foreign Office officials say emphatically that the question of the Newfoundland fishing rights has been settled for at least a year through the acceptance by Great Britain of the French proposition that the modus vivendi be extended for another year, as Great Britain is not prepared in war time to discuss the matter, which is now a question between Great Britain and the Colonial Parliament, as the latter must ratify the extension.

Plans for Germany's Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The German military manoeuvres this year will involve the shipping and transportation of a large force, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, which will land at some point and imitate a genuine invasion. The transports will be convoyed by warships. This will be the first experiment of the kind in the history of German tactics.

Japanese Prince to Visit America.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 12.—According to advices received here to-day by the steamer Empress of China, the Japanese Prince Imperial is to visit America next Summer. He is to be married in May, and will then set sail for the United States. Count Ito, one of the Ministers of the Japanese Cabinet, made this announcement.

Silver Needed in India.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Renewed buying of silver by the Indian Government, The Statist says, cannot be delayed much longer in consequence of rupee coinage requirements. This, The Statist believes, will lead to a marked improvement in the price of silver.

Venezuela's Money Crisis Is Over.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 12.—The financial crisis is ended. The difficulty between the Government and the banks has been amicably settled and public confidence is restored.

Chilean Estimates Approved.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 12.—The Council of State has approved the estimates for the current year, amounting to $76,500,000, currency.

Pension for Gen. Henry's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A pension of $30 a month, to date from Oct. 28, 1899, was today granted by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, who died last October.

TO BE MR. ISMAY'S BRIDE

Miss Constance Schieffelin Engaged to Sister's Brother-in-Law.

War Hastens the Announcement and the Wedding to Come Before Seas Part Them.

The cable brings the news of a wedding, to be celebrated in Liverpool to-day, which is a veritable romance. The bridegroom is to be Mr. C. B. Ismay, a son of the late Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Line, and the bride is to be Miss Constance Schieffelin of this city. Miss Schieffelin is a daughter of Mr. George Schieffelin. Her mother was Miss Delaplaine, and she is a niece of Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, and is related to many prominent New York families.

Miss Schieffelin's elder sister, Miss Florence Schieffelin, married some years ago Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, an elder brother of to-day's bridegroom, and went with her husband to live on the Ismay place at Birkenhead, near Liverpool. She has revisited her New York home several times since her marriage and has been here in both Winter and Summer as a guest of her parents, or of her sister, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. Mrs. Bruce Ismay's sisters have also visited her in Liverpool, and when on her last visit here she asked her youngest sister, Miss Constance Schieffelin, to return with her, neither of the young women had any thought that they would soon be sisters-in-law, as well as sisters.

Although there have been reports that an engagement between Mr. C. B. Ismay, the younger brother of Mr. Bruce Ismay and Miss Schieffelin might result from the attention the young Englishman paid the New York girl, this was laughed at by Miss Schieffelin's friends and relatives here.

But war, like love, brings strange surprises and when Mr. Ismay decided to volunteer last week for the Transvaal war, both he and Miss Schieffelin decided that they would first announce their engagement and that their wedding would follow before the seas parted them.

PHILADELPHIA'S "ASSEMBLY."

All Society Attends the Quaker City's Time-Honored Function.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The time-honored institution of Philadelphia, which has been so identified with its social life for more than a century, and which the aspirants for social position regard as their Mecca—the Assembly—took place to-night at the Academy of Music. As an institution it has survived and lived throughout many changes, and is to-day held in the same veneration by the fashionable world of Philadelphia as it was a century ago.

The date of the origin of the Assemblies has been a question of much dispute, but so far as can accurately be ascertained they were founded in the year 1748. The subscription was then $3. The invitations were sent on the backs of playing cards, and the hour named for the opening of the ball was 6 o'clock. Watson in his "Annals" infers that the Assemblies were originally given in a hal in Water Street, and that many of the ladies went on horseback. Whatever subscription was then $3. The invitations were have been the origin of the ball, it has always represented the more fashionable element in the comunity, and during its history it has only been given up twice—once during the Revolutionary War and again during the civil war.

To-night the Assembly was much the same as last year. The decorations were of an elaborate nature. The corridor was filled with flowers and tall trees, and the patronesses received in the foyer. Supper was served down stairs in the auditorium, which was boarded over. The cotillion was led by Sidney Dillon Ripley. The following ladies acted as patronesses:

Mrs. William Platt Pepper, Mrs. Morris J. Lewis, Mrs. A. J. Dallas Dixon, Mrs. R. A. Bayard-Bowie, Mrs. James Large, and Mrs. William H. Hart. The committee consisted of Richard L. Ashhurst, Chairman; Henry B. Coxe, Jr., Owen Wister, J. Percy Keating, John Cadwallader, Jr., and John S. Newbold.

Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. James Duane, and N. Craig Wadsworth.

MRS. REID'S COTILLION.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave last evening at her residence, 451 Madison Avenue, a cotillion for her niece, Miss Mary Crocker of California. Mrs. Reid, who wore a gown of white satin draped with lace, exquisitely embroidered, and pearls, and Miss Crocker, received in the large drawing room. Miss Crocker's gown was of white satin, covered with tulle. The decorations were simple but beautiful, and consisted of quantities of flowers. A large number of roses were employed. Supper was served at small tables in the dining room before the cotillion, which was danced in the white and gold ballroom. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Mary Crocker. There were six favor figures, and the favors, which were very handsome, consisted of brocaded satin bags, pictures and picture frames in silver and gilt, pincushions, and in the jewel figure handsome brooches were given to the girls and scarfpins to the men.

Among the 180 guests were Mrs. Astor, ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss Catherine Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Clara Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Pauline Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier, Mr and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Trevor, Miss Anna Sands, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Clews, Miss Laura Swann, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Elsie Bronson, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. Delafield, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. Creighton Webb, Mr. John Tallmadge, Mr. William Hude Neilson, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Worden, Mr. Erskine Hewitt, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Augustus Gurnee, Major Mott, Gen. Merritt and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. Betts, Mr. Brewster, Mr. William Sloane, Mr. Elliot Gregory, and Mr. Tracey of London.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Utzinger—Cockerham.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 12.—The marriage of Miss Anna May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cockerham, to Jacob J. Utzinger, was celebrated this evening at the residence of the bride, 63 Woodward Avenue. The Rev. Charles M. Selleck of Norwalk performed the ceremony. Miss Carrie Cockerham, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Charles J. Miller was the bridegroom's best man. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, the bridal party standing under an immense evergreen and floral bell.

Good Pictures at Auction.

There are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, a collection of oil paintings by foreign and American artists, belonging to Mr. George E. Tewkesbury and Mrs. Henry Purton. These are to be sold at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of next week. The collection is a more than ordinarily interesting one, and contains some really excellent examples of such painters as Lerolle, Cain, J. F. Murphy, David Johnson, Braith, Courbet, and two admirable examples of George Inness, a fine and large Leabey, a charming Piot, and an important Escosura.

Capt. Willcocks Released.

Officers thronged the Ninth Regiment Armory last night in expectation of sensational developments following the military arrest of Capt. Washington Willcocks at the regimental drill Wednesday night. Capt. Willcocks, who was one of the first arrivals, went directly to the private room of Col. William F. Morris. Both officers were closeted in consultation for nearly two hours. When the doors were opened Col. Morris said: "I have released Capt. Willcocks from military arrest, and there will be no further proceedings." It is understood Col. Morris laid down the law and the Captain made an apology.

Cunard Line in Its New Office.

The Cunard Steamship Company, which for forty-years occupied offices in Bowling Green, yesterday took possession of its new offices at 29 Broadway. The old iron stairway to the main entrance, which pointed south toward Bowling Green, has been removed, and a new semi-circular stoop with stone steps has been substituted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Social movement and life yesterday in the fashionable districts of the city was a little more noticeable and pronounced than on Thursday. This was due to the warm weather, the passing of the rainstorm, and also the fact that Friday is this year quite a favorite day for receptions and "At Homes." The evening brought the cotillion given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for her niece, Miss Crocker; several dinner and theatre parties, and, of course, the opera; Tannhäuser was sung, and there was a good house with the boxes well filled. Mrs. Pratt's afternoon class had its sixth meeting at Sherry's, and Mrs. Church's class held its third meeting in the evening at Sherry's.

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This will be a fairly gay Saturday. Mrs. Fish will give the first of her "Three Saturday Nights," Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a large dinner, the third De Coverly dance will be held at Sherry's. Mrs. Fish's entertainment will be the event of the day. It will be a musicale with, probably, Signor Campanari and Mme. Schumann-Heink as the chief artists. Preceding the musicale Mrs. Fish will give a large dinner. During this dinner a Hungarian orchestra will play. With "Carmen" at the opera matinée, possibly Mme. Calvé, and certainly others of the Metropolitan Company singing at Mrs. Sterns's musicale this afternoon in her Fifth Avenue palace, and Mrs. Fish's affair in the evening, it will be a field day for music lovers in society.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the Lucania for Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Ashmore, (Mrs. Ashmore has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever,) Henry I. Braem, Miss Bowne and Miss Dayton of Briarcliff Manor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Inman of Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas Seton Jevons, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Kennedy, Miss Orvine and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kennedy of Quebec, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Thomas J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Poor, Jr., Miss Marian Poor, Mr. J. Augustine Smith, the Very Rev. Dr. C. W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, and Mrs. and Miss Torrance. The St. Paul, due to-day, is said to have on board among others Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt, Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Colgate, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, H. H. Harjes, and C. P. Waddington. There was no White Star boat in this week, but the Oceanic is due on Wednesday next, and both she and the Etruria, as well as the St. Paul, are said to be bringing heavy mails. The Trave will sail on Tuesday for Southampton, and the Ems on Saturday next for the Mediterranean.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet will sail early next month for Europe, and will proceed at once to the Riviera. She has ordered her steam yacht Nahma to meet her at Nice about Feb. 15, and will then cruise along the Mediterranean until late Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baring, (Miss Mary Churchill,) who have been traveling in the South of France, have just left Marseilles. They will be in Cairo later in the Winter. Mrs. Terry-Sanderson, as the operatic star, Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the widow of Antonio Terry, now calls herself, has engaged a villa at Beaulieu, on the Riviera, for January. She was recently given in Paris a large musicale by Miss Fanny Reed.

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Miss Pendleton of Philadelphia has returned to that city after a visit to Biltmore, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt over the new year. Col. and Mrs. Willis Hall have been passing a few days in Philadelphia.

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The women composing the committee in charge of the concert to be given in aid of the Dewey Arch Fund on Feb. 6 at Carnegie Hall are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Laura J. Post, and Miss Hewitt. At a meeting held at Mrs. Speyer's house Wednesday afternoon it was decided to put the prices of boxes at $500 and seats in the orchestra at $3 each. These will be on sale at Carnegie Hall and all the ticket offices of Tyson. The concert will be directed by Messrs. Emil Paur and Walter Damrosch. The first part will consist of Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum," to be sung by the Oratorio Society Chorus, Mme. Gadski, and fifteen other soloists, the full list of which will be published later, and it is hoped that Gov. Roosevelt will make a short address. The second part of the concert will consist of solos by Mme. Nordica, who will sing Inflammatus from Rossini's Stabat Mater; Mme. Gadski, Edmund de Reszke, and Mr. Evan Williams. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey will occupy a box on the right-hand side of the auditorium, which will be decorated with flags. A reception committee of men prominent in political and social affairs is being formed, who will act as escorts to Admiral Dewey and Gov. Roosevelt on their arrival.

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The third meeting of the dancing class known as Mrs. Church's, as it was first organized and has always been under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, took place last evening at Sherry's. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, who wore a gown of black velvet; Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, who was in a black velvet gown, trimmed with duchesse lace; Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, who wore black net over black silk; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, whose dress was of lavender satin; Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, who wore blue velvet, and Mrs. Edward Curtis, who wore black satin. Mrs. John M. Bowers and Mrs. George Schieffelin also received. The atter dance was large, and numbered in the aggregate nearly 300 people. The cotillion was led by Mr. Harry Batcheller. There were two favor figures, in which the favors were very handsome, and consisted of French and Japanese fans in white and gilt, ribbon sashes of different shades, silver and gilt picture frames, leather frames in répousse work, with silver edges, and inlaid boxes of lacquer. The invited guests were Miss Livingston Mason of Newport, R. I.; Miss Dillon of Rochester, Mr. O. L. Jones, Jr., Miss Mulaney of Philadelphia, J. Frederic Pierson of Tuxedo, Mr. Edwards Brook of Orange, N. J.; Mr. Vriedenberg of Freehold, N. J.; Mr. Sloane, now a student at Harvard; Mr. Littlejohn of Flushing, N. Y., and Vicomte Rubani of Austria. Among the members of the class present were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss May Wagstaff, the Misses Delafield, Miss May Beekman, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Josephine Roe, the Misses Dominick, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Curtis, Miss Sturgis, Miss Edith C. Jay, Miss Charlotte Hegeman, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Butler, Miss Bowers, Miss Atterbury, Miss May Young, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Lefferts, Miss Crosby, Miss Cecil Boardman, the Misses Rutherfurd, Miss Augusta Robbins, Miss Walker, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Lentilhon, Miss Mabel Armstrong, Miss Jean Brown, and the Messrs. Theodore Pell, Stephen Pell, T. Curtis, Goelet Gallatin, Hugh Benkard, Raymond Lefferts, William H. Fearing, Lawrence Gillespie, Arthur Coppee, Alexander Irving, Jr., E. Lansing Satterlee, Clarence Storm, H. H. Boyesen, Lawrence Atterbury, Alfred Walker, Alfred Wagstaff, J. R. Delafield, Henry M. Brokaw, Hollister Sturgis, Mr. Van Benthuysen of Albany, and James Pierson.

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The wedding of the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, second son of the Scottish Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, the daughter of Mr. William Austin Tucker of Boston, will be celebrated in Emanuel Church, Boston, at noon on Jan. 31 next.

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The embassies at Washington have all entered on their season of gayety. The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner on Monday night, when many members of the Diplomatic Corps were their guests. The Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos gave a handsome dinner Saturday evening. Mlle. Cassini, the Russian Ambassador's niece and hostess, had a Russian Christmas breakfast Friday, where the guests were the young ladies of the Cabinet. The Russian "Jours de fête" always come along after those which other nations celebrate, and they provide such curious Russian dishes, even here in Washington, where it is a wonder such things can be procured; one doesn't know what one is eating most of the time. The servants are costumed à la Russe and the samovar is always steaming gayly away.

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Mrs. William B. Rochester gave a luncheon yesterday in Washington in honor of Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Duncan, the guests at the White House. Mrs. Rochester is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York and Scotland. Mrs. Horstman gave a luncheon also in honor of the White House guests on Thursday. Senator Kean of New Jersey entertained at dinner yesterday, this being the first official dinner he has given. A new arrangement for calling the carriages was introduced at the White House last night. Large megaphones were used and proved a great success.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY

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DOUBLE TRACK. UNEQUALLED ROADWAY.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher.

The Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., died in that city yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old, and had been identified with the work of his Church in the Middle States for the greater part of his life, until his last illness, which was of about a year's duration. He was born in Westphalia, Mich., and was educated for the priesthood at St. Michael's Seminary, in Pittsburg, being ordained Aug. 2, 1862. After serving for six years at various missions in Indiana he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Paul of the Cross at Columbia City, and in 1877 became pastor of the Church of St. Mary at Fort Wayne, and soon after Chancellor of the diocese. He was then for a short period pastor of the Church of St. Mary at Lafayette. Bishop Rademacher was elevated to the hierarchy in 1883, being consecrated a Bishop on June 24 of that year by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. His first see was at Nashville, where he remained for several years.

W. S. Hartshor

COLER AND RAPID TRANSIT

Delegation Sees the Mayor and Attacks Controller's Tunnel.

Thought It Meant Delay in Completion of the Road—Mr. Coler Blames the Corporation Counsel.

A delegation of residents of the northern and northwestern sections of the city, under the leadership of ex-Alderman Collin H. Woodward, called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to urge him to use his efforts to hasten the construction of the entire rapid transit system before anything is done looking toward the building of a tunnel to Brooklyn. The delegation was under the impression that Controller Coler, in his desire to have the South Brooklyn tunnel constructed, was disposed to prevent work on the rapid transit system, after the contract for the section between the City Hall and Fifty-ninth Street was executed. Mayor Van Wyck disputed this, and eventually proved to his visitors that they had wronged the Controller, and when the party left the City Hall all of the men seemed to be satisfied. Controller Coler, when told of the remarks made to the Mayor, said Corporation Counsel Whalen had fomented the attack on him.

Newell Martin, who acted as spokesman for the delegation, said, in beginning: "The people of the whole northern part of the city are alarmed at the resolution relating to the South Brooklyn tunnel which Controller Coler has sent to the Rapid Transit Commission. The contract for the rapid transit system will likely be awarded on Tuesday, and if, after that, the question of an East River tunnel is taken up, the result will be that we will not get the relief which we need so much, and which we have been promised so often. The suggestion has been made that private interests are behind this East River tunnel scheme, and that its real object is to give the Long Island Railroad a route to this island. I don't believe that this applies to the Controller or any official."

Speaking of the magnitude of the rapid transit system and the credit its completion would give the administration, Mr. Martin said: "And your name, Mr. Mayor, will go down in history coupled with that of Mayor Clinton"—

"I'm not looking for reputation after I'm dead," said the Mayor, with a laugh.

"And we're looking for transportation, not reputation," Mr. Martin rejoined.

"I don't think any of the Rapid Transit Commission care to retard the completion of the system," said the Mayor.

"Neither do we," the delegation chorused.

"And I'm sure I wouldn't retard it in the slightest," the Mayor added.

Assemblyman Maurice M. Menton followed Mr. Martin. He said he had been informed that only the first two sections of the underground road would be built at once. These two sections would give some relief, but it would not be adequate. He urged the Mayor that the entire route be built before any money was spent for trans-East River tunnels. "What we want is your help, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Menton, "in addition to your sympathy."

Continuing, Mr. Menton said, as he understood it, the Controller wanted the four sections of the underground road built, and then connections made with other boroughs.

"The Controller is the father of the South Brooklyn tunnel," the Mayor interjected.

"Yes," said Mr. Menton, "and he regards us as having priority. He recognizes that we have the first claim."

"You know I don't father that Brooklyn tunnel," said the Mayor. "The Controller is the only man who wants it."

James L. Wells of the North Side Board of Trade was the next speaker. Mr. Wells wanted the Mayor's assurance that the South Brooklyn tunnel would not be begun till the rapid transit system was assured and contracts let. The Controller, he said, had told the delegation that that was what he wanted, and then had offered a resolution to the Rapid Transit Commission providing for the South Brooklyn tunnel as soon as the contract for the first section of the underground road is executed. This Mr. Wells considered bad faith, and he said that the Controller apparently intended to frustrate the plan to build the underground road till his own scheme had been carried out.

"Read that resolution to me, Mr. Wells," said the Mayor. "I think you are mistaken."

Mr. Wells read the resolution aloud, and then the Mayor said: "You have done an injustice to the Controller. He has been charged with telling you one thing and then going ahead and urging the commission to do the reverse. The language of his resolution plainly shows that he meant that the South Brooklyn tunnel plan should be taken up after the contract for the underground road, as confirmed by the Appellate Division, had been executed. You have misinterpreted the resolution and have wronged the Controller, who is earnestly in favor of rapid transit."

Several of the Mayor's visitors talked of the delay in building the road, and expressed the hope that there would be no more obstacles to surmount. To this the Mayor replied: "This is the only time the Rapid Transit Commission has been able to see daylight." One of the party, addressing the Mayor, asked: "In the event of there being no bids received for the construction of the underground system, what will the commission and the City of New York do?"

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," the Mayor replied, with a laugh. "We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

Controller Coler resented the implication made by the Mayor's callers, when the circumstances were related to him. "When this administration came in," he said, "we were ordered to have nothing to do with the Rapid Transit Commission. How well every one but myself followed these instructions every one interested in the matter knows. The city's financial disability made the beginning of work impossible for a year. In searching for some way to get through I suggested that the road be built in sections, and had a law drafted to permit this. No help came from the administration, and then the Constitutional amendment separating the city and county debts came up. It had lain in an Assembly committee, and it was only after I had agitated its passage and had enlisted the sympathy of Gov. Roosevelt that it was adopted.

"I wrote repeatedly to the Corporation Counsel, but I got no help from him, and his representative in the Albany was equally phlegmatic about it. Now, when the city is able to build the road and there is no way to dodge the issue, the administration tries to get aboard the band wagon. I have received no support from the Corporation Counsel, but, on the other hand, he tells these people in the Bronx that I am trying to build the South Brooklyn tunnel at the expense of the people of the Bronx.

"There is absolutely no danger, and there never has been, of anything being permitted to interfere with the construction of the whole of the rapid transit route as now planned, and it would be impossible to make any clearer or more unequivocal statements in regard to this matter than were made at the last meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. All I have claimed is that the tunnel extension to South Brooklyn is the logical continuation southward of the rapid transit system; that it is imperatively demanded by the large interests in that locality; that it will add enormously to the value of the rapid transit franchise to be bid for next Monday, and that it should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment."

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Needed to Investigate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Complaint.

Although District Attorney Gardiner did not present himself at his office yesterday, he showed that in spite of his broken rib he was engaged in his official duties. A statement which he had dictated in regard to the special Grand Jury to be impaneled on the first Monday in February was received at his office from Garden City late yesterday afternoon. There has been much conjecture about the District Attorney's office in regard to the real reasons for the application made for the special Grand Jury. Col. Gardiner's statement purports to give the reasons in full. He said in part:

"The constantly increasing volume of criminal business submitted to the Grand Jury every term has, in the opinion of the District Attorney, made it necessary, from time to time, to have two Grand Juries in session. In April last the District Attorney served about 2,500 subpoenas for the Grand Jury in that month. Those were too many for any single Grand Jury to be called on to consider.

"Last month the attention of the Grand Jury was called to a violation of the Penal Code in the circulation of alleged false and malicious rumors and intelligence in order to affect injuriously the credit of certain stock corporations organized under the laws of this State.

The Grand Jury found itself unable, with other pressing business before it, to go into the subject exhaustively.

"The District Attorney therefore found himself constrained, in order not to interfere with current business, to ask in the Supreme Court for a Grand Jury for February, to attend to the presentment and to other matters of importance in addition to the ordinary Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Regarding the ordering of a special Grand Jury by the Supreme Court, he said:

"From the beginning there has been no relaxation of effort to bring all guilty parties to justice. Evidence has been and is accumulating clearly showing that many persons are guilty of having circulated false rumors affecting the securities and credit of corporations and institutions. It will be our duty, as well as our pleasure, to lay all this evidence before the special Grand Jury."

AFTER AN ESTATE IN QUEENS.

An Illinois Man, Who Was Born in New York, Is the Claimant.

Surrogate Noble of Queens received a letter yesterday from Seth V. Watson of Pana, Ill., asking for information which may lead to the recovery of portions of the estates of several deceased relatives of Mr. Watson. The letter says that in 1896 there appeared in a Chicago paper a notice asking information as to the whereabouts of Seth V. Watson, for whom an estate in New York was waiting. Mr. Watson was born in this city in 1858. He became an inmate of the New York Juvenile Asylum in 1869, and in 1873 was indentured to N. M. Lingle of Irving, Ill. His mother was Caroline Valentine, a daughter of Jacob and Edna Valentine.

An examination of the records of the office by Surrogate Noble showed that George Peeks, a maternal grand-uncle of Mr. Watson, died unmarried in 1868, leaving an estate valued at about $10,000. The Surrogate has written to Watson for particulars, and it is thought that a large portion of the estate may be recovered for the claimant. It was said that Watson may also come into the possession of sums of money from other members of his family, who have hitherto been unaware of his existence.

MUST HEAT CROSSTOWN CARS.

Board of Health Has Begun a Campaign Against the Street Railway Companies.

The Board of Health has undertaken to stop the practice of the street railway companies of running their crosstown cars unheated and transferring passengers to them from cars which are often uncomfortably warm. Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the board, announced yesterday that immediate action would be taken against the corporations for failing to heat their cars.

Inspectors have been making investigations during the recent cold snap, and the result of their observations has been placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, who will prosecute the cases. The department was not satisfied with isolated instances of failure to heat the cars, but required that at least six cases should be reported from every route, and such reports were obtained from the following lines:

"Central Crosstown, Futon Street, Grand and Canal Streets, Union Square and West Fourteenth Street, Chambers, Roosevelt and Madison Streets, Christopher and Tenth Streets, Avenue C and Houston Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Spring and Delancey Streets."

All these roads are controlled by either the Metropolitan or the Third Avenue Company. President H. H. Vreeland of the former system said last night that in this era of progress in city transportation the people had just cause for complaint in regard to this matter, but that in the press of other great improvements the company had not been able yet to attend to it. "We didn't let the fires go out—we are not trying to save coal," he said, "for it is a condition which has always existed in New York City on the crosstown lines."

Mr. Vreeland said that when the present municipal regulation requiring cars to be heated when the temperature fell below 40 degrees was adopted, it was only framed to apply to the longitudinal lines, those under a certain length being specifically excepted. He said that on all the lines of the Metropolitan system on which mechanical traction had been introduced, the cars are heated and stoves have been installed on the compressed air cars. "I have never considered that there was a regulation requiring the heating of the short crosstown roads," he said.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue system said he knew nothing about the Board of Health's action. Col. Murphy's Inspectors also found thirty-one cars on the elevated roads which were supposed to be heated by steam from the locomotives without warmth, and this system, too, was, therefore, included in the presentment to the Corporation Counsel.

VALUABLE JEWELS STOLEN.

Thieves Obtain Property of Mrs. Joseph Wood Worth Between $4,000 and $5,000.

A number of diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires, a valuable gold watch and several rings, worth in the aggregate between $4,000 and $5,000, were taken last night from the home of Mrs. Joseph Wood, 16 East Thirty-third Street. The West Thirtieth Street police think clever thieves gained access to the house during the dinner hour with false keys and took the jewels, while the servants were busy in the rear part of the house. The property was taken from Mrs. Wood's chamber on the second floor.

The robbery was reported to Captain Price at 8 o'clock by Policeman Cox. The Captain and a party of detectives visited the house and the servants were rigorously questioned. No information of value was obtained from them.

Mrs. Susanne McKee, the widow of Thomas H. McKee, and a relative of Mrs. Wood, died in the house about three weeks ago. Many of the missing jewels, Mrs. Wood said, had been given to her by Mrs. McKee, and were especially prized by her for that reason.

The thieves also took some smaller articles. Capt. Price said he did not think any of the servants had committed the robbery, as it appeared that none of them knew where the jewels were kept.

DEATH AT BOXING MATCH.

Byron S. Sabin Expires While Watching McCoy-Choynski Contest.

Byron S. Sabin, a dealer in dental supplies, who lives at 29 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, died suddenly last night while attending the McCoy-Choynski boxing match at the Broadway Athletic Club. He had been threatened with heart failure for some time, and went to the fight last night against the protest of his family, who feared the excitement would be more than he could stand.

Mr. Sabin occupied a seat in the northeast corner of the house, next to William O'Connor, a salesman for Hackett, Carhart & Co. O'Connor noticed that Mr. Sabin was leaning heavily against him all evening, but thought the man was asleep, and did not disturb him. When the contest was finished, O'Connor rose from his seat, and Mr. Sabin fell heavily to the floor. He was picked up and efforts were made to awake him. It was then found that he was dead. The body was taken to the Mercer Street Station, and the family notified. Mr. Sabin leaves a wife and one child.

UNION CLUB MAY SPLIT.

Among the older members of the Union Club, it is said, the plan to abandon the old clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and move up town to a new building to be erected at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, has not met with favor. The older men have, they admit, a sentimental regard for the house which has been the home of the club for so many years, and are unwilling to exchange its somewhat out-of-date equipment for the garish furnishings of a new building.

A proposition, it is said, has been made to those in favor of the change that a new club, to be known as the Union Club, Junior, or by some similar title, be organized to purchase the new site and occupy the new house, while the older members retain the old house and the name, Union Club. It is understood that there is no bitterness in the difference of opinion, and that the compromise proposed is similar to the plan which several London clubs have adopted under almost identical circumstances.

WORK FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Prominent Citizens Pray the Senate to Ratify The Hague Treaty—Send a Memorial.

The following memorial, urging a ratification of the treaty of The Hague has been forwarded to members of the United States Senate:

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate:

The undersigned unite in respectfully urging your favorable consideration of the treaty of The Hague relative to the peaceful adjustment of international differences.

The Congress of the United States, in 1890, adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time negotiations with all foreign powers, to the end that any differences or disputes which could not be adjusted by diplomatic agency might be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. In the spirit of this resolution, our Government was among the first to accept the proposal of the Emperor of Russia for a conference "as to the most effective means of securing to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace."

The labors of that conference, in which the leading powers of the world were represented, resulted in a unanimous agreement. This agreement establishes as the avowed policy of all the nations concerned, the beneficent principle that force ought not to be employed, unless neither friendly offices, nor mediation, nor arbitration can settle the difficulty. At the same time it leaves every nation absolutely free to follow its own judgment of what its interest and honor demand.

Our representatives in the conference declared over their signatures—and their action in so doing was accepted as entirely satisfactory—that the treaty was not to be held to conflict with our traditional foreign policy. European interference in American affairs is not invited or permitted.

For more than a hundred years the United States has been foremost among the nations in the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration.

Therefore we trust that the pending treaty, the provisions of which we have carefully examined, may receive your favorable consideration.

We have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, two pamphlets in which the merits of the treaty are discussed.

With great respect, we remain,

James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan.
Simeon E. Baldwin, President of the International Law Association.
Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior.
John L. Cadwalader, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.
John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.
James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association of New York.
Leander T. Chamberlain, New York.
Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.
Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Catholic University of America, Washington.
J. L. M. Curry, Washington.
William R. Day, ex-Secretary of State.
William E. Dodge, New York.
Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.
William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State.
Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.
John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.
Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University.
George Gray, ex-Senator of the United States.
Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University.
William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.
Abram S. Hewitt, New York.
Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis.
M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati.
David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford Junior University.
George E. Leighton, St. Louis.
Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago.
John B. Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University, New York.
Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States.
Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State.
C. Stuart Patterson, Philadelphia.
Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University.
Whitelaw Reid, New York.
George L. Rives, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.
John M. Schofield, Lieutenant General, United States Army, Retired.
J. C. Schurman, President of Cornell University.
Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior.
William L. Wilson, ex-Postmaster General.
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.
William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

The New York Times

TO-MORROW

Will include among its features four interesting Articles upon current topics.

The Tax Laws of New York and the Necessity of Their Revision

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University.

Prof. Seligman gives a brief history of the methods which led up to the present system of taxation, states its difficulties and defects, and suggests a remedy.

Are the Americans an Anglo-Saxon People?

By EDWARD E. CORNWALL, M. D.

Dr. Cornwall makes a racial analysis of the American people, cites statistics to emphasize his statements, and shows that the Anglo-Saxon element is larger than all the others combined.

Modern Suicides

By KATE SANBORN, Author of "The Wit of Women," &c.

Miss Sanborn discusses the subject entertainingly, and covers a wide field in a short article. She includes among the forms of suicide the shortening of life by the intemperate use of food, drink, and tobacco.

Defects in the City's Educational System

By JOHN G. AGAR, formerly a member of the Board of Education of this city.

Mr. Agar shows the defects and indicates what the policy of the State should be in its treatment of the question.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER AND "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," WILL BE FOUND IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE OF

The New York Times

Price THREE Cents.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Van Dyke's Successor at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

IN EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Missionary Meetings in 20 Churches—Dr. Purves in Fifth Avenue Pulpit—St. Matthew's Rectorship.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock and the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves preach for the first time to-morrow as pastors, respectively, of the Brick and Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Churches. Dr. Babcock comes for permanent service, and it is announced that he will preach morning and evening regularly. This is a change from the practice obtaining heretofore. Dr. Purves will not begin permanently at the Fifth Avenue Church for some months, being detained by Princeton engagements. To-morrow will be his first occupancy of the pulpit since his acceptance of the call to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Hall.

The Year Book of the Brick Presbyterian Church, just issued, contains for frontispiece a portrait of the retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and in the opening pages is recited the recent actions of Session and congregation in calling the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock.

The record shows a total membership of 815, with 45 added last year. The amount of money raised was $116,580, of which $65,134 was for home missions. All of the societies are shown to be in good condition, but special mention is made of the Christ Church House, the Randolph McAlpin Memorial, opened during the year.

The Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., has been called to the rectorship of St. Matthews's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to succeed the Rev. A. A. Morrison, Ph. D., who was recently called to Trinity Church, Portland, Oregon. Dr. Niles has the call under consideration, and will visit the parish to-morrow, preaching at both morning and evening services.

Protestant Episcopal missionary days for Sunday schools occur to-morrow and on Monday. In this diocese the meetings are under the management of the junior department of the Woman's Auxiliary, which has arranged for to-morrow special services in twenty churches in Manhattan and the Bronx. The hour of the meetings is 4 P. M., except at Trinity Church, Wall Street and Broadway, where the hour is 3:30. Sunday schools of churches not included in the list are expected to send delegations to near-by services; for example, all Episcopal schools in the Bronx send delegations to St. Paul's, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street; those on the west side to St. Michael's, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and All Angels', Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, and so on. In the list, among others, are the crypt of the new cathedral, Morningside Heights, where Bishop Worthington of Nebraska will speak. St. Michael's, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, Archdeacon Spurr of West Virginia will be the speaker, and at All Angels', West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania.

These services were started at the instance of Bishop Potter two years ago, and their success here resulted in the Board of Missions recommending them for the whole country.

At a missionary meeting for Sunday school teachers, to be held Monday evening in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington will preside, and the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd of the Board of Missions, Bishop Funsten of Idaho, and John W. Wood.

The purpose of these meetings is to increase interest in missions, and each Lenten season the children of all the country make offerings for missions, seeking to reach a total of $100,000. They began at less than one-half that sum, and last year reached $87,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 21, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Preaching of John the Baptist.—Luke, iii., 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—Prepare ye the way of the Lord.—Luke, iii., 4.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.
THE SON OF ZACHARIAS AND ELIZABETH, and
THE PROPHET OF THE HIGHEST.

BORN IN JUDEA.
PREACHED IN THE WILDERNESS.
DIED IN A PRISON.

This is the simple inscription on the monument erected by history to the memory of a man who filled the most unique position ever filled by any human being. It sets forth about all that we know of him. Yet his birth was foretold by prophets hundreds of years before it occurred. It was promised by an angel of God to his father, and it was accompanied by most significant declarations. Our Lord Himself said of him, "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist." (Matt., xi., 11.)

But notwithstanding all this, we hear nothing of him from the time of his birth until he was thirty years old, and then the fact that he awakened a great religious interest by his preaching, as set forth in this lesson, is about all that is said of him, except a brief account of his tragic death. In his whole narrative St. Matthew refers to him in only forty-six verses; St. Mark in twenty-nine; St. Luke in ninety-four, and St. John in thirty-seven. Although he was the Elijah, the Malachi, the John Knox, the Savonarola of his time, and did as important a work as any of them, yet no record at all comparable to theirs is found either of himself or of his work. "He was a burning and a shining light" (John, v., 35) to be sure, but like a brilliant meteor his light shined upon men only for a moment.

Meagre and fragmentary, however, as is the history of John, it yet occupies a very important place in the Gospel narrative. And this, not because his personal influence, or that of his work, were in themselves very exceptional or very far reaching, but because of their peculiar relation to Jesus of Nazareth and His great work of redemption. Before proceeding to tell us much about Jesus and His work, therefore, each one of the Evangelists fixes our attention first upon John and his ministry. St. Mark indeed says, "The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God," is "it is written in the prophets, Behold I send My Messenger before Thy face, which shall prepare Thy way before Thee," and that, in fulfilment of this prophecy, "John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins," (i., 1-4.)

Before he was born, the angel Gabriel told his father, "Thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth. For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and he shall go before Him in the spirit and power of Elias, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord," (i., 14-17.) And when he was born, his father, filled with the Holy Ghost, prophesied concerning him, "And thou child, shalt be called the Prophet of the Highest; for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord, to prepare His ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto His people, by the remission of their sins," (i., 76, 77.) Thus his work was not a final work with which any man could be satisfied, but only initiatory. It was "to give knowledge of salvation," but it could not give salvation. It only awakened men to know their need of "the remission of their sins," by bringing them to the consciousness that they were sinners. It was simply preparatory, but it was an absolutely essential preparation.

The historical time when John entered upon his ministry is very distinctly stated in the opening verses of our lesson. It was "the Augustan age." It was a time of great earnestness and longing expectations. In every walk of life men were trying, in all manner of ways, to meet the cravings of their nature, for they were satisfied neither with themselves nor their circumstances nor their prospects. This spirit developed and strengthened and gave great reputation to such sects as the Pharisees, the Sadducees, the Essenes, and the Nazarites. Men thought then, as they have often thought since, that they could find peace of conscience by mortifying the flesh, and that they could commend themselves to God by withdrawing from the world in which He had placed them.

At such a time as this John suddenly appeared "preaching in the wilderness of Judea," (Matthew iii., 1,) and "he came into all the country about Jordan." (Verse 3.) From his earliest childhood he had been brought up, as the angel had intimated to his father he should be, as a Nazarite. (Numbers, vi.) But he was no religious zealot either by nature or by training. He was "filled with the Holy Ghost," and led by Him, even from his birth. "The wilderness" was where he had grown up, in "the hill country of Judah," or not far from it. It was the most natural and convenient place in which to begin his ministry, and his going there was no withdrawal from the world because he hated the world, but because he loved God, and was His prophet.

JOHN AS A PREACHER.

Being the son of Zacharias, John, by birth, belonged to the priesthood, and when he reached the age of thirty years, as required by the law, (Numbers iv., 2, 3, 22, 23, 32-35,) he entered upon his public ministry. But he wore no priestly robes and claimed no priestly authority. He "had his raiment of camel's hair and a leathern girdle about his loins." (Matthew, iii., 4.) It probably was the dress worn by Elijah and other prophets, but it was not worn by him or by them as any token of their office. It was the common dress of poor men, worn because it was most serviceable and inexpensive. In some parts of the East it is so worn to-day. His diet was as simple as his clothing, for "his meat was locusts and wild honey," such food as could easily be obtained in that "wilderness," or thinly settled region.

That region was a favorite resort for earnest men, who sought the quiet of its caves and ravines for religious contemplation and the mortifying of the flesh. To them John probably first addressed himself, and to them his preaching must have been very attractive. It met the great craving of their souls. As they came and went, they soon carried the fame of his eloquence and zeal in every direction and to far distant places. So great crowds flocked to hear him from "Jerusalem, and all Judea, all the region about Jordan." (Matthew, iii., 5.) Pharisees, Sadducees, Publicans, Roman soldiers, common fishermen—men of every class and occupation—came to him from every city, town, and village, even as far north as the Sea of Galilee. His appearance was so commanding, his life was so self-denying and austere, his character was so holy, his arguments were so Scriptural, his preaching was so bold and radical, and his call was so urgent that it soon began to be whispered about that he must indeed be the long-expected Messiah.

The great Council of the nation, the Sanhedrin, heard this report, and they sent a deputation of priests and Levites to inquire as to who he was. (John, i., 19.) They knew him as "an Hebrew of the Hebrews," and as "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless," (Philippians, iii., 5, 6,) yet when the great light of heaven shined into his soul, he immediately asked, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts, ix., 6.) So it is with all men. No holiness of man can satisfy the conscience when the man stands at the bar of God.

The record which St. Luke gives us in this lesson of John's ministry is probably not that of any one special occasion, but the general summary of all occasions. The great body of the people belonged either to the Pharisees or Sadducees. So, Luke says, he characterized "the multitude (Verse 2) by the same title—"vipers"—that St. Matthew says he applied to the sects. As a body, they were proud, self-satisfied, illiberal, and selfish. So when they asked, "What shall we do, then?" He told them plainly, "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and him that hath meat, let him do likewise." (Verses 10 and 11.) Selfishness must give place to large-hearted charity.

But, besides Pharisees and Sadducees, there were many "publicans" among John's hearers. As a class, they were utterly rejected by every self-respecting Jew, and their very name was synonymous with "sinner" of the very lowest caste. For sordid gain, they were willing to accept the office of collecting taxes from their fellow-citizens, for the benefit of their Roman masters. Very often they used their position to enforce unjust exactions for their own personal profit. But even they were touched by John, and turned to him with the anxious inquiry, "Master, what shall we do?" "Do?" he said. "Exact no more than that which is appointed you." (Verses 12 and 13.) Be honest and upright in all of your dealings with your fellowmen.

There was still another class, however, who were "pricked in heart." They were Roman soldiers. They were found in all the large cities and in many of the smaller towns, in garrisons, to overawe and keep the people in subjection. But they were far from their own homes, and, as a class, had no interest in those about them. Their lives were spent for the most part in idleness, and, as a consequence, they were always dissatisfied and complaining—ready for any excitement—and quick to assert their power with or without provocation. So when they turned to John with the question, "And what shall we do?" we hear him at once replying, "to violence to no man; neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages." (Verse 14.) Live in peace and fellowship with others, and in contentment with your lot.

Thus John demanded from every class an entire change of life, and that not a merely superficial change which would satisfy men, but such a change as required a radical renewal of their nature. For the law of God could not be satisfied with anything less than a perfect obedience. So he did not stop with this earnest exhortation to repentance, but at once told his hearers of Him who would baptize them with the Holy Ghost and with fire. (Verses 16, 17.))

The preaching of John the Baptist thus prepared men for the work of Jesus of Nazareth. John was the Elijah of the Old Testament; Jesus was the Elisha. As "El-i-jah" signifies "the Almighty God," and "El-i-sha" "the salvation of God," so Elijah came to declare God's wrath against sin, and Elisha God's grace toward the sinner. But in all of God's dealings with men, it is first, Elijah, then Elisha; first John, then Jesus; first, the Law, then the Gospel; first, repentance for sins, then remission of sins. But not the one without the other.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the inscription on the monument erected by history to the memory of John the Baptist, and what is said of it and of him?

Why does the history of John occupy an important place in the Gospel narrative?

What messages attended his birth, and what do they indicate concerning his work?

What characterized the times when John entered upon his ministry?

How had he been brought up, and what is said of his appearing "in the wilderness"?

What is said of his age, his dress, and of his food?

To whom did he first address himself, and what was the result?

What is said of his audiences, and of his demands?

What question did they ask, what is said of it, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of St. Luke's record, and of John's answer to "the multitude"?

What is said of the publicans, and of John's answer to them?

What is said of the Roman soldiers and of his answer to them?

To whom did he point his hearers, and why?

How does the summing up show the relation of repentance for sins to remission of sins?

The Rev. Charles M. Niles, D. D.

The Rev. Charles Martin Niles, D. D., who has received a call to the rectorship of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, where he will preach tomorrow, was born in Pownall, Vt., July 24, 1859, was graduated from St. Stephen's College in the class of '86, and was educated for the ministry in the General Theological Seminary, New York.

In the second year of his seminary life he took charge of the few church people in Rockville Centre, L. I., where there was no church building. He secured the money and erected the Church of the Ascension, of which he became minister in charge. He was ordained priest by Bishop Littlejohn in 1889, and became curate of St. Andrew's, in Harlem, under Dr. Van De Water. He accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt., in 1890, and during his six years' incumbency there practically rebuilt the church. While in that diocese he was one of the examining chaplains, a member of the Missionary Committee, and supplementary deputy to the General Convention.

Dr. Niles accepted his present charge, as rector of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., in 1896, which during his rectorship has been entirely remodeled and become a most flourishing parish. He has been for three years special preacher in old Trinity, New York; St. Paul's, Zion, St. Timothy's, and other New York churches, and has been mentioned for the high office of a Bishop of the Church. He is at present a member of the Board of Managers of the Church Temperance Society and of the Parochial Mission Society.

In 1880 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and in 1892 the degree of B. D. In 1895 the Norwich University of Vermont gave him the degree of D. D.

In June, 1888, Dr. Niles was married to a daughter of the late Dr. Edward Hazen Parker and a great-grandniece of Daniel Webster. He is a Freemason, Odd Fellow, and a Past Regent in the Royal Arcanum.

As a pulpit orator Dr. Niles enjoys a high reputation, and his discourses have attracted large congregations wherever he has preached.

Church News and Notes.

Dr. Felix Adler, at Music Hall, will tomorrow morning talk on "False Views of Marriage and the Home."

Dr. Mackay will take for his topic to-morrow evening, in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church at Forty-eighth Street, "The Lost Sheep Brought Home."

Lester Severn, a missionary from Kangundo, British East Africa, will address the men's meeting at 4:30 o'clock at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"A Student's Problem" will be the subject of the Rev. J. F. Carson's sermon, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

"Ethics of Triumph" will be the subject of Dr. Harris's sermon at the 10 o'clock service this morning, at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus to-morrow will be celebrated at the monastery in West Hoboken. At the high mass, at 10:30 A. M., the Very Rev. Fidelis Stone, C. P., will deliver the sermon.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's discourse, at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow, at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, will be "The Greatest Achievement of the Nineteenth Century."

The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., will preach on the Incarnation at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, at 4 P. M., to-morrow, the subject being "As a Kenosis, or Self-Emptying."

"The Right to Labor" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's sermon, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, to-morrow morning. This is the first of two special discourses by the pastor on "Labor" and "Ownership."

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D., will preach in Manhattan Congregational Church, Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, at 11 A. M. to-morrow. Dr. Stimson, the pastor, preaching at Vassar College. The annual meeting of the church took place on Wednesday evening. Reports were presented from all departments, showing a flourishing condition and that 290 members have been received in the three years of the church's existence.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. George William Knox, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL ARE WELCOME AT JANE STREET M. E. Church, east of 8th Av., below 13th St. Dr. Belcher administers sacrament in morning. Rev. Thomas Bond preaches in evening. Rev. Stephen Merritt at 4 in afternoon. Special music. Protracted meetings every week night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; at 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the second in course of sermons on "The Inspirations of Life," "The Joy of Living"; communion at close of morning service; the public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. R. M. W. Blick at 8 P. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
The Rev. Dr. Asa Blackburn will preach.
11 A. M., "FEAR NOT."
7:45 P. M., "THE DISCOURAGED MAN."
Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET AND EIGHTH Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Darwood will preach; also on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights.

AT FRANKLIN STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. Stephen Merritt in the morning. Rev. John Godson in the evening.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "Winning Against Odds"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT PERRY STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. C. Coddington will preach morning and evening. Young people especially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; subject—"Lessons from the Lives of Two Priests—Edward McGlynn and Sylvester Malone." All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service of the holy communion at 11 A. M.; choral service at 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., "How We Moderns Hallow God's Name." 8 P. M., special music illustrating Gounod. Address by the Rev. William H. Dearborn.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11, "The Rich Poor and the Poor Rich." 8, "Is Divorce Ever

GERRY SOCIETY DECISION

How State Board of Charities Receives Justice O'Brien's Opinion.

Hundreds of Institutions Excluded from Visitation by the Board If Decision Prevails.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, declined yesterday to talk on the subject of the decision by Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals that the State Board of Charities has no jurisdiction of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. "The Attorney General," said Mr. Stewart, "is my lawyer, and it is his business to talk."

The following review of the decision, while not official, was prepared by one identified with the State Board of Charities, and is vouched for as a correct presentation of fact:

"The more one examines the decision by Mr. Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals in the State ex rel. the State Board of Charities against the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the more evident it becomes that the question involved is very much more important than the right of the State Board of Charities to inspect the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"Under the revised Constitution, as also under the earlier statutes, the State Board of Charities has had the right to inspect all charitable institutions, whether under public or private management, and whether supported by public or private funds. The sufficient reason for such inspection was that the protecting arm of the State should be extended over all persons maintained in charitable institutions. While in the main well managed, there have been instances of gross abuses in institutions wholly under private control, and wholly supported by private funds.

"The State Board of Charities was therefore authorized to visit all hospitals, orphan asylums, homes for the aged, and other institutions, with the view of detecting abuses that might exist, and securing remedies for them. The language of the Constitution was as comprehensive as it could well be made; and until this decision no one has ever questioned its application to charitable institutions of all sorts.

"Justice O'Brien's decision states that the object of this whole scheme of inspection was not that of protecting the weak and the helpless, but that of safeguarding the expenditure of public moneys, and that therefore the only institutions subject to the visitation of the State Board of Charities are those receiving public money. This would exclude in one sweep hundreds of institutions.

"While there may be twenty Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the State, there are hundreds of societies and institutions which would be exempted from inspection if this view of Justice O'Brien's decision prevails. All orphan asylums, except those receiving public funds; all hospitals endowed or supported by private contributions or any source whatever, except public money; all homes for the aged not receiving public funds, all societies for the relief of the poor, supported by voluntary contributions, are at one sweep removed from the oversight and inspection of the State Board of Charities, without any such demand or expectation on their part.

"In Massachusetts at this very time a strong movement is on foot to extend the supervisory powers of the State Board of Charities, so as to exclude institutions under private control and supported by private funds. The Superintendent of one such institution in that State has recently been sentenced to imprisonment for six years for cruelty to the children in the institution.

"The question is not one of control by the State Board of Charities, but simply and purely that of the right of inspection. A greater calamity could hardly befall the charitable system of the State, as a whole, than to have all these institutions removed from the only effective public inspection which has been provided.

"This opinion is all the more surprising in view of the fact that in the case of the Institution for the Blind, decided in 1897, five of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals decided that that institution was subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities, not only because it received public funds, but also because it received charitable donations. The wording of the decision is as follows:

"'The New York Institution for the Blind, an institution under private control, organized in 1831, Chapter 214, for the special education of the blind, is to be regarded as a charitable institution, so far as it clothes, educates, and maintains indigent pupils at public expense, or by donations from individuals, and as to such pupils it is subject to the supervision and rules of the State Board of Charities.'

"Another surprising passage in the decision is that which states that the right of visitation by the Supreme Court is exclusive of the right of visitation by the State Board of Charities. The Supreme Court has the right to appoint visitors to all incorporated institutions and societies, whether charitable or otherwise, and to hold that such inspection is exclusive of inspection by the State Board of Charities, would be to practically abolish that board so far as its supervisionary powers are concerned.

"The Constitution explicity declares that the State Board of Charities shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, excepting those placed under the Prison and Lunacy Commissions."

LENZ'S MURDERERS ESCAPE.

Turkey Takes Little Pains to Avenge the Bicyclist's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is said at the State Department that the attempt to secure some sort of reparation for the killing of Lenz, the bicyclist, in Turkey, is being steadily prosecuted. About two years ago the Turkish Government was addressed on this subject, and promised to punish the murderers. It appears, however, that the attempt to do this was perfunctory, and the guilty persons, even when arrested, were allowed to escape, and are now beyond the reach of the Turkish Government.

The attention of Mr. Straus, our Minister to Turkey, has again been attracted to the subject, and he will make renewed representations upon it to the Porte.

COLLEGE ROWING ASSOCIATOIN.

Big Universities, Except Yale and Harvard, to be Asked to Join It.

The Directors of the Inter-University Rowing Association, composed of Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, have set plans on foot to form an American University Rowing Association, which will include most of the large universities interested in rowing. Wisconsin, Brown, Syracuse, Toronto, and Bowdoin have been asked to join the association, and other colleges may receive invitations in the near future.

Yale and Harvard will probably not be asked to join the association. Thus far they have held aloof from racing with other colleges, although last year they failed to make the time made in the inter-university races at Poughkeepsie.

There has been some endeavor to change the place of holding the inter-university races from Poughkeepsie to Onondaga Lake, but as yet the attempt has accomplished nothing. Under the present plans the Poughkeepsie regatta will be the principal rowing event of the year. 'Varsity eight-oared, freshmen eight-oared, 'varsity four-oared without coxswain, and double and single oared races will probably be held.

A Cross Presented by Miss Smyth.

A beautiful brass cross, the gift of Miss Smyth, daughter of Justice Smyth, was placed on the altar of the Mortuary Chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, yesterday. It is about two feet in height, of plain design, with the letters I. H. S. engraved in relief at the intersection of the stem and cross-piece. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the church, said in reference to the chapel that few persons outside of the parish knew that it existed. For years, however, it had served for a temporary resting place for the dead, principally for those who had died in hotels and boarding houses.

DECISION GIVEN TO McCOY.

Spectators Claimed, However, that His Knockout Blow Was a Foul and Nearly Broke Out Into a Riot.

Followers of boxing who went to the Broadway Athletic Club last night to see a boxing contest witnessed an exhibition in which there was not only one, but a couple of apparent knockouts. "Kid" McCoy, the conqueror of Peter Maher, and "Joe" Choynski, the California heavyweight, were to have fought twenty-five rounds, but they fought only three. In the second round McCoy sent a left jab to the Californian's face, but the latter was back at him like a flash, and with a left hook on the jaw, sent Maher's conqueror to the floor. "Johnny" White, the referee, began to count the ten seconds, but as he reached the tenth, McCoy was on his feet and Choynski hit him again. There were many who believed McCoy was down twelve seconds and that Choynski had won. "Joe" Dunn, the timekeeper for the club, was one of the latter, for he sounded the gong vigorously, as he usually does when a knockout has been scored. There was considerable confusion, and the men went to their corners, even though there was still a minute to be fought out in the round. They were ordered out again when the referee discovered the mistake.

The rules call for a minute rest after each round, but McCoy was badly used up, and two minutes passed before they were called to the centre again. Then there was a rush by both men, and they began to batter each other wildly, throwing all rules of boxing to the winds. When the bell to stop the round rung, Choynski stepped back and McCoy deliberately smashed him with his right on the point of the jaw and knocked him out. The blow appeared to be a foul, but Referee White says it was aimed before the gong sounded. The spectators howled themselves hoarse and called for McCoy to be disqualified, but they got no satisfaction.

The men were called to the centre for the fourth round, but the foul in the third round had settled Choynski and he was unable to come to time. McCoy was then declared the winner. When the announcement was made the crowd acted as if it would break out into a riot, but Capt. Chapman and his men succeeded in partially restoring order.

When the bout was announced some weeks ago, the club management stated that there would not be an advance in prices, but there was an advance. In spite of it the house was as crowded as it was on the night of the Dixon-McGovern fight.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The crack Belvidere Club was beaten in the Columbia League last night by the Riverdales in one of the most exciting games of the tourney. There was only a difference of nine pins in the final score. The Belvideres won the second game from the Premiers, but did not bowl up to their championship form. In the final game the Riverdales defeated the Premiers by ninety-five pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 152; Brodbeck, 176; H. Ebling, 126; Zollinger, 175; E. Ebling, 152. Total, 781.
Belvidere—Potts, 148; Newkirk, 173; Rebbein, 166; Lockwood, 127; Heiles, 158. Total, 772.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Potts, 141; Newkirk, 175; Rebbein, 154; Lockwood, 164; Heiles, 164. Total, 798.
Premier—Levy, 155; Koenig, 121; Jaffe, 129; Cohen, 108; Davidson, 153. Total, 666.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 126; Brodbeck, 165; H. Ebling, 169; Zollinger, 189; E. Ebling, 153. Total, 802.
Premier—Levy, 166, Koenig, 106; Jaffe, 142; Cohen, 105; Davidson, 128. Total, 707.

The Knickerbocker Club, champions of the Bronx, made a splendid showing in the Harlem League last night. Its team made 941 in the first game, defeating the Centrals by more than 100 pins. In the third game the team scored a victory over the Empires, after a close contest. The Empires and Centrals played a close game, the former winning by seven pins. E. Le Forest of the Knickerbockers made a splendid score of 246 on six strikes and four spares in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 153; Le Forest, 246; Snyder, 201; Pump, 171; Lehrbach, 170. Total, 941.
Central—Holl, 118; Behlmer, 163; Kuehn, 174; Ward, 168; Seher, 192. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 168; Mische, 203; Stoff, 206; Sohl, 167; Arnold, 112. Total, 856.
Central—Holl, 121; Behlmer, 158; Kuehn, 180; Ward, 195; Seher, 195. Total, 849.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 197; Le Forest, 189; Snyder, 151; Pump, 183; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 899.
Empire—Stoff, 179; Mesche, 180; Voorhees, 158; Sohl, 169; Arnold, 201. Total, 887.

The Prospects carried off the honors in the North Side National Tourney last night, winning two games. The North New York won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 157; Spring, 140; Georges, 151; Hecht, 158; Korndorfer, 209. Total, 815.
North New York—Luhman, 124; Byracks, 136; Meyer, 167; Stelloh, 153; Kross, 157. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

North New York—Luhman, 170; Byracks, 146; Meyer, 191; Stelloh, 168; Kross, 150. Total, 825.
Bronxdale—Damerest, 109; Howard, 126; Genon, 156; Hoering, 144; E. Heirs, 119. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

Bronxdale—E. Heirs, 153; Hoering, 153; H. Heirs, 178; Ferber, 141; Balz, 144. Total, 769.
Prospect—Beaumont, 157; Stump, 177; Georges, 169; Hecht, 146; Korndorfer, 195. Total, 835.

The Journal team scored another double victory in the Morning Newspaper League, defeating The Herald team yesterday afternoon at the Germania Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Journal—Holman, 170; Robertson, 107; Juppe, 177; Fisher, 138; Caspari, 155; Perkins, 142; Jeffries, 146; Strawinski, 175. Total, 1,212.
Herald—Robinson, 136; Long, 122; Dewes, 161; McConkey, 105; Gallagher, 158; Nutzhorn, 169; Moran, 138; Allen, 169. Total, 1,158.

SECOND GAME.

Journal—Holman, 189; Robertson, 134; Juppe, 157; Fisher, 127; Caspari, 174; Perkins, 144; Jeffries, 169; Strawinski, 169. Total, 1,263.
Herald—Robinson, 162; Long, 144; Dewes, 176; Kells, 146; Gallagher, 156; Nutzhorn, 173; Moran, 146; Allen, 145. Total, 1,248.

The Colonial and the Yonkers Council teams furnished the best game in the Royal Arcanum League at the tennis club alleys last night, the Colonials winning in the last frame by one pin. Yonkers then won a close game from the Americus Council, its victory being practically due to the splendid bowling of A. Lawrence. The Colonials won the third game from the Americus team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 174; Brucker, 147; Reichhard, 133; Wanderer, 137; Haus, 172. Total, 763.
Yonkers—Barnes, 167, Brewer, 143; C. Lawrence, 147; Hunt, 140; A Lawrence, 156. Total, 702.

SECOND GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 134; Brewer, 206; C. Lawrence, 178; Hunt, 103; A. Lawrence, 221. Total, 842.
Americus—Johansmeyer, 146; Le Beau, 126; Miller, 154; Ostertag, 190; Boettjer, 192. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 150; Brucker, 149; Reichhard, 120; Wanderer, 151; Haus, 192. Total, 762.
Americus—Johansmeyer, 134; Le Beau, 155; Miller, 138; Ostertag, 142; Boettjer, 131. Total, 681.

The Corinthians by winning two games in the American National tourney last night increased their lead for the championship cup. The feature last night was the splendid spare bowling of S. Walter of the Corinthians in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 180; Baker, 155; Niles, 125; Holden, 163; Schaeffer, 188. Total, 817.
Rosedale—Sievers, 140; Mesloh, 170; Tadman, 148; Kersler, 158; Bellmer, 162. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—Sievers, 182; Mesloh, 164; Tadman, 147; Kessler, 133; Bellmer, 168. Total, 794.
Golden Rod—Eckstein, 104; Meier, 157; Schroeder, 187; Eck, 143. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 184; Baker, 155; Brocker, 181; Holden, 209; Schneffer, 160. Total, 889.
Golden Rod—Eckstein, 151; Meier, 177; Schroeder, 186; Sherwood, 178; Eck, 180. Total, 872.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, at Trainor's Alleys last night, Brevoort, De Long, and De Witt Clinton Councils each won a game. Whitbeck of Brevoort Council bowled 231, the best individual score of the night. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 170; Walker, 146; Reynolds, 175; Dalton, 182; Meht, 119. Total, 792.
De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 145; Hougton, 175; Page, 181; McElroy, 164; Butter, 190. Total, 855.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 138; Walker, 153; Reynolds, 127; Dalton, 181; Whitbeck, 231. Total, 830.
De Long Council—Blake, 158; Schuman, 143; Herx, 167; Hoff, 120; Landman, 129. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Quinn, 182; Hougton, 149; Page, 155; McElroy, 119; Butter, 159. Total, 764.
De Long Council—Blake, 186; Schuman, 181; Herx, 170; Haff, 191; Landman, 180. Total, 858.

In the games of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Thursday evening each team broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gilbert Council—Anderson, 181; Fuller, 180; Hager, 191; Bierds, 149; Van Tassel, 208. Total, 909.
East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 139; Hasse, 134; G. Moore, 189; W. Moore, 171; C. Keifer, 155. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 186; Hasse, 160; G. Moore, 171; W. Moore, 241; C. Keifer, 179. Total, 937.
Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 212; Snow, 130; Wallace, 164; Diehl, 169; Otis, 141. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Ruff, 188; Snow, 155; Wallace, 162; Diehl, 184; Otis, 177. Total, 866.
Gilbert Council—Anderson, 165; Fuller, 191; Hager, 138; Bierds, 145; Van Tassel, 160. Total, 799.

The East New York Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament last evening at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Burnside Council—Martin, 135; N. King, 127; A. King, 166; Nelson, 106; Finston, 133. Total, 667.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 141; Gould, 140; Knapf, 148; Wischman, 164; Kaiser, 125. Total, 718.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 136; Hampke, 102; Douglas, 158; Biehusen, 146; Senior, 172. Total, 724.
Burnside Council—Martin, 147; N. King, 107; A. King, 117; Nelson, 130; Finston, 149. Total, 652.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 122; Hampke, 164; Douglas, 106; Bierhusen, 181; Senior, 182. Total, 755.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 111; Gould, 148; Knapf, 160; Wischman, 146; Kaiser, 145. Total, 710.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—R. W. Robinson & Son, National Lead Company, Parke, Davis & Co., Dodge & Olcott, Merck & Co., Seabury & Johnson.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's alleys.

Fire Insurance League—Alliance, Northern, American.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Tamaqua, Kings County, Logan.

McGRAW MAY QUIT THE LEAGUE.

Baltimore Player Threatens to Desert to the New Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—John McGraw, manager of the Baltimore team, has made up his mind to join the new American Association, should the National League drop Baltimore. In this move he will receive the support of Joe Kelley, Capt. Robinson, Clarke, and Jennings.

McGraw said to-day that he has now the assurance of sufficient local capital to establish a strong club in Baltimore. Anson is expected here in a day or two for another conference on the new association problem.

Pitcher Phyle to be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Will Phyle, one of the Chicago Baseball Club's pitchers last year, will be dropped from the team this year. All the other old players have signed, with the exception of Tim Donahue and Lange. Donahue, it is understood, is holding off for a raise in salary, and he probably will gain the concession.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

Cup Offered with a View to Establishing a Permanent Feature.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The Herald to-morrow will announce that an international lawn tennis competition, as a permanent feature, is assured by the offering of a perpetual challenge cup by one of America's foremost players. The Herald, however, at this time is not at liberty to announce the name of the donor.

The cup will be given first into the keeping of a committee appointed by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The matter now rests with the National organization, and the next step will be taken at its annual meeting, Feb. 9.

Trotting Conference Ended.

The representatives of the American and National Trotting Associations who met in this city for a conference beginning Wednesday, completed their work yesterday afternoon and adjourned The last day of the conference was devoted to revising the rules of the two associations and making them as uniform as possible. The proceedings of the conference will be submitted to the congresses of the associations for approval. The National Trotting Association holds its congress in this city in February, while the congress of the American Trotting Association will be held in Chicago beginning May 3.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; purse; two-year-olds. Rathgar, 108 pounds; (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Dunfree, 108, (Thorpe,) 3½ to 1, second; Carlonian, 108, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:36½. Wardman, Woeful, Gaylon, Anterattul, and Briton also ran. Levi finished third and was disqualified for fouling.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. St. Cazsimir, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 18 to 5, won; Mountebank, 109, (Morgan,) 20 to 1, second; Diomed, 109, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. St. Anthony also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Opponent, 91 pounds, (Phelan,) 3 to 1, won; Topmast, 95, (J. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 101, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53½. Casdale and Einstein also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Sugden, 113 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 1, won; Espirando, 117, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1, second; Ann Page, 111, (Thorpe,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Momentum, Mainstay, Jennie Nevine, Croker, Ach, Hunch, Tourist II., Modwena, and Nora Ives also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Duke of York II., 111 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, won; Charles Lebel, 111, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, second; Credo, 111, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Hohenlohe, Iacomus, Pengo, Colonel Root, and The Wooer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; purse. Sardonic, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Doctor Marks, 111, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, second; Facade, 109, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Midian, Tom Calvert, and Gold Baron also ran.

Indoor College Football.

College cheers, music, and songs enlivened the game of football last night between teams from the College of the City of New York and the College of Pharmacy, at Dickel's Riding Academy. It was an interesting contest, and was won rather easily by the former college by a score of 25 to 5. The boys of the College of the City of New York played a fine game, their interference starting and getting into motion quickly, and they rarely if ever failed to gain their ground.

Newport Golf Club's Green.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 12.—Arthur T. Kemp is here to consult with Commodore Fred P. Sands, both of whom are members of the Greens Committee of the Newport Golf Club, relative to improvements of the Newport links. John Yule has been appointed greens keeper of the club.

Wright Wins Bird Shooting Match.

T. C. Wright and J. P. Buryere, both of Paterson, were contestants in a twenty-five-bird match on the grounds of the Lyndhurst Shooting Association yesterday. The match, which was for $50 a side and the price of the birds, was won by Wright, with a score of 19 kills, his opponent failing to grass more than 17.

Major John B. Guthrie Dead.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Major John B. Guthrie died suddenly in this city to-night. At the battle of San Juan Hill Capt. Guthrie of the Thirteenth Infantry was wounded while leading his regiment up the hill, after the commanding officer, Col. Worth, had been struck down. He was invalided home, appointed Major in the Fifteenth Infantry, and assigned to special duty, representing the War Department on the Board of Managers of the United States Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife, who was Miss Esther Bayard of Princeton, N. J. He will be buried at Princeton.

New Lake Yacht Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 12.—A first-class yacht harbor, to cost about $50,000, is projected for Highland Park, Ill. The project is backed by F. W. Cushing and Chicago capitalists, who are building a Summer hotel there. The harbor is intended for the use of Chicago yachtsmen who may sail up to the resort.

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DIED TO ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Man Who Committed Suicide at the Eastern Hotel Was a Bigamist and Probably a Forger.

Bigamy and probably forgery were the crimes, from the punishment of which the man registered at the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall Street, as E. J. Fuller, sought escape by committing suicide in his room Thursday afternoon. Two women appeared yesterday to claim the suicide as their husband. One believes that she is Mrs. Edward F. Sargent, having been married to the man under that name last November and deserted by him within twenty-four hours. The second, through her brother, John P. Lamerdin, a lawyer, at 100 Broadway, who lives at 17 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, says the man, under the name of Edward F. Fullerton, married her on Dec. 31, 1895, and deserted her soon after the birth of their child.

At about the same time Fullerton's employers, a drug firm in East Fourteenth Street, discovered that he had been forging their name to checks, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Mrs. Sargent and Mr. Lamerdin called at the Morgue together yesterday, and both identified the body. Mrs. Sargent, who is twenty years old, was employed as a cloak model in a Broadway store when she met the man last June. Her maiden name was Josephine Young, and her family live at Middletown, N. Y. The man she married was then known as Dr. Edward F. Sargent, and was employed as a druggist at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. The two were married on Nov. 21. A few hours after their marriage Sargent told her that she had better go to her home at Middletown until he could settle his business affairs, when he would send for her. This the girl did, but at Middletown no word came from her husband.

About a month ago she returned to New York, and after some inquiry found that Sargent had left the hospital and was employed at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island. They met several times by appointment, and last Monday Mrs. Sargent had him arraigned for desertion in the Yorkville Court. Sargent agreed to live with her, and the two left the courtroom apparently happy. According to Mrs. Sargent's story, they spent Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday together at a small hotel in Second Avenue. Sargent left her Thursday morning, telling her to wait for him. She next heard of his suicide.

Mr. Lamerdin said at Police Headquarters yesterday that the man's name was Edward Frank Fullerton. He said he first met Fullerton in May, 1895. The man was then employed in Zagat's drug store at Fourteenth Street and Avenue B. He said that Fullerton married his sister, Anna Grace Lamerdin, Dec. 31, 1895, and declared that he had the marriage certificate in his possession. A child, which is dead, was born to them in the following year. On Christmas Day, 1896, Mrs. Fullerton sent word to her family that she was sick and had been deserted by her husband. Soon after the warrant was issued against Fullerton for forgery, but he had disappeared.

Lamerdin afterward saw Fullerton in company with Miss Young, and had some correspondence with him with a view to obtaining a divorce for his sister.

Among the effects of the man were a number of letters and charms showing him to be a Mason in which the Monitor Lodge and St. John's Commandery were mentioned.

Mrs. Sargent declared yesterday that she has proof that the dead man's right name was Edward F. Sargent, and said she had seen a letter written to him by his mother, whose name she did not know, from Rochester, N. H. A dispatch received last night from Rochester, N. H., said that a Frank Sargent, sometimes called Edward F. Sargent, had lived there at one time, and that his mother, who is now Mrs. H. K. Sanborn, still lived in that city. The Frank Sargent of that place left Rochester when seventeen years old, and would be forty-nine years of age now. He was a pharmacist and had been regarded as being slightly deranged mentally. Mrs. Sanborn said she did not believe the suicide could be her son, as he had a wife and two children in the South.

SPOKE NO WORD FOR TEN YEARS.

Connecticut Pauper Dies After Maintaining a Long Silence.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Frederick Richardson, aged sixty-two years, for twenty-one years a city charge, died this morning at the almshouse.

For over ten years he had refused to talk, and his keepers believe that during that period he had not uttered a syllable. He broke his long silence just before death.

PENNSYLVANIA FREIGHT WRECK

Thirty Cars Thrown Into a Pile Seventy Feet High.

WILMERDING, Penn., Jan. 12.—A great freight wreck occurred here this evening on the Pennsylvania Road. Freight No. 808, east-bound, with seventy-five cars, broke in two just when it reached this point, and thirty cars were derailed and piled high at the side of the track. All traffic is blocked on all tracks with the exception of the west-bound passenger track.

The whole train was made up of merchandise cars, and to-night the wrecked cars are piled seventy-five feet high. It will take until morning to clear the track. All of the train crew have reported, but it is not yet known whether any one is under the wreck. The wreck occurred on but a slight grade, which probably prevented it from being more complete.

MINISTER ASKS FOR BUSINESS.

Promises Satisfactory Attention to Weddings and Christenings.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 12.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper has prepared for distribution cards announcing that he has located at Park Ridge and that he is ready to give prompt attention to weddings, funerals, and christenings. The cards have been prepared by him, he says, to call attention to his readiness for engagement of any kind. He says he has begun preaching at Park Ridge without pay, and that owing to church trouble there he has not as yet secured a full congregation.

He expects, he says, before long to have a church organized at the village, and then he will not have to send around for business, but that pending the coming of a church and a salary he must live and wants all the paying engagements he can get.

HIGH PRICES FOR STAMPS.

Largest Sum Ever Realized at Auction for One Specimen Paid at the Hunter Sale.

One postage stamp brought $1,710 last evening at the sale of the collection of F. W. Hunter of this city. This is the largest sum any stamp has ever brought in this country at auction. It was the gem of Mr. Hunter's collection—a specimen of the first issue of British Guiana in 1850. It is of the two-cent denomination, printed in black on a pink ground, and without perforations. Postmasters in the colony in those days having to separate one stamp from the others in a sheet with scissors.

The purchaser of the stamp was the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of this city, who represented an English collector whose name could not be learned. This specimen—a "blue rose" of philately—was bought by Mr. Hunter at the De Coppet sale several years ago for $1,010, so that he realized a good profit on his investment. It is said, however, that $2,500 was offered privately by a foreign collector for the stamp, of which only one other specimen is known to exist.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company also secured the second most expensive lot sold in the evening, a British Guiana four-cent stamp of the issue of 1856. It is on the original cover, and was also bought by Mr. Hunter at the De Coppet sale. It brought $435 last evening.

Other big prices were $220 for a Confederate stamp of Greenwood of the ten-cent denomination, on the original cover; $105 for a Confederate Nashville ten-cent stamp, $120 for a proprietary five-dollar stamp of 1871, and $108 for a five-hundred-dollar revenue stamp of the second United States issue. A two-hundred-dollar stamp of the same issue was bought by Mr. Bishop for $64. A Confederate Spartanburg five-cent stamp brought $54, and a Tellico Plains five-cent stamp $60. A large number of other lots brought over $50 each, while the Scott Company paid $35 each for a set of four undivided British Guiana stamps of 1850, almost unique in that shape.

Among the large buyers were J. C. Bidwell, H. L. Calman, Henry Bruner, and Messrs. Pell, Tuttle, Perrin, and Dietz. The Scott Company, however, purchased by far the greater number of the lots offered, having received commissions to buy from collectors all over this country and Europe.

The sale will be continued next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings at the same place, the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

OBJECT TO AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The residents of the neighborhood of Sumner Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, are excited over the proposal to establish a negro orphan asylum in a handsome dwelling house at the corner of the two thoroughfares mentioned.

A woman whose name is not known has provided the funds for converting the building into an orphan asylum. The work of fitting the building up for the reception of the children, it is said, will be begun soon. The neighborhood is one of the best in the borough, and much indignation is expressed by the residents.

MORE MONEY FOR MILITIA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—Col. E. C. Bleyer of Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer of the Inter-State National Guard Association, who was here to-day conferring with Adjt. Gen. Gore and Quartermaster Richardson in regard to plans for the meeting of the National Guard associations Jan. 23, said that Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Major A. L. Mills, Commandant of the National Military Academy at West Point, and George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General at West Point, would probably be here.

Col. Bleyer, who has made two or three trips to New York and to different parts of the country in the interest of the meeting, has also seen Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and laid his plans before them. It is understood that the Secretary of War favors the general plan of the Guardsmen, who desire Congress to make a larger appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard. Now the National Guards of all the States receive an aggregate appropriation of $400,000. The meeting in this city will formulate requests that Congress pay National Guard soldiers while they are in the field, in camp, or on duty, at the same rate regular army men receive. It is understood that the Guardsmen think an appropriation of about $3,000,000 a year will put the Guard on a substantial footing.

The Inter-State National Guard Association has a membership of about 75,000, and the association of the Southern States has about 30,000.

CHILDREN ACCUSE TEACHER.

John Harmon, who is said to have a good record as a teacher in the public schools for thirty years, was suspended by the Richmond Borough School Board Thursday night pending an investigation of charges brought by his pupils, of Public School No. 21, in the Elm Park section of that borough, that he was intoxicated during school hours Thursday afternoon. It is alleged that he acted in a violent manner toward the children, and that he choked William Rowen, ten years old, so severely that finger marks were left on the boy's throat.

When the children carried the news of Mr. Harmon's alleged strange conduct home, many of the mothers hastened to the school house, excitedly besieging the teacher with demands for an explanation. He was finally compelled to telephone to the sub-precinct police station at West Brighton for a policeman, who cleared the school room of the excited women.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools George Hogan said last night that from the investigation he had made he believed Mr. Harmon had been under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Harmon could not be seen yesterday by reporters.

Fire in Newport Naval Storehouse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—While the rain fell in torrents early this morning, and the wind blew in hurricane force, fire was discovered in the storehouse of the new barracks in course of construction at the training station for naval apprentices. An alarm was sounded and officers, marines, and apprentices were called to the scene. They extinguished the flames in less than an hour. The storehouse contained plumbing material for the new barracks and a quantity of lime. The wetting of the latter material is believed to have caused the fire. The material belonged to the contractor.

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59c. to $5.00 instead of $1.25 to $10.

Gloves for Everybody—Men, Women and Children.

This is the most unusual and most interesting collection of gloves ever gotten together at one time. They are the entire sample line of one of the very best known English makers (according to our purchase we can't advertise the name), you will recognize them, though, the moment you see them—the name is on every pair. Gloves of all kinds for men, women and children, from the white for evening wear up to the gauntlets of the finest fur. And for the prices nothing in the past can compete with them. The variety is enormous. In the unlined mostly heavy weight, kid, suede, reindeer, Cape Hope sheep, goat and lamb skin. In the lined the assortment is particularly fine—the linings are varied, from wool to seamless cashmere and finest furs.

They are divided into three lots as follows:
AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 TO $2.25—Women's kid and cape skin, unlined.
AT $1.00 INSTEAD OF $2.00 TO $3.25—Men's unlined of various skins.

AT $1.00 TO $5.00 INSTEAD OF $2.00 to $10.00—Lined and fur Gloves for Men, Women and Children.

There's not a Glove in the lot that's not a worthy one, but of course the best will be picked out first.

DIES AT ELEVATED STATION.

Andrew Blake Stricken with Heart Disease at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Andrew Blake, sixty years old, a lawyer, with offices at 108 Fulton Street and living at 131 West Thirteenth Street, died suddenly of heart disease at 7:15 o'clock last night on the platform of the elevated railroad station at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The belief is that he was on his way to see his physician, Dr. Saram R. Ellison of 118 West One Hundred and Third Street, who was treating him for valvular heart trouble and kidney disease.

Mr. Blake got off the train and staggered to a bench. The ticket agent saw that he was ill, and ran to him. The sick man told him to go for Dr. Ellison, and gave the address. The man did so, and on his way told a policeman of the case and an ambulance was called from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Ellison reached the station first, however, but found the patient dead.

The body was taken to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station in the ambulance and later to an undertaking establishment in Carmine Street.

Dr. Ellison had warned Mr. Blake that he might die suddenly, and the sick man asked him if that happened to notify an intimate friend, William Postley, who can be found in the office of the Mount Hope Cemetery, at 360 Sixth Avenue.

Dr. Ellison said he did not know much of his patient's domestic affairs. He knew him to be a prominent Mason in Normal Lodge, F. and A. M., and Morton Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars. He understood also that he was the manager of some large estates.

When the body was searched $10 in money, a gold watch and chain, and some valuable papers were found.

MANY MINERS ARE DISCHARGED.

Over Two Hundred Lose Their Places for Attending a Funeral.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 12.—One hundred and thirty additional miners employed in the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were discharged to-day for failing to report for work on Wednesday. One hundred men were discharged yesterday for the same reason. All of the discharged miners attended the funeral of a miner who was killed in one of the collieries, and who was a member of two beneficial societies to which the discharged men belonged.

The miners had asked permission to lay off from work in order to attend the funeral, but their request was refused by the officials, and the men were told that if any of them failed to report for work, the offending men would be discharged. The mine officials state that they have no objection to the men going to funerals of employes killed at the mine where they are employed, but will not allow workmen from four collieries to cease work and thus cripple the operation of all of them.

The discharged

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Zimmermann & Forshay
BANKERS & BROKERS,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17TH, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
108 shs. Adirondack Land and Investment Co. (Hypd.)
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds. 1916-1941.
5 shs. Western National Bank.
$11,000 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent. Bds. 1940.
$500 American Mutoscope Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 1 per cent. Bd., 1906.
4 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
77 shs. Phenix National Bank.
55 shs. Natl. Bowery Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Constd. 4 per cent. Bonds, 1951.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
19 shs. Butchers & Drovers' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
40 shs. Pacific Bank.
25 shs. German-American Real Estate Title Guar. Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nassau Bank.
5 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
75 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$5,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1940.
$5,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ per cent. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank, (new stock.)
5 shs. Union National Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R., (Louisville Div.) 3½ per cent. Bds., 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., with 1 Founder share.

In the Year 1899 The Evening Post printed more financial advertising than ever appeared in any other American daily in the same length of time.

573,555 Agate Lines.

This notwithstanding the fact that of The Evening Post there were only 309 issues during the year, while the morning papers published 365 days.

The paper containing the next largest quantity of financial advertising printed 508,230 agate lines.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.
RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853 44
Overdrafts	30 68
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 23
	$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	181,277 22
Deposits:	
General $9,647,818 86	
In Trust 227,150 72	
9,874,969 58	
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable	67,474 24
	$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
80 Broadway.
New York, January 5, 1900.
In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:
of £200 STERLING,
Nos. 44, 122, 177, 328, 567, 597, 652.
of £100 STERLING,
Nos. 72, 77, 86, 141, 183, 336, 487.
And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co., London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
Office of National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, Jan. 10, 1900.
The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on Jan. 25, 1900. The transfer and registration books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 13, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 26, 1900.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

Texas Central Railroad Co.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on 15th January, 1900.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 29th December, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
88 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
Common Stock Dividend No. 1.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan 8th, 1900.
The first installment of the SIX (6) PER CENT. dividend on the common stock of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, that is ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., will be paid on the ninth day of February, 1900, to common stockholders of record at noon on the twentieth day of January, 1900. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. Transfer books will close at noon Jan. 20, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M., Feb. 9, 1900. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before Jan. 20, 1900, for exchange for definitive engraved certificates, as definitive certificate holders only will be included in dividend list.
W. O. JACQUETTE,
Treasurer.

The Audit Company of New York.
The Board of Directors has this day declared dividends on the preferred and common capital stocks of the Company. The transfer books will close on January 15 for the purpose of payment of such dividends to stockholders of record at the close of business on that day. The transfer books will reopen on the morning of January 22.
E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, January 12, 1900.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
148 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.,
26 Broadway, New York, January 12th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Steam Pump Co., held on January 11th, a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable February 1st. The transfer books will close January 20th, and open February 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Office of United Traction Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 11, 1900.
DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent., payable on January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of N. Y.,
January 12, 1900.
At the Annual Election by the Stockholders of this Bank, held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, January the 9th, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
GEORGE G. DE WITT,
WM. H. PORTER.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, Messrs. George G. Williams and Wm. H. Porter were both unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The Eagle Fire Company,
New York, Jany., 10th, 1900.
At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
Henry Meyer, G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens, Charles De Rahm, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton, Geo. G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly, John L. Riker,
Joseph H. Choate, John W. Condit,
John D. Skidmore, Wm. B. Isham,
Geo. H. Prentiss.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Pacific Bank,
New York, January 9, 1900.
At the Annual Election held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
Hart. B. Brundrett, Chas. H. Steinway,
Olin G. Walbridge, Geo. A. Hearn,
Thomas B. Kerr, John S. Browning,
Alex. D. Napier, Wm. Skinner, Jr.,
Jno. F. Degener, H. W. Hoops.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Hart B. Brundrett was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. O. G. Walbridge was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
Gordon G. Brinckerhoff, Henry Hofheimer,
William H. Chase George F. Johnson,
Max Danziger, Adolph D. Bendheim,
Henry W. Kennedy.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

New York, January 12th, 1900.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Universal Preservative Company for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Greenwich St., New York, on January 29th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on January 17th, 1900, and open on January 30th, 1900.
J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER,
T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, January 12, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
VERNON H. BROWN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JAMES M. DONALD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER,
WILLIAM HALLS, JR.,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
LUCIUS MOORE,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAMES HENRY SMITH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
JAMES T. WOODWARD.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. James T. Woodward was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. James M. Donald was unanimously re-elected Vice President, Mr. William Halls, Jr., was unanimously elected Vice President, Mr. William Logan was appointed Cashier, and Messrs. William I. Lighthipe and Elmer E. Whittaker were appointed Assistant Cashiers.
JAMES T. WOODWARD, President.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
486 BROADWAY.
(Organized 1830.)
New York, January 12th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Leo Schlesinger,
Isaac Stiebel, Charles Strauss,
G. B. M. Harvey, Myer Foster,
Max Danziger, Joshua Piza,
John P. O'Brien, Daniel Butterfield,
Max Jagerhuber, Aaron Hecht,
Henry Corn, Thomas E. Crimmins,
D. Einstein, C. Callman.
At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. LEO SCHLESINGER was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. ISAAC STIEBEL was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway.
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RY. CO., 833-835 Gravier St.,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1900.
Sealed proposals for the sale to this company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said Mortgage, to the extent of Ten Thousand Dollars, will be received at this office until Feb. 15, 1900.
C. C. HARVEY, President.

COPPER ORE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Farmers Greatly Excited Over the Finding of Rich Deposits.

Great excitement prevails among the farmers of North Carolina, near the Virginia border, over the discovery of large deposits of copper ore.

Louis N. White of Colorado, for four years mining inspector in that State, is in the city after a visit to Virgilana, N. C., near where some of the ore beds have been found.

"I was greatly surprised," said Mr. White to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I had no idea there could be such rich copper fields in that part of the country. While there has been very little development, and the work has been of the most crude character, the results are astonishing.

"The farmers who have been raising corn and tobacco on the rocky land for 200 years have finally learned of the presence of the ore deposits. They are making investigations on their own account with negro labor, and the results have been such that one of the agriculturists refused $60,000 for a farm of 160 acres.

"Speculators are overrunning the country buying options right and left. The purchasers must treat directly with the owner of the land.

"I have been mining for years, and it would not surprise me if very remarkable results were soon forthcoming in the North Carolina copper fields."

TRAVELERS' MAY MOVE HERE.

President of Hartford Insurance Company Complains of Taxes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, to-day stated that his company is considering the advisability of removing to New York to escape "unjust taxation at the hands of Hartford and Connecticut."

Mr. Batterson said: "The system of taxation in vogue here is most outrageous. It is discriminating and unfair, and makes it impossible to conduct the business successfully. We are doubly taxed, while other companies escape. There is now before the New York Legislature a new tax bill. We cannot tell definitely now whether we shall move to New York, but we are authorized by our stockholders to move if necessary, and we are corresponding on the matter."

The business of the company is indicated by the following figures, presented in the last report of the State Insurance Department: Capital, $1,000,000; assets, $25,317,989; surplus, $3,106,816; total outstanding policies, $462,273,827.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Crown Life Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, is in process of organization. A widely issued prospectus states that the proposed capital is $1,000,000.

The St. Petersburg Fire Insurance Company of Russia is contemplating the advisability of entering the United States for the purpose of transacting a reinsurance business, and, in the event of a favorable decision, will probably apply for permission to make its deposit in this State.

Members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have raised the question as to whether reinsurances effected now on business placed before the advance in rates on Wednesday, shall be taken at the old or the new rates. The question may be referred to the Arbitration Committee for a ruling. Complainuts are made that risks on the Sunnyside Distillery, near Harrisburg, Penn., are being offered in this city at less than the tariff rates.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany in the friendly bill of equity filed by that company against the State Treasurer and the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts for the recovery of the company's deposit of $200,000 made in that State in 1896. The action was brought because of the company's recent deposit of $500,000 in this State. Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department had ruled that he was not competent to permit the removal of the deposit in that State, unless authorized by a court decision.

News comes from Berlin to the effect that it is rumored there that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is to be readmitted to Prusisa on condition that it will deposit with the local Government the full policy reserve on Prussian policies, the deposit to be made in Prussian securities. If this be done, the Prussian Government will waive the requirement which calls for the disposal of the company's stocks, amounting in the case of the Mutual Life to $30,000,000. The New York Life Insurance Company, which was recently admitted to Prussia, was not called upon to deposit the full reserve because it agreed to dispose of all of its stocks. Its deposit with the Government is therefore only half the amount required of the Mutual Life.

The insurance on the property, which was severely damaged in the fire at 213 to 217 Grand Street Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On the Fulton Stamp Works, Fireman's Fund, $1,500; Concordia, $1,500; Security, $1,000; Stuyvesant, $1,000; United Firemen's, $1,000; German of Freeport, $1,000; Firemen's of Newark, $1,000; British American of New York, $1,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, $1,000. On Julius Schwartz, Aetna, $1,000; New York Underwriters', $1,000; Hanover, $1,000; Scottish Union and National, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $644; Western of Pittsburg, $644; Western of Toronto, $638; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $518; Milwaukee Mechanics', $500; Buffalo German, $500; Agricultural, $500; Erie, $500; Rockford, $500; British America, $500; Merchants' of Newark, $500; North American of Boston, $500; Spring Garden, $500; American Central, $500; Commercial Union, $500. On John De Julio, Western of Toronto, $500; Lancashire, $500. On the Star Photograph Engraving Company, Palatine, $600; Imperial, $600; Providence-Washington, $400. On K. Jacobson, National, $500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $500; Commercial Union, $500. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 12	488,102
To date this year	5,273,351
Corresponding date last year	8,809,378

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 12	$2,321,000
To date this year	$15,098,600
Corresponding date last year	$54,125,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six month., 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	2
Am. C. Oil pf.	2¼	Manhattan Con.	1¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Am. S. & R. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Nat. Biscuit	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	3⅜	Nat. Lead	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Nat. Steel	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. J. Central	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	North Amer.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pacific Mail	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	St. Paul & Duluth	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¾	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	2	Southern Railway	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	South. Ry. pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1⅜	Third Avenue	1¾
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	1⅜
General Electric	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Glucose Sug. pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅛
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¾	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	¾

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¼	Green Bay, Deb. A.	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	3½	Peo. & East. inc.	3¾
Erie 1st con. 7s	3	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Southern Pacific 4s	1
		Wabash, Deb. B.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	F. & P. M. con. 5s.	1
C. & Pitts. s. f. 7s.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Mil. & N. M. L. 6s.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Sugar Trust stock advanced about four points yesterday. It sold as low as 113 and as high as 118, closing within a fraction of the top point. Yesterday's transactions aggregated close to 100,000 shares, which, however, represents only about half the average aggregate of recent days.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Tobacco Trust and the local traction stocks were next to Sugar the most conspicuous features of yesterday's business, and all of them scored some gain, Tobacco's advance being nearly two points, while Metropolitan rose a point and a half and Brooklyn Rapid Transit a fraction. In all of these stocks there seemed to be substantial covering of short contracts.

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Much is heard of what to-day's bank statement will show, most estimates giving changes for the better in all items. Surplus reserves are to increase largely, according to Wall Street expectations; and speculative interests paying attention to Clearing House figures were yesterday urging security market purchases, insisting that there is now assurance of the establishment of easy money rates here as well as abroad, and that the direct and immediate result of such change must be helpful to market values. Announcement yesterday of the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of Germany, following the lead of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, is construed in Wall Street as significant of improving money market conditions throughout the world.

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One development close at hand will disclose a change in the ownership of influential interests in important railway properties; and one of these will be in Southern Pacific, where Mr. C. P. Huntington will have the partnership and cooperation of interests prominent in the affairs of the Union Pacific. This is one incident in a long list of which in due course the public will learn—one incident in a long list having to do with the movement toward the concentration and unification of American railway control.

SUGAR'S PARTIAL RECOVERY.

After a day of much irregularity and no inconsiderable amount of trading, the total number of shares dealt in approximating 97,000, Sugar Trust common stock closed at 117⅜, within a fraction of the highest price for the day, making a net gain of 3⅜ points.

It is rather difficult to determine whether the rally was due to what in the Street is sometimes called "good buying," or whether it was simply due to short covering and profit taking after the tremendous drop of the preceding days. There was neither good nor further depressing news about the company, though it seems to be agreed that the profits of the company are not what they once were.

The opening of the stock was rather noticeable, the tape recording it as "3,500 shares at from 113 to 114."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S ADVANCE.

After Sugar, Tobacco and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Southern Pacific stocks were the most largely dealt in on the Exchange yesterday, more than 21,000 shares changing hands, with a net gain for the day of 1⅜ points.

The strength was largely due to the publication yesterday of the annual pamphlet report of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. The figures show net earnings of $4,961,507, as compared with $4,599,131 in the previous year, an increase of $362,376. The surplus, after deducting moneys for additions and betterments, was $2,047,245.

Inasmuch as the earnings of the company in the first six months of the present fiscal year have been much greater in proportion than the earnings for the six months last year, the showing this year promises, it is said, to be an exceptionally good one.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

In the early trading yesterday, Brooklyn Rapid Transit was vigorously assailed by operators who, it is said, are acting for Consolidated Exchange houses. As a result the stock, which had opened up fractionally better and had then gone higher still, rapidly declined several points. At the decline, however, it found good support and was in the afternoon carried up until at the close of the day it showed a fractional net gain.

Shortly before the close of the market the earnings of the system for the first ten days of January were published, showing an increase of $81,700 over the same period last year.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

For a time yesterday Manhattan and Metropolitan stocks were weak, the former at one time falling as low as 92½ and the latter as low as 163¾. In the afternoon, however, a rally came, with the result that the closing figure for Manhattan was 94¼, a gain of 1¾ points, and for Metropolitan 167, a gain of 1½ points.

During the day less than 1,300 sh

leged depreciation in the valuation of the latter's office building by the elevated structure.

Heavy shipments of their manufactures to foreign countries made by the American Steel and Wire Company and the National Tube Company.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for both long and demand sterling.

Decrease of $25,490,006 in exports of domestic products for December, as compared with the same month in 1899, making a decrease of $77,635,490 for the year.

Reduction from 7 to 6 per cent. in the Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount.

Shipment of $1,000,000 gold to Buenos Ayres.

Name of Pullman Palace Car Company changed to the Pullman Company and the $20,000,000 additional capital stock, representing the merger of the Wagner Palace Car Company, admitted to dealings on the Stock Exchange, making the total amount listed $74,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $165,592,050; balances, $9,213,680; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,644,469.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ less 1-16@5.21¼ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95; guilders, 40 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount @ par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c. discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The market for American securities after a dull start was steadier. A short period of quietness followed, and then the market again strengthened and closed firm. Business was limited to professional trading.

Consols for money and the account, 99⅝; Canadian, 94½; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33½; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76; St. Paul, 119⅝; New York Central, 138, ex-dividend; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75¼; Atchison, 20¼; Louisville, 81⅝; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3¾ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 66¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £65,000. The sum of £100,000 gold was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 28; Lisbon, 44.50; Rome, 1.

Bar silver closed firmer at 27½d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prices became firm on the Bourse to-day, after a hesitating opening, due to the reduction in the German bank rate. Reports of Gen. Buller's advance in South Africa had a beneficial effect, stimulating London buying and hardening prices. International securities, particularly Spanish 4s and Brazilians, were in request. Kafirs recovered. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67.55.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. and its rate for advances to 7 per cent.

On the Boerse to-day prices hardened owing to the reduction in the bank rate and the favorable money situation. Subsequently they eased on vague rumors in regard to the South African situation, but closed firmer as a result of reports that Gen. Buller had gained a victory. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm and business was active owing to encouraging outside reports.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Gold was quoted to-day at 28.25.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, the Audit Company of New York, the International Steam Pump Company, and the United Traction Company.

Louis Grumbach, formerly Exchange manager of Credit Lyonnaise in London, has resigned that position to accept a similar one in the North American Trust Company, New York, and is now occupied with his new duties.

ALLEGED BUCKET SHOPS RAIDED.

Two Places Closed and Five Persons Arrested by the Police.

The police of the Old Slip Station made two raids on alleged bucket shops in New Street yesterday, and as a result arrested five persons, who were arraigned later in the Tombs Police Court.

The first raid was made at 51 New Street, which also runs through to the second floor of 40 Broadway. According to the police a shop has been running at this place for some time, and has issued circulars setting forth its connection with all the financial Exchanges of the city. Detective Walsh says that on Jan. 9, 1899, he bought five shares of Rapid Transit stock there at 74⅝, with a limit of 73⅞. He says the stock was never delivered.

In this place the police arrested Samuel Goodman, who says he lives at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Henry Allen, a clerk, of 50 East Fifty-second Street, and Julius Price, who says he lives at the Holland House. Magistrate Olmstead held the prisoners in bail of $500 each pending an examination in Jefferson Market Court on Jan. 30.

A little later two arrests were made in the place of Edward Percival, a dealer in sugar, in Rooms 21 and 22 at 46 New Street.

A few days ago, according to the police, Detectives Walsh and Creedon invested some money there and received no returns. The only persons in the office when the raid was made were a man who said he was Edward Percival, but who, when arraigned in court, said he was Thomas Jones of 480 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Thomas Murphy of 182 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn. Their office was fitted up with a ticker, a blackboard with quotations on it, and all the paraphernalia of a bucket shop.

Murphy and Jones were paroled in the custody of their counsel, George Jack, a partner of Vernon Davis, who appeared for the three other bucket-shop prisoners. Their examination will be held to-day.

Exports of Coin.

It is safe to say that exports of gold to London from this port are not likely to be in evidence in the near future, unless conditions change. The low rate of exchange and the Bank of England's discontinuance of concessions combine to discourage the export movement. Demand sterling closed yesterday at $4.86¼@$4.86⅝. Müller & Schall shipped $500,000 in gold, and George O. Gordon, for the London and Brazilian Bank, shipped $485,000 in gold to Buenos Ayres on the steamer Miramar, which also took some smaller amounts. Silver shipments to London on the Lucania to-day will aggregate 225,000 ounces, worth some $13,500,000. M. Guggenheim's Sons will ship 150,000 ounces of this amount, and Zimmermann & Forshay will ship the remaining 75,000 ounces.

North American Trust Company.

Louis Grumbach has recently become manager of the exchange department of the North American Trust Company. To take this position he vacated a similar position in the Crédit Lyonnaise of London.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Better demand for stocks appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday, and at the close a number of issues showed substantial improvement over Thursday's figures. Not only did prices improve, but the market was much more active and broadened considerably. Amalgamated Copper, General Carriage, and Bay State Gas were all traded in to a relatively large extent, the transactions in these three stocks aggregating about 6,000 shares, and a number of other issues being traded in in lesser amounts. Some few declines of importance were recorded, but these were outnumbered by the day's net gains. Favorable announcements in regard to particular stocks accounted for some of the day's net gains, but most of the advances were attributable merely to the generally better feeling that prevailed. The market remained less active than it was last week, and at the close of the year, but the increase over the transactions of the past few days was considerable.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, the tradings in which of late have been much below the average amount, was active to the extent of about 2,000 shares. The first sale was made at 83⅝, and from this price the stock advanced steadily to 85¼, the final sale. Closing at 85 bid, the stock showed a net gain of 1½ points. Buying of the stock was called good, and as no pressure to sell developed at the advancing prices, the rise in the stock was readily maintained. One or two of the other copper stocks were active, but, except in Amalgamated, no net gains were recorded in this group.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was favorably affected by the announcement of the plans of the company, in regard to the establishment at a very early date of the cheap cab service, which the company proposes to furnish in this city. Official announcement of the placing of orders for a large number of vehicles was had, and this did much to give assurance that the plans of the company were to be put in actual operation, and naturally this had a favorable influence upon the stock. It was traded in to the extent of something less than 1,500 shares, and the price advanced from 7 to 7¾, closing at 7½ bid, a net gain of half a point. Recent extraordinary manipulation of General Carriage led to the opinion on the part of many that the future of the stock was a most uncertain one, but these official announcements have given some reassurance. It would seem that the present plans of those interested in the management of the company are entirely apart from the efforts recently made to establish fabulous prices for the stock.

STANDARD OIL advanced sharply on transactions aggregating about 200 shares. Several ten-share lots sold as high as 495, and smaller lots changed hands at 495½. It reacted to 491½, but the final figures showed a recovery of 1 point and a net gain for the day of 5½ points.

CAST IRON PIPE common sold to the extent of 300 shares at 8½, and 8 was bid for the stock at the close, a net gain of half a point. Good demand for the preferred stock showed in bids somewhat above those made at the close on Thursday, but practically none of this issue was offered, and as far as reported no trades were made. It closed at 43 bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE closed at 5 bid, a fractional net gain, and during the day stock was readily taken at this figure. Present plans to reduce the capitalization of the company and to make its stock upon the payment of the second call of $5 due Feb. 5, fully paid and non-assessable, seemed to be favorably received. Apprehension as to further calls on stocks of this class has been one of the chief causes affecting the prices of the stocks issued on a plan similar to that on which the Electric Axle Company was formed, and the fact that the stock will be made full paid will, it is thought, considerably improve the market for this issue.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold as low as 11, a half point recession from the previous day's sales. Trading was limited to a few hundred shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22½	24
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	43	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	43	
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf	26¼	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5¼
Electric Boat	21	24
Electric Boat pf		40
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div	58	60
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	61	63
National Gramophone, ex div	59	63
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	492½	495
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	85	85½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Land		10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper		10½
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7½	7¾
Illinois Transportation	3	3¼
*Marieen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	11	11½
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127	129
Retsof	26	
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	12½	13½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 6s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	103	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	200
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	110	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	175½	177
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	33
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	100½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	63
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas rights	1⅝	1⅞
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	85	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	100	100½

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In the market to-day the tone was generally firmer. The trading, however, was very light, showing a lack of confidence in the situation, notwithinding the fact of easy money and bargain prices. The coppers were more than dull, but developed no weak spots. United States Oil held above Thursday's lowest on a better understanding of the company's position. Atchison preferred, Union Pacific preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Fitchburg preferred were traded in moderately and fully held their own. There was enough demand for Planters' Compress to lift the stock to 27.

The money market continues to show unmistakable signs of a growing ease. Good loans are becoming scarce and lenders are seeking borrowers. At the Clearing House the rate between banks is still at 6 per cent., and this, too, notwithstanding that the outside rate is in many instances 1 per cent. under this figure. New York funds sold to-day at 10 cents discount and par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	8½	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	20	20½
Arcadian	19	20	Osceola	70	72
Arnold	6¼	7	Parrot	40¼	42
Ash Bed	..	.50	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	25	..	Quincy	145	148
Battle	17½	18½	Rhode Island	4½	5
B. & Cr. C.	10	10⅜	Santa Fé	5⅜	6
Bost. & M.	270	275	Santa Ysabel	7¾	8½
Butte & B.	45	..	Shoe	29	30½
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Tamarack	188	187
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons.	29½	29½
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1⅞	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	12	16
Isle Royale	23	24	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	13½	16½	Wolverine	40	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241½	Cent. M. pf.	60 65
Bost. & Low.	241	Fitchburg pf.	120 122
Bost. & Me.	200	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Pr.	300	E. 6s	109¾ 111
Bost. Elev.	95½	96	W. N. Y. &
Bost. G. L.	80	E. 7s	114 115
Cent. Mass.	11	12	West End	92 92¾

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	332	333	N. Eng. T. 135 140
Chi. Stk. Y.	136	137	U. S. Oil	20 ..
Dom. Coal	44	45	Westinghouse
Dom. pf.	115	116	Electric	40 ..
Erie Tel.	103½	104½	Westinghouse
Lamson Store	..	35	Elect. pf.	.. 63
Mex. Tele.	3	3¼	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Biscuit common opened at 35¾ and sold to 37¼, closing at 37; the preferred brought 91. Linseed closed at 54⅝, after opening at 53¾ and selling up a point; the common was a trifle higher at 12⅞@13¼. Match looked better, and its close at 122½ represented 2½ points gain for the day. Metropolitan Elevated preferred opened at 74½, advanced a point, and closed there.

	High.	Low.	Close.
495...Linseed	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
1,150...Linseed pf	54¾	53¾	54⅜
100...Tinplate	30⅝	29½	30⅛
80...Chicago Edison	157	157	157
25...Union Traction	27½	27½	27½
25...Union Traction pf	76	76	76
525...Diamond Match	120½	120½	122½
90...Lake St. Elevated	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
190...Metropolitan Elevated pf	75½	74½	75½
1,084...National Biscuit	37¼	35¾	37
78...National Biscuit pf	91	91	91
50...National Carbon	18	18	18
550...National Carbon pf	82	81⅝	82
100...National Steel	41½	41½	41½
13...North Chicago	220	220	220
100...South Side Elevated	99½	99¼	99½
235...West Chicago	109¾	109	109½
Sales	488,102		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The market was generally firm to-day, but advances were few and far between, and so were declines. In most stocks the net results were nil. Cambria Steel rose 1½ to 21⅞ on the declaration of a two-dollar dividend, which was accompanied by an assessment of $1.50 per share, thus making the net return to the stockholder 50 cents. United Gas advanced 2 points, to 156. Union Traction also was in demand at 37¾ to 38⅜. New York bought and bid up Electric Storage Battery from 75 to 79. Marsden does not seem to have been much benefited by its listing on the Pittsburg Exchange.

The market closed firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21½	Union Trac.	38¼	38⅜
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	154	155
El. Co. of A.	13⅝	13½	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
Lehigh Val.	24⅝	25	W. N. Y. &		
Marsden	10¼	10½	Penn.	5⅞	5½
Phila. Trac.	95¾	96			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	.23
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.49
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.26	.27
Confidence	.60	.62
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.26	.31
Occidental Con	.17	.18
Ophir	.65	.68
Overman	.06	.08
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.17	.17
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.44
Standard	2.80	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.26	.26
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.58⅜	.58¾
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41⅞	42	40¾	40¾
Alamo	15	18½	18½	19½
Anaconda	41½	43¾	41½	42
Anchoria	72	80	86	90
Argentum	19	22	18	22
Bankers'	13½	13⅝	13	13⅛
Battle	34½	35½	34	35
Blue Bell	12⅜	13	12¾	13½
Coin	240	250	247	253
Columbine	19½	19¾	18½	20
Consolidated	15⅝	16	15	16
Damon	28⅞	29	28⅝	29
Elkton	120	121	118½	120
El Paso	35	35¼	34½	35½
Findlay	15	15¼	15	15¼
Fleece	25	31	25	30
Garfield	16⅜	17	16¾	17½
Gibson	22	26	22⅝	23¾
Gould	32¼	33	32¾	32¾
Isabelle	137½	137⅞	137½	138
Independence	49¾	51	53	54
Jackpot	50	50½	50¾	50⅝
King	100	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	73	75	71	73
Matoa	27	30	25	30
National	11¼	11½	11⅜	12
Ophir	60	70	58	65
Pharmacist Con	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14⅜
Pinnacle	27⅝	28	27⅜	28
Portland	235¼	238	235	237
Raven	84	85	85	85½
Rawlings	20½	32	29½	32
Rosa	60	61	59	61
Sovereign	14½	14⅝	14	14⅜
Tornado	49	49⅜	49	50
Union	43¼	45	43¼	43½
Vindicator	155	165	155	165
Work	30⅜	31	30¾	31
Zenobia	21¾	22	21	22½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	115	10	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	.....
59½	60	40	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
34½	35	110	American Ice	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅝
33½	34	320	American Cotton Oil	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	.....
92	..	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅛	+2⅛
25	30	180	Am. District Tel	26	26	26	26	+1
13	13⅛	110	American Linseed	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅜	900	Am. Linseed pf	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54⅜	+1
28	29	150	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
36¼	37	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36⅝	36	36½	+ ⅛
87½	88	1,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86½	88	86	88	+2
48	48¼	10,850	Am. Steel & Wire	47½	48	46¾	47⅞	+ ⅝
89¾	90	775	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	- ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	97,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	113	118	113	117⅝	+3⅝
30	30¼	490	American Tin Plate	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅝
81	84	100	American Tin Plate pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	- ½
98¾	98½	55,230	American Tobacco	96½	98¾	94½	98¼	+1⅝
39½	40½	100	Anaconda Copper	39	39	39	39	.....
19½	19⅝	1,300	At., T. & S. F.	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	- ⅛
59⅞	60	13,545	At., T. & S. F. pf	59⅝	60	59	60	+1
59¾	59⅞	27,536	Baltimore & Ohio	58¼	60	58¼	59⅞	+1⅞
75⅞	76	9,638	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75	76	75	76	+1½
68¾	68⅞	62,555	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	69⅝	66¼	68¾	+ ¼
145	146	290	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145⅞	145	145⅛	+ ⅛
11	13	25	Brunswick City	.....	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
44¾	58	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
91⅝	92⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	30	3,910	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ½
120⅞	121¼	15,961	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120¼	121¼	119⅞	121⅛	+1⅜
12	12½	1,100	Chicago Great West	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅜
73	73½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
84⅜	85	700	Chi. Gr. West., deb	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	- ⅛
117¼	117½	7,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	116½	117½	116¼	117⅜	+1¼
100	103	100	Chicago & Northw	159	159	159	159	.....
105⅞	106	4,463	Chi., R. I. & Pac	105	106	104⅜	106	+1
10¼	10½	352	Chicago Term. Trans.	10	10	10	10	.....
34	35	215	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	-1½
61¼	61½	2,460	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	61⅝	60⅝	61¼	+1⅝
14	15	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15	15	15	.....
42⅞	43	910	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	+1¼
9¼	9¼	400	Colorado Midland	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	- ¼
22½	22¾	1,310	Colorado Midland pf	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	+1
5⅝	5½	400	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
41	41½	1,008	Col. Southern 1st pf	41	41	40⅝	41	.....
14½	15½	260	Col. Southern 2d pf	14½	15	14½	15	+ ½
190	190½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	190½	190½	190	190	- ½
32¼	32⅝	2,035	Continental Tobacco	31	32⅝	31	32⅝	+1⅝
84½	86	540	Continental Tobac. pf	84	85¼	84	85¼	+1⅝
174	178½	200	Del., Lack. & West	175	176	175	176	+2
17½	18	500	Denver & R. G.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
68¼	68½	900	Denver & R. G. pf	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅜
4⅜	5¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	- ½
11¼	11⅜	300	Erie	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
32½	33	750	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+1¼
35¾	..	350	Erie Tel. & Tel	106	106	104	104¼	-1¾
50⅝

BANK TELLER UNDER ARREST.

Fred. L. Newton Indicted for Larceny of $48,000 in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Fred L. Newton, the defaulting paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company, was to-day placed in a cell at Police Headquarters.

This afternoon the Grand Jury returned an indictment against Newton charging him with grand larceny, first degree, for the alleged theft of $48,000 of the funds of the bank. Newton was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

OKLAHOMA BANKER KILLED.

Major J. P. Stone Shot by a Mortgagor About to Lose His Property.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 12.—Major John F. Stone, one of the most widely known lawyers in Oklahoma, and President of the People's Bank of Kingfisher, was shot and killed at Crescent City, twelve miles west of here, yesterday, by J. E. Walcher, who afterward made his escape.

Walcher had mortgaged property to Stone to secure a loan, and later mortgaged the same property to the Capitol National Bank of this city, for which fraud he was arrested, and is still under bond. Major Stone foreclosed the mortgage, and to-day drove out from Kingfisher to take possession of the property. He was met by Walcher and shot to death.

Major Stone was United States Assistant Attorney for Oklahoma under President Harrison, and Major of the Oklahoma battalion of volunteers in the Spanish war. He leaves a wife and one son.

CHICAGO WOMAN ROBBED.

Seized and Carried Off in a Cab by Men Who Secured Her Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Mrs. John Corse, who lives in Dearborn Avenue, was seized by robbers shortly after midnight at Chestnut Street, near North Clark Street, thrust into a cab, and afterward robbed of diamonds valued at $600 and her pocketbook containing $5 in money and a draft for $250. She was brutally beaten, her hands lacerated, and her face bruised.

Mrs. Corse, who is twenty-six years of age, came to Chicago recently from San Francisco for the purpose of studying elocution. She attended an entertainment on the west side, returning to her apartments about midnight. She was feeling ill, and went to a drug store about two blocks from where she lived. This store, however, was closed, and Mrs. Corse started for home. She had not proceeded half a block when, according to the story told by the police, she was seized from behind by two men who drove up in a cab. They thrust her into the cab, stifling her cries, and drove away at a rapid gait.

The cab was driven to a resort near Clark and Division Streets. The woman was forced to enter the building, and being too ill and frightened to make an outcry she was partly carried and partly dragged. Here an effort was made to secure the diamonds she had worn to the entertainment in the evening, and which she still had on. The gems were set in rings and in a brooch. The brooch was secured, but the rings were tight, and could not easily be removed from the fingers. The robbers then procured a pair of pliers and wrenched the diamonds from the settings. After the robbery Mrs. Corse was again put in the cab, and, in response to her pleadings, she was taken to her boarding place, in Dearborn Avenue.

When the robbery was reported to the police the story was regarded as a strange one by the officers, but the victim repeated her assertions, and showed her lacerated hands and the rings with the empty settings to prove her statements. Detectives were detailed on the case.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiating for Presbyterian Missions Property on Lower Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, belonging to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Charles W. Hand, who is Treasurer of that board, and also the Secretary of a committee to which would be referred any matters relating to the property in question, said yesterday afternoon that no sale had yet been consummated.

The property consists of a plot 103.3 by 150, the longer dimension on Twelfth Street, together with 55 Fifth Avenue, adjoining, 28.3 by 100. The improvements are in the shape of three-story stone dwellings, which were occupied by the Mission Boards of the Presbyterian Church prior to their removal to the recently completed Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

The large dwelling on the immediate corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street was formerly the mansion of the Lenox family, and the entire property was transferred on June 29, 1887, by Alexander Maitland and others, executors of the estate of Henrietta A. Lenox, to the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church for $250,000. The property has been in the market for some time, and has been held at between $500,000 and $600,000.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Alexander Walker to J. M. Tompkins the seven-story apartment house, known as the Forres, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street, 114 by 78, the longer dimension on Broadway. The price is reported at $400,000.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold the five-story building 94 Duane Street, south side, 83.6 feet west of Broadway, 21 by 47.9; also, in conjunction with Francis B. Robert, to Mayer S. Auerbach, the four-story dwelling 11 West Twentieth Street, 28.6 by 92.

The same firm has also sold for a client eight houses on Sackett Street, near Henry Street, Brooklyn; also two plots on Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park West.

William A. White & Sons and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Alphonse Montant and others to the North River Insurance Company, for $80,000, the four-story building 84 William Street, adjoining the corner of Maiden Lane. The purchase is made presumably for occupancy, the North River Insurance Company's lease on its present quarters, at 46 Cedar Street, expiring on May 1.

The Collins Company has sold for a Mr. Powers the five-story single flat 137 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 20.3 by 85 by 100; also, for L. E. Manoly, for $14,000, his property at Carlstadt, N. J., consisting of a dwelling and a tract of thirty-four lots.

Clarence F. James has sold for Joseph Hechinger the five-story double flat 2,485 Broadway, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, 27.4 by 90 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Mrs. L. Mahler to Rocco Marasco and Domenico Abbate the six-story double tenement 123 Elizabeth Street, 25.5 by 80.

Charles Griffith, Moses & Brother have sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Thomas L. Reynolds the plot of seven lots at the northwest corner of Post Avenue and Emerson Street.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold for William Diller the five-story American basement dwelling 123 West Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 99 by 100; also, for Samuel Freeman, his property at Morristown, N. J., a tract of forty-five acres.

Schrag & Richtberg have leased the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street for a term of years to G. L. Morgenthau; also, the seven-story business building 148 and 150 West Twenty-third Street, to Kraus & Lederer, a Chicago wallpaper house.

John E. Marsh and another, executors, transferred yesterday to Frank Jay Gould the plot, 50 by 100, recently purchased by him on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. The consideration expressed in the deed was $108,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

100 and 102 Oliver Street, 40 by 50, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Sackett.....$13,435

By James L. Wells.

320 Mott Avenue, 25 by 152.6 by 25.6 by 147.4, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George V. N. Baldwin 14,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 219 West Seventy-seventh Street, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 97; William Carlin of 2,190 Broadway, owner; William H. Rahman of 657 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Summit Avenue, west side, 141.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Weinstock & Purdy of 327 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 318 East Fourth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Herman Gottlieb of 78 Stanton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.11x100; Margaret Wagner to Alexander Walker..... $100

ARTHUR ST, e s, 75 ft n of William St, 25x87.6; Frank Del Balso to Maria P. Porcelli 1

BAYARD ST, 29 and 31, 33.4x49.9; Harris Brown to Julius C. Levine..... 1

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8, 50.8x irregular; Henry Weiss to Peter Herter... 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 53.2 ft e of Oliver St, 25x100.1x24.5x99.10; Louis Gordon and another to Joseph Gordon..... 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 131st St, 23.7x 99; Roby A. Smith to Henry M. Denton 1

LOT 296, map of Laconia Park; Martha A. Shirmer and others to Annie Gully. 300

LOT 196, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Bronx Realty Company to Pauline Swoboda 1

LOT 196, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Robert E. Curnick to Bronx Realty Company 1

LOTS 46 and 47, map of University Heights North; Henry M. MacCracken to Fred M. Crossett 1

MAIN ST, Lots 324, 325, 682, and 683, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Mary A. Sheehan to William McCarthy 1,550

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 5, 20x85; Josephine N. Cowperthwait to William W. Hall 32,000

PALISADE AV, w s, 179.8 ft n of 234th St, runs n w 100 ft, n w 339.5x n 135.3x n e 134x s e 200.11x n e 20.7x s 109.6; Hadwin Houghton to Jennie V. Kennedy. 100

PLOTS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, and 125 to 137, on the revised map of the Givan homestead; Herman A. Perkins to Jennie I. Neihut 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; William W. Hall to Josephine N. Cowperthwait $1,500

STANTON ST, 225, s s, 29.10x81.8x29.7x 81.4; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Bernhard Klingenstein 100

TIFFANY ST w s, 66.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x100; Esther Marshall and another to Teresa L. Simpson..... 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 36.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 30x100; Robert H. Henderson and another to Teresa L. Simpson.. 1

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 192d St, 180.7x100x152.8x103.9; Arthur E. Briggs to William H. Wright 1

WILLIAM ST, 84, e s, 27.3x irregular; Alphonse Montant, individually and as trustee, to the North River Insurance Company 80,000

WILLIAM ST, 84, e s, 27.3x irregular; Auguste P. Montant to the North River Insurance Company 1

WATKINS, Kate L., to Jesse I. Gattman; 1,782 Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 500

WEISS, Henry, to Mary Ehrmann; 2d Av, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 1 year.. 5,000

WITTE, J. Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 224 West 4th St, 5 years..... 16,000

WRIGHT, William H., to Arthur E. Briggs; Valentine Av, s w corner of 192d St, or Primrose St, 3 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEY, Susie I. L., to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees..... $30,000

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Joseph McElroy, Jr..... 3,105

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Joseph McElroy, Jr..... 4,657

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company of New York ..... Nom.

HALL, William H., Jr., to Matilda B. Brown 20,000

HARMER, Hugh M., to Adelaide R. Palmer 2,400

LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, and others, trustees, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 10,000

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Adam Vogel..... 4,000

SHAW, John E., to Charlotte Mayer.... 850

STEEVES, John F., to Thomas O'Rorke.. Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Matthew Callahan..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the American Mortgage Company. 8,500

WILDER, William R., and others, trustees, &c., to Adolph G. Hummel..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, 111 to 119, and 119 to 125 West 65th St; Werner & Windolph against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, owner and contractor $1,098

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Ironton Wood Mantel Company against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Heilman, owners and contractors 190

CRESTON AV, 2,692; Alfred Armstrong against Annie Carroll, owner and contractor 20

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Mary London and another against Morris Stoller and Samuel Rosenberg, owners and contractors 50

GRAND ST, 551 and 553; Jacob Seider against Morris Stoller and Samuel Rosenberg, owners and contractors..... 800

LEXINGTON AV, 344; Charles K. Covert against Emily H. Townsend, owner and contractor 377

MADISON AV, n e cor of 87th St, 100.8 x62.7; The Deane Steam Pump Company against Nathan E. Clark, owner; Armstrong & Bolton, contractors..... 372

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43.5x 100; Schnatz & Massoth against William P. Kirk, owner; Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor..... 1,393

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43.5x 100; Leopold Friesen against Collins Building and Construction Company, contractor 525

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x133; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Marie Vitale, owner and contractor 48

1ST AV, 274 to 278; Gass & Edsall Company against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor 948

1ST AV, n w corner of 16th St, 50x100; Hoagland & Robinson against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor..... 732

4TH ST, 25 EAST; Henry R. Worthington against Marinus Willett, owner; Frank J. Ferrell, contractor..... 215

6TH AV, 656 and 658; Mulhearn Steam Heating Company against the Union Trust Company and others, owners; F. Klingman & Co., contractors..... 700

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 173; Chesterfield Repairing against William C. Bolton, owner and contractor..... 603

65TH ST, 105 East; John E. Currie against S. Emanuel, owner and contractor..... 95

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Gabriel Valente against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor 175

82D ST, 17 East; Semon Bache & Co. against Sarah Speyer, owner; Thomas Fitzpatrick's Sons, contractors..... 57

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Gregory Leathy against Sarah Harris, owner; Michael Carney, contractor.... 306

118TH ST, 33 and 35 East; Jacob S. Haft against Max J. Katz, owner and contractor 386

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; William Phelan against James J. Pryor, owner; the John S. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company, contractors 410

137TH ST, 705 to 713 East; Frederick Schnaufer against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,851

153D ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 107.10x124.11x134.9x127.8; Janes & Leo against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 260

Lis Pendens.

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145; Alexander W. Fraser against James C. Prior and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. G. Thomas.

UNIVERSITY PL, s c s, Lots 29 to 32, map of estate of David Mann; also, 382 and 384 Broome St; Emily Thorburn against Frances A. Cox and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 99th St, 19x80; Josephine E. Carpenter and another, trustee, &c., against George W. Ezgers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

3D AV, 628; Department of Buildings against United States Trust Company, as administratrix, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

25TH ST, 424 and 426 East; Department of Buildings against Bishop Gutta Percha Company, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.11; William E. Thorn against Richard Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

117TH ST, 174 East, with gore lot in rear, 8x11.9x 8.1; Henry Marx and another against Mary C. Gallagher, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

129TH ST, n s, 73 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50; John A. Rutherfurd against Jean M. Eldredge and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bradley, Lauterbach & Johnson.

133D ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Sophie Hirsh against Joseph D. Jennings, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Jellenik.

136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x210 to 137th St; John C. Gulick against James F. Sadlier, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsh.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern No 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 62¾@64½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½@26¾c; No 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $9.40@10.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@5.97½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.65@5.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@5.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The volume of speculation in cotton was small, the scope of the variations being only a matter of 8 points for the session. Operators receded with timidity, as there were further rumors of contemplated manipulation, as a part of a recent inundation of the country with bearish telegrams. The market opened firm, however, at an advance of 2@6 points, which proved to be the highest level of the session. During the forenoon certain Wall Street concerns and Liverpool representatives competed a little with local shorts; but the demand for cotton was not active at any time, and business gradually tapered off. By noon most of the improvement had disappeared under liquidation, in the absence of outside support. The local contingent, while inclined to be a little bearish, on the apathy of the outside traders, were not at all confident in view of the strong statistical situation, the small movement of cotton at the ports, continued advices from the remote interior, indicating beggarly supplies in the original hands, and the firmness of holders of spot cotton in the more important markets of the South. During the afternoon cotton was quite neglected, with prices back to about yesterday's closing figures, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 2@7 points, having rallied in the last few minutes on a spurt of covering. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 5-16c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 7-16c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7 7-16c; Memphis, 7½c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.32	7.36	7.30	7.34@7.36
February	7.32	7.32	7.26	7.30@7.31
March	7.35	7.36	7.28	7.33@7.34
April	7.37	7.38	7.34	7.36@7.37
May	7.39	7.42	7.34	7.39@7.40
June	7.40	7.41	7.40	7.40@7.41
July	7.43	7.45	7.37	7.42@7.43
August	7.41	7.42	7.35	7.40@7.41
September	6.96	6.96	6.91	6.94@6.95
October	6.84	6.84	6.76	6.82@6.83
November	6.78	6.78	6.78	6.78@6.79
December	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.75@6.77

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Spot cotton—Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 4½d; futures opened steady, with buyers at last night's prices; closed steady, 1@2½ points net higher. January-February, 4.18½b; February-March, 4.15½b; March-April, 4.12½b; April-May, 4.09½s; May-June, 4.07b; June-July, 4.05v; July-August, 4.03s; August-September, 3.62b; September-October, 3.54b; October-November, 3.47b; January, 4.21½b. Manchester—Yarns moderate demand. Cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat,				
May	73 11-16	74	73⅝	73¾
July	73¾	73¾	73⅝	73½
Corn—				
May	39½	39⅝	39⅝	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
May	67⅝	67⅞	67½	67⅝
July	68⅛	68 7-16	68⅛	68⅛
Corn—				
May	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅜
July	34	34 3-16	33 15-16	34
Oats—				
May	24	24⅛	24	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—With fluctuations of only ⅛@¼c all day the market yesterday offered but little attraction either to the outside operator or the local patron. Business throughout the entire session was of a scalping order. After showing at one time an advance of ⅜c over the previous night's prices, the market eased off a little in the last few minutes and closed ⅛c net lower at 73¾c for the May option. Its lowest point was 73⅝c, shortly after the opening, when heavy Argentine shipments and unsatisfactory Liverpool cable advices started a selling movement among local operators. Obeying an impulse to go short of the market in absence of stimulating news from any other quarter, local traders sold freely at the start and continued the operation until alarmed by positive strength in corn and provisions, which fact toward midday inspired a scare and elevated prices to the best point of the session. In the afternoon extreme dullness prevailed, the market paying little heed to a report that 500,000 bushels had been worked for export. In fact the market is so narrow and entirely featureless that bulls appear to be almost demoralized and make little vigorous attempt to do anything beyond an occasional strike at the short interest. Exports from the Argentine amounted to 1,216,000 bushels compared with 680,000 bushels last week, and the visible supply aggregated 2,760,000 bushels. It was also said that the harvest had been completed without developing any unfavorable feature.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 cash, 69c; May, 72c bid; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24½c; rye, No. 2 cash, 56½c bid; clover-seed, prime, cash, old, $4.80; January, new, $5.65 bid; March, $7.70 bid. Oil unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, January, 63c; May, 64¾@64¾c; July, 66⅝@66¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 65@65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼@64c. Rye—No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 34@44c.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 69c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64½c; May, 67c; July, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62c; No. 3 Spring, 58½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¾c for elevator and 41½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@44½c; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.70; no grade, $18 per ton.—BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2@$2.25. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand.

MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, 17c; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Flour—First patents, $3.30@$3.40; second patents, $3.10@$3.20; first clears, $2.10@$2.20. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $11; family, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@6¾c; 10 lb, 6@6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; Western greens, 5¾@6c; city greens, 5¼@5½c. TALLOW—Prime, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5½c. LARD—$6.35; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, $7.90, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s 6d; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 20s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 39s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed Oil—24s 6d.

COFFEE.—Great excitement continued to mark the course of the coffee market, which, while more or less irregular, was in the main strongly upward, the occasional reactions being due to periods of liquidation. The foundation of the further improvement continued to be, as heretofore, the great demand for spot supplies. Speculation has broadened considerably, until yesterday's total transactions in futures reached 76,500 bags. To-day sales on the opening call were 21,000 bags, and for the entire session 70,500 bags. The market opened irregular at an advance of 5@20 points. Throughout the forenoon a good deal of excitement prevailed. The buying came from all classes of operators and included a larger proportion of investment transactions that at any time since the upward movement set in. Foreign buying was also a feature. Noon found the general level of the market reduced to a net advance of about 5 points, however, as enormous liquidation set in with the reaction rapid in the face of strong cables, strong accounts from the open market for spot coffee, and the rest of the influences. In the afternoon the market was steady until near the close, when heavy liquidation carried prices rapidly downward. The market was finally barely steady at a net loss of 5@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January				6.65@6.75
February	6.95	6.95	6.75	6.70@6.75
March	7.00	7.00	6.85	6.80@6.85
April				6.85@6.95
May	7.20	7.20	7.00	6.95@7.00
June	7.30	7.30	7.05	7.00@7.05
July	7.35	7.35	7.15	7.00@7.05
August	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10
September	7.35	7.35	7.15	7.10@7.15
October	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.15@7.20
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
December	7.50	7.50	7.30	7.25@7.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$100; receipts, 29,000 bags; stock, 615,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher at 2:20 P. M., and 1½@1½ pfennig net higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened ⅜@1f higher; at 12 M., ¼f lower; at 3 P. M., ½f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ½f higher; sales, 78,000 bags; January, 43.50; February, 43.50; March, 44; April, 44.50; May, 44.75; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$950; exchange, 7¾d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 189,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3⅜c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $27.65; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.50; brokers' price for lead $4.72½, and for spelter $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 32½@33c; prime Summer yellow, 36½@37c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@56c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85. Oil, bbls, $4. Spirits of Turpentine, 52½@53c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.90; WG, $3.50; WW, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½c. Resin—A, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2.15; N, $2.65; WG, $3.15; WW, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 49½@50c. Resin, $1.25@$1.35. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Turpentine, 49c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@$5.95; oxen, $4.30@$4.70; bulls, $3@$3.75; cows, $1.80@$3. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.25; little calves, $4; barnyard calves, $2.50@$3.25; Southern calves, $3.25; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; choice wethers, $5; culls, $2; lambs, $5.75@$6.65. HOGS—No sales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ART FABRIC COMPANY.—Vernon M. Davis has been appointed temporary receiver of the Art Fabric Company, designers, at 36 White Street, by Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, on the application of Directors Edgar C. Newell, President and Treasurer, and Julius Lichtenheim, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are $25,913 and assets $2,217. The company was incorporated on Oct. 28, 1895, to furnish the dry goods trade with printed samples of designs for textile printing.

BERGEN-BUDENBACH COMPANY.—The Bergen-Budenbach Company, manufacturer of catsup, mustard, &c., at 472 Greenwich Street, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Justice Fitzgerald has appointed Edward D. Gault temporary receiver. The application was made by the officers of the company, Oswald Budenbach, President; Theodore O. Budenbach, Secretary, and Garret Bergen, Treasurer. It was stated that the company is insolvent, caused by the high price of labor and materials, and constant competition. The liabilities are $24,065; nominal assets, $27,882; actual assets, $14,922, consisting of stock, $7,406; fixtures, $4,147, and accounts, $3,369. The present company was chartered on Sept. 1, 1897, with a capital stock of $15,000, all of which is held by the Messrs. Budenbach and Mr. Bergen. The company had a low rating at Bradstreet's. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $2,000; Oswald Budenbach, as trustee, $9,910, and individually, $1,400.

Out of Town.

SAMUEL LEDERER.—Samuel Lederer, manufacturer of silk ribbons at Lake View, N. J., filed an assignment in this city yesterday to Wayne Dumont of Paterson and Alfred Schiffer of this city. His liabilities are $32,798, and assets, consisting of plant and machinery, $5,000; raw materials, $5,000, all subject to liens of $1,425 for labor, taxes, and rent, and property consisting of a six-story brick building at 200 Greenwich Street, this city, value not given, subject to mortgage and interest of $22,800. Among the creditors are Alice Lederer, $15,825; E. Palidini & Co., $1,580; R. Cohen, $1,533; Bamford Brothers, $6,344; Irving National Bank, $1,300, and Busch & Rulty, $2,870. Mr. Lederer was formerly for twenty-five years in the retail dry goods business in Greenwich Street, this city, and went into the ribbon manufacturing line at Lake View, near Paterson, in the Fall of 1895. He made an assignment at Paterson on Jan. 8.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GRAEFSKY & SHAPIRO. — Schedules of Graefsky & Shapiro, manufacturers of skirts at 107 Greene Street, show liabilities $4,389 and assets $2,933, consisting of accounts $2,283 and merchandise $650.

PURDY & WYATT.—Schedules of Purdy & Wyatt, managers of the Hotel Metropole, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, show liabilities $18,300 and assets $6,211, consisting of cash in banks $2,211, wines $2,500, accounts $1,500.

HUGH GRANT.—Hugh Grant, liquor dealer, who had saloons at 863 Ninth Avenue and 911 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,071 and no assets. He has been in the liquor business since 1881.

FRANK DUSCHBOURG.—Frank Duschbourg of 198 West Fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,053 and assets of $1,000. He has been in the liquor business for several years buying and selling saloons.

C. H. BLISS.—Charles H. Bliss, clerk at 130 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $78,613 and no assets. Most of the liabilities are in judgments from 1884 to 1894. He was formerly a well-known builder, starting in that line in 1880.

CHARLES FRED. LANDENEERGER.—Charles Fred. Landenberger, wagon maker at 62 Grove Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,000 and assets $6,421, consisting of stock in trade $3,000, accounts $2,785, machinery $600, claim $36. He has been in business five years.

HENRY L. FELT.—Henry L. Felt, Superintendent of 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,000 and no assets. He was formerly of Bennett & Felt, jobbers in mantels at 248 West Twenty-third Street, who made an assignment on March 13, 1895.

JOHN WELCKER.—John Welcker, builder of 410 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $72,931, of which $51,500 are secured

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HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Selter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons. New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-law6wS&ja27

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City. d2-law5wS&ja13.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 25th, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noshim Rachmonlath, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement." (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.

SHAFER & LEVIN, Att'y's for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-law6wSa

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BALDWIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles A. Baldwin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles A. Baldwin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
January 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,800.—ADOLPH BLITZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Blitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN BLUMENFELD, Bankrupt. No. 2,001.

To the creditors of Herman Blumenfeld of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Herman Blumenfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Dated January 12th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN COHEN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC HOFFMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Hoffman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Hoffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN HOTZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edwin Hotz of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Edwin Hotz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
January 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORGAN and VINCENT J. SLATTERY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,338.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, 1899, the said Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of the creditors was held at my office on the 7th day of September, 1899, and a Trustee duly elected, and thereafter and on the 11th day of November, 1899, the examination of the bankrupts was concluded, and that on the 10th day of January, 1900, said bankrupts filed a petition for leave to amend the original schedules in sundry respects and by inserting the names of additional creditors, and that an order has been made allowing said amendments and that said amended schedules have been filed and said first meeting reopened by the referee.

Notice is further given that an adjourned first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 11th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1,435.—LAWRENCE MARSTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lawrence Marston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN B. PASCA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Pasca, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CATHERINE A. L. STEUERWALD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Catherine A. L. Steuerwald, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 8, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL,
Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC WINDHOLZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Windholz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Dated New York, Jan. 12, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-law6mSa

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mme. Jeanne Ceulemans, Mme. Bathe Beynet, Mme. Prudence Denis, Mme. Therese Kessel, Mme. Catherine Huylebrouk, Mme. Marie Wauthier Schoeder, Mr. "Johann" Van Hamme, (the name "Johann" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Cure of Notre Dame de la Chapelle; Mrs. Mary Virginia Tiffany, Mrs. Julia de Fontanilliat, Mr. Charles Paradis, (the name "Charles" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Rector of the Ste. Marguerite's Church; Don Michele Rua, Superior General of the Salesiens; Reverend Father "Julian" Etienne, (the name "Julian" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Superior of the Carrier Avenue; de la Tolson d'Or; Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mr. Frederick L. de Forest, Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry W. de Forest, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d9-law6wS Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLAIR, Jr., and ELIZABETH S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-law6mSat

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-law6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-law6mSa

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-7aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LOUISE BORCHARDT, as executrix of the last will and testament of Albert Borchardt, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK PISEK and others, defendants.

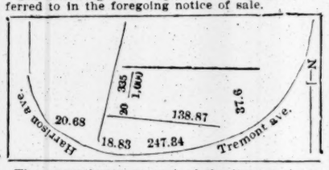
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, in the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and being the whole of the lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-seven (57) and the southerly or southwesterly one-half of lot known and designated as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) on a map made by John G. Van Horne, City Surveyor, and filed June 18th, 1891, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 71 beautiful lots, being the choice property known as the Kingsland estate, situated at Morris Heights, 24th Ward, New York City," and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue where the same is intersected by the southerly or southwesterly line of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map, and running thence in a northwesterly direction along the southerly side of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) as laid down on said map one hundred and thirty-eight and 87-100 feet to the rear line of said lot as laid down on said map; thence in a northerly or northeasterly direction along the rear of Lot No. Fifty-seven (57) and Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) twenty and 335-1,000 feet; thence southeastwardly in a straight line, being the centre line of Lot No. Fifty-eight (58) to a point on the said northerly or northwesterly side of Tremont Avenue distant thirty-seven feet and six inches northerly from the point or place of beginning, as measured along Tremont Avenue, as laid down on said map; thence in a southwesterly direction along said side of Tremont Avenue thirty-seven feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part to so much of Tremont Avenue as adjoins the above-described premises to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,075.65; with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.51, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $676.80 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Referee.

37 AND 39 ATTORNEY STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PINCUS LOWENFELD and another, plaintiffs, against REBECCA STERN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

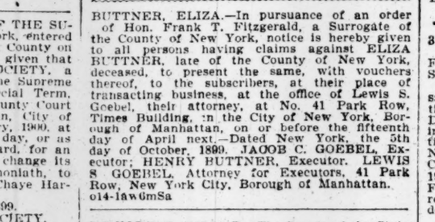
Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 200 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.; $6,064.53, with interest from the 27th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.88 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SALOMON MARX, Plaintiff, against OTTO F. DEGENER, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Attorney Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Attorney Street distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Attorney and Grand Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with Grand Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Attorney Street, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty-one (51) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 200 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.: $6,064.53, with interest from the 27th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.88 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum.

Dated New York, December 27, 1899.

CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.

d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLOTTE DEMMERLE and others, plaintiffs, against LOUIS DEMMERLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan, (formerly City of New York,) and bounded as follows: Westerly in front on Ridge Street, beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome Street and Ridge Street, thence running twenty-five feet on Ridge Street, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, formerly known as Number 90 (thirty) Ridge Street, but now known as Number 50 Ridge Street.

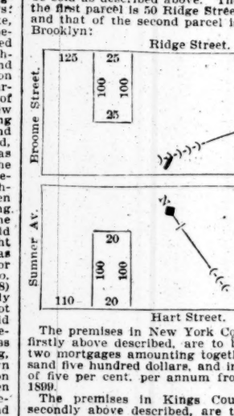
And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough (formerly City) of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Hart Street, distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Hart Street and Sumner Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with Hart Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Sumner Avenue one hundred feet to Hart Street, and thence westerly along Hart Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold as described above. The street number of the first parcel is 50 Ridge Street, New York City, and that of the second parcel is 279 Hart Street, Brooklyn:

Ridge Street.



Hart Street.

The premises in New York County, being those firstly above described, are to be sold subject to two mortgages amounting together to eight thousand five hundred dollars, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from November 4th, 1899.

The premises in Kings County, being those secondly above described, are to be sold subject to a mortgage for three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from November 1st, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are past due.

The approximate amounts to be allowed the purchaser for taxes, assessments, and water rents are respectively as follows:

On property in New York County the sum of $425.

On property in Kings County the sum of $120.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is as follows, in addition to the referee's fees and expenses of sale, and the costs of the action to be hereafter fixed—that is to say: Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from November 4, 1899; four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from November 1, 1899.

The balance of the purchase money to be distributed between the owners of the property according to their respective rights as fixed by the judgment herein after the payment of the expenses, the costs, and allowance to be hereafter fixed by the court.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

d29-2aw3w&ja19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

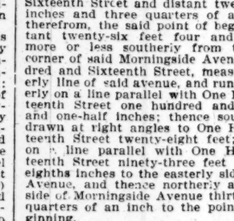
In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three tenths of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street ninety-three feet three and seven-eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,672.12, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $593.31 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

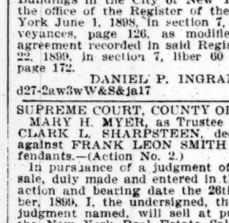
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 98th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 98th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 98th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 98th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 98th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 98th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,286.25, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $377.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $2,031.32 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

d28-2aw3wTh

TRAFFIC IN FIFTH AVENUE

Hearing on President Guggenheimer's Resolution of Restriction.

OPPOSITION'S STRONG FIGHT

Madison Avenue Residents' Objections —Mr. Guggenheimer Says 90 Per Cent. of the People Approve.

The question of the restriction of traffic in Fifth Avenue, which is advocated in a resolution drawn by President Guggenheimer, now pending before the Council, was taken up by the Committee on Streets and Highways of that body yesterday. A large number of attorneys and business men, representing many interests, appeared before the committee and presented their views on both sides of the case. No decision was reached by the committee.

President Guggenheimer opened the discussion with a long argument, in which he advocated the adoption of his resolution, which he said would meet the approval of 90 per cent. of the citizens of New York if a vote could be taken upon it. He deplored the fact that Fifth Avenue, the "show" street of the city, was indiscriminately used by all classes of traffic, regardless of the rights of persons using or owning light vehicles, who were precluded from driving in most of the other thoroughfares. Every large city in the country and in Europe, he said, had streets that were restricted to the use of pleasure vehicles. New York, however, was deficient in this respect.

Mr. Guggenheimer quoted extensively from editorials which have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and from an article which appeared in Wednesday's issue of this newspaper, and which presented statistics of the traffic which causes the congestion which his resolution is intended to relieve.

"In this matter of the congestion of Fifth Avenue by trucks, drays, express and other wagons," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "the truckmen or drivers have, in many cases, no legitimate excuse for their presence in Fifth Avenue. They use it, probably, because it is asphalted, rather than the other parallel avenues. There are good pavements on the east and on the west sides which are capable of receiving heavy traffic. I have no doubt that the owners of the trucks and express wagons, represented by the Truck Owners' Association of the City of New York and the various express companies, are not responsible for all of the evil of which we complain."

Of his motives in advocating the measure before the committee, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"I wish, at this point, to meet an objection which has been raised against the proposed legislation. It has been stated by men who are opposed to the passage of this resolution that it represents the worst form of class legislation. I protest most emphatically against such an interpretation. I was influenced in preparing the resolution, not for the sake of the upper classes of New York City's population, but to benefit the public generally. If I believed for one moment that there was the slightest element of discrimination against the truckmen personally or against the working classes of our city, I can assure you that I would be the last person in the world to request the Board of Public Improvements to prepare an ordinance to exclude any portion of our fellow-citizens from their legitimate use of Fifth Avenue.

"But the opposition to the proposed measure does not come from the truckmen or drivers of express wagons, who do not care what avenues they use in order to perform their daily duties, but from the wealthy business houses, from the great stores, and from the corporations who employ such truckmen and drivers. The opposition to this remedial legislation comes with such insistence and vehemence from this latter class."

In closing, Mr. Guggenheimer urged the committee to report the resolution favorably in order to avert interference by the State Legislature.

David Milliken, Jr., representing the Association for the Preservation of Fifth Avenue, spoke in support of the resolution, but urged that the restriction be applied only in the months included between Oct. 1 and June 1, and that delivery wagons be permitted to traverse the avenue at all times.

William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, said that that body favored the resolution. Fifth Avenue was being invaded by business houses and was fast losing its old characteristics, he said, and something ought to be done to retain as many of these as possible.

"I'm a member of the Merchants' Association," said G. Waldo Smith, "and I don't believe the association ever took the matter up in any way. Mr. Corwine only represents himself and President King. He isn't empowered to speak for the association."

Mr. Corwine did not reply to this. Then Councilman Murphy, the Chairman of the committee, called for remarks from the opponents of the measure, and a half dozen men jumped to their feet. It was manifest at once that the opposition was present in force, and that the express companies, merchants, and residents of Madison Avenue had determined to take part in the fight. Among those who represented one or another of these interests were Lewis Cass Ledyard, John W. Ball, G. Waldo Smith, Charles Steele, J. F. Dooley of Knox & Woodward, and J. R. Soley.

Mr. Ball presented a long petition against the resolution, signed by residents of Madison Avenue and a number of merchants. The Madison Avenue people did not want the traffic diverted to their street, and the merchants desired that they might not be kept from delivering their wares to their customers.

Mr. Smith, who prefaced his remarks by a declaration that he represented himself alone, said that Fifth Avenue was the only reasonable route which could be traversed by truckmen in making deliveries to the east side. He pointed out the obstructions, in the way of street car and elevated railroad lines, in other streets both east and west of Fifth Avenue, and said that drivers found the latter thoroughfare the best for their purposes, on account of its width and its easy grades. "If this resolution is adopted," he said, in conclusion, "it will work to the advantage of one person and to the disadvantage of fifty others. The only way to settle the difficulty is to adopt a resolution keeping all pleasure vehicles off Fifth Avenue."

Mr. Steele, who spoke for the Adams Express Company, said that he had opposed such a resolution frequently, but had never looked upon it as a serious matter until a high city official had presented it. Between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets, in Fifth Avenue, he said, there were 250 business houses and 185 private residences, and of these 63 business houses in one day signed a petition against the resolution. That showed the trend of sentiment, he said, and he hoped the Municipal Assembly wouldn't set itself against the wishes of the people.

Mr. Ledyard, in beginning an address against the resolution, said that originally the Association for the Protection of Fifth Avenue had been formed for the purpose of keeping street cars off that thoroughfare. Of late, however, he said, it had done nothing but make appeals to residents, asking them for $10 a year to help keep the street in repair. He disputed the necessity of warding off the heavy vehicles and declared that such action would be unjust to a great and important section of the city's population.

Mr. Milliken replied to this, saying: "It is humiliating to reply to the slurs cast on the association by Mr. Ledyard, who has made absolutely untrue statements. It is cowardly and mean to make attacks like these on a worthy institution." Mr. Ledyard assured the committee that he had not the slightest intention of offending any one, and the apology was accepted in good part by Mr. Milliken. A moment later the committee arose.

$60,000 TO OBERLIN COLLEGE.

Money for the New Chemical Laboratory from Louis H. Severance.

Louis H. Severance of this city has given $60,000 to Oberlin College for the new Chemical Laboratory. He has purchased the land on which the laboratory is now being built.

Mr. Severance's gifts to the college the last year have been over $63,000.

BERT REISS'S APPLICATION.

The application of Bert Reiss, as a stockholder in the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, for a mandamus to compel the officers of the company to permit him to examine the books of the company, has been denied by Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mr. Reiss charged that the affairs of the company were mismanaged by the officers so that no dividends were paid.

Mr. Reiss's application is denied on the ground that he does not appear on the books of the company as a stockholder. Mr. Reiss said yesterday that he would become a stockholder of record to-day, and that he would then renew the application which Justice Gaynor denied.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; always is to be depended upon.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to the use of the cook who makes the finest food.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CONDOR NOW THE MONARCH.

Plucky Eagle Puts Up a Fight Worth Seeing in Central Park, but Is Outclassed.

The question of supremacy in the eagle cage in the Central Park menagerie was decided finally yesterday after as furious and destructive a fight as has ever occurred among any of its inmates. As a result of the battle, "Canuck," the bald-headed eagle, recently brought to the menagerie from the Thousand Islands, is now in the bird hospital, in the basement of the Arsenal building. His left eye is swollen to an enormous size and to all appearances is lost, while large tufts of feathers are missing from several places on his back.

His antagonist, the big South American condor, which was brought over here some time ago from Germany, is apparently uninjured, and now holds undisputed sway over the eagle cage.

The condor, which is by far the largest bird in the cage, has been accustomed to rule over its other inmates ever since his arrival there. His outstretched wings measure eleven feet from tip to tip, and his strength and ferocity make him a good bird to let alone, as an employe says. Up to the time of the arrival of the eagle, a short time ago, all the other inmates of the cage apparently realized this, for they treated the condor with all the respect due a monarch. "Canuck," who is only about half the size of the South American bird, evidently had designs on the throne himself. From the first his attitude toward the condor had been unfriendly, and on several mornings when he was presumptuous enough to bathe in the pool before the condor had finished his ablutions a fight seemed imminent.

The condor had made it a rule that whenever he perched on one of the piles of whitewashed stones in the cage all its other occupants must move away. Yesterday morning he flew to the top of one of the piles on which the bald-headed eagle was perched. The eagle did not move. When the condor tried to push the eagle away he first resisted passively, and then, turning suddenly, struck at the condor with his beak. The condor then made a rush, flapping his great wings, but the eagle did not take to flight. He struck back fiercely with wings and beak, and though evidently outclassed by his heavier antagonist, made the feathers fly.

After the first rush the condor drew back with a mouthful of feathers, and, spreading out his wings, rushed at the eagle again. As he reached him his right wing struck him with tremendous force and landed him several feet away. There was no need for the condor to run after the eagle, for he was back in a minute, striking again fiercely with his beak.

The crowd of spectators which had gathered around the cage saw that the eagle was overmatched, for one of his eyes was closed and he was bleeding in several places. The spectators sympathized with the smaller bird on account of his plucky resistance, but their shouts had no effect, and both birds were in the midst of a cloud of whirring wings and flying feathers when Keeper Peter Shannon entered the cage. He tried to "shoo" the birds apart, but they only fought away harder than ever.

"Stop the fight. Help the little eagle. Smash that big fellow!" shouted the crowd.

The keeper caught the eagle by the tail and drew him back a few feet, but he dashed at his big opponent again, leaving a handful of feathers in the keeper's hand.

At the risk of a wound from one of the beaks or a stunning blow from one of the condor's wings, the keeper rushed between the birds and separated them. The eagle was carried out, bleeding and tattered, but still full of fight, while the condor was left undisputed monarch of the cage.

PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

"Written Language in the Grammar Schools" Discussed.

The use of the typewriter is responsible in a measure at least for a noticeable improvement in every day written English, according to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who presided over the conference of the Public Education Association at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. "If you write a business letter on a typewriter," she said, "you cannot leave out your periods and commas. You have got to put something in."

Mrs. J. H. Wohlfarth, Principal of the elementary department of the Horace Mann School, was the leading speaker on the topic of the day, "Written Language in the Grammar Schools." She informally discussed some of the reasons why composition work is not usually strong in the schools, among them being the fact that it receives less definite, systematic attention than any other subject, and that the children are not taught to think and make written work the expression of their own definite thought. She protested against the practice of giving children wrongly constructed sentences and mis-spelled words to correct, because the error is likely to become as firmly fixed in their memory as the correction.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer said here that she had known Germans who spoke English very poorly, but yet wrote it perfectly, because they had learned it by reading good books and the correct word and sentence forms had become fixed in their minds. There was a long discussion on punctuation, in which Mrs. Van Rensselaer took a prominent part. She said the less punctuation that can be used and yet leave the meaning perfectly clear, the better.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer thought subjects for composition in schools were often poorly chosen, and she gave the following examples which had come to her notice in a well-known educational institution in this city: "Explain in 150 words why the face of Napoleon is strong, intelligent, and cruel," and "Explain in 150 words why the face of Abraham Lincoln is strong, intelligent, and kindly." "That, I think, would have puzzled Robert Louis Stevenson," she remarked.

JUDGE STOPS A DISPUTE.

Assistant United States District Attorney and Counsel for Eugene Packer Become Excited Over Sureties.

The refusal of Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest E. Baldwin to accept Miss C. E. Kelleg of Syracuse, N. Y., as surety for Eugene L. Packer, pending an appeal of his case, led to a series of disputes between himself and Col. Robert A. Ammon in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon. Packer was recently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for swindling clients of the Investment and Security Company through the agency of the United States mails.

Col. Ammon declared that he had offered a dozen or more persons as security for his client whom the Assistant District Attorney refused to accept. Miss Kelleg, who was alleged to possess property at Syracuse worth $450,000, was rejected by Mr. Baldwin on the ground that she is not a resident of the State, as required by law, and that the proof offered of her financial standing was not satisfactory. The wrangle began at this point before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court. Each had accused the other of uttering untruths when the Judge intervened. Mr. Baldwin's objection to the surety offered was sustained.

Col. Ammon then went to District Attorney Burnett, who was unaware of the trouble in court, and obtained from him an acceptance of Miss Kelleg as surety for Packer. When the bail bond was taken to Judge Thomas for signature, however, Mr. Baldwin again objected. Gen. Burnett had in the meantime gone home, and in view of the conflict Judge Thomas refused to sign the bond until Mr. Baldwin had consulted with his superior.

"That man Baldwin thinks he owns New York because he is a personal appointee of Mr. McKinley," said Col. Ammon in the Judge's chambers.

With flushed face Mr. Baldwin uttered a retort to the effect that Col. Ammon might have influence in Col. Gardiner's office, but he would find trouble in the Federal Court of this district. The dispute was renewed later in United States Commissioner Shields's office, where both gentlemen explained the case to reporters.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE.—A corporation engaged in the butcher business, under the title of Dresher, First & Co., wishing to do business with Hiram H. Hollis, who was a dealer in live stock, for the purpose of inducing him to extend a credit gave him a guarantee executed by Dresher and others by which they agreed to the extent of $3,000 to guarantee payment of all live stock which Hollis might thereafter sell to the corporation for the year ending January, 1898. Dresher made an appended affidavit that he was worth $30,000 over and above his liabilities, and that he owned 72 Suffolk Street, worth $35,000, subject to a mortgage of $23,000, and 61 Sheriff Street, worth $35,000, and subject to a mortgage of $21,000. On June 15, 1897, Dresher deeded these two premises to Aaron Cohn, and three days afterward the corporation of Dresher, First & Co. made a general assignment. Hollis, having secured judgment for goods sold to the corporation, and execution having been returned unsatisfied, brought a suit in equity against Mr. and Mrs. Dresher, and Mr. and Mrs. Cohn to set aside the conveyance of these houses, as having been made in fraud of creditors. The Court, at Special Term, gave judgment for plaintiff, holding that he had established the fraudulent character of the transaction. That decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. It was shown on the trial that the equity in the property above the mortgages was about $12,000, while the consideration named in the deed was $3,500, which sum Cohn claimed he had loaned Dresher in small sums at different times. Justice O'Brien, who gave the Court's opinion, said: "Cohn contended that he was entitled to hold the property as a bona fide purchaser for value, and the inquiry which the Judge below was pursuing was to determine the validity of this claim, and as to whether the transaction between Dresser and Cohn was an honest one as to creditors. If they entered upon a fraudulent scheme to cheat creditors, then, even though Cohn might have advanced some small sums to Dresher by way of loans, he has only himself to blame if by reason of the unconscionable claim he made he lost all. He did not come into court asking to be paid what was due him, but he insisted upon his right to retain the property, and he must stand or fall by the position which he thus occupied upon the trial. Dresher and Cohn had married two sisters. The evidence shows that Cohn knowingly entered upon the fraudulent scheme."

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LARGE SUM FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Joseph J. Little, who was receiver of the Worthington Company, in proceedings brought to dissolve the corporation, recently presented his accounts for confirmation. The total aggregate of his receipts was $170,715, and he disbursed $147,037, which included a dividend of 30 per cent. to creditors. The charge made by the counsel for the receiver was $27,200, of which $11,250 had been paid. The referee reported that $14,950 was to be paid for counsel in addition to what was paid. The report having been confirmed at Special Term of the Supreme Court, the Waverley Company, a creditor, appealed to the Appellate Division, where the amount to be awarded to counsel has now been reduced by $4,750 from the sum allowed by the referee. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding that as no objections were raised before the referee, it was too late to present them for the first time upon motion for the confirmation of the report.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NAME RIGHTS OF SOCIETIES.

Contention of Society of the War of 1812 for Exclusive Use of Its Title Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, sustained an injunction, pending action, granted by the lower court in the suit of the Society of the War of 1812 against the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York. The decision means that the latter society will have to find another name.

The dispute between the two societies was first brought to public notice in February, 1897, when Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, representing the Society of the War of 1812, applied to Attorney General Hancock for permission to have an action brought in the name of the State to dissolve the other organization. The ground of the application was that the latter society had illegally taken the name of the society which Col. Gardiner represented. The principal office of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York was then at Plattsburg, but it included among its members many well-known citizens of Albany and other places in the northern part of the State.

Col. Gardiner's application was denied by the Attorney General on the ground that the society could find ample redress in the courts, and Col. Gardiner thereupon served papers in connection with such an action upon the representatives of the Plattsburg society, remarking that the use of the name of the society he represented was "a monumental exhibition of cheek."

The case came up for hearing before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court on April 20, 1897, and later on he rendered a decision against the Plattsburg society. The case was appealed, and the decision now rendered by the Appellate Division sustains Justice Beach's opinion.

The opinion was written by Justice Patterson, who says in part:

"The plaintiff has shown that it does use and is known by its corporate title; that confusion is likely to be caused by the two societies having substantially the same corporate name, and has produced proof emanating from the defendant that that contention is well founded.

"We think it quite plain that the necessary result of the use by different corporations of names so nearly identical, is to produce confusion in the conduct of their business. The plaintiff has the priority of right to the use of the words constituting its corporate title; the defendant has assumed the same name, merely adding as part of its technical designation words which are descriptive of the plaintiff with respect to its status, both in law and in fact, as a corporation of the State of New York."

After declaring that there is no evidence of actual deception, or the intent to deceive on the part of the Plattsburg society, Justice Patterson says:

"But it is not necessary that a deception should be shown. We do not intend to intimate, nor give any weight to the suggestion, that the gentlemen connected with the organization of the defendant have been guilty of actual or intended fraud."

The order was, therefore, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. All the other Justices concurred in the opinion. They are Justices Van Brunt, O'Brien, and McLaughlin. B. Larned Hand of Albany appeared for the Plattsburg society, and District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner for the Society of the War of 1812.

The Military Society of the War of 1812, known also as the Society of the War of 1812 and as the Veteran Corps of Artillery, is the successor of the organization founded, under the last mentioned name, in this city as an independent military organization of Nov. 25, 1790, by ex-officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. In June, 1812, it volunteered in a body for active service, and was part of the military forces of the United States until 1815. On Jan. 23, 1826, the Military Society of the War of 1812 was instituted in this city by ex-officers of the war of 1812, and in 1848 the organization was consolidated with the Veteran Corps of Artillery. In 1890 its regulations were amended to allow the admission of hereditary members, and in the same year the corps was formally incorporated as a military society under the laws of this State.

The present officers of the Society of the War of 1812 are: President and Commandant—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Vice President and Vice Commandant—District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner; Acting Secretary and Adjutant—Howland Pell; Treasurer and Quartermaster—Charles A. Schermerhorn; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Frank L. Humphreys; Surgeon—Dr. George G. Shelton; Assistant Secretary and Paymaster—Charles Isham; Register and Commissary—Morris Patterson Ferris.

Bicycle Races at the Eighth's Armory.

One hundred and forty-three entries have been received for the bicycle races to be given by Company K, Eighth Regiment, tonight at its armory. The principal event will be an unlimited pursuit race for the National Guard championship. Seven teams are entered for this race, representing the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments of Manhattan and the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh from Brooklyn. Five events are scheduled, including a half-mile novice, one-mile scratch, one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, and the National Guard team race, unlimited.

Husband Forty-six Years Her Senior.

Gottlieb Neidert and Rose Richer were married on Thursday night by the Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City. The bridegroom is seventy-five years old. He had been a widower ten years. The bride is twenty-nine years old. She was a widow and has three children. The couple had only been acquainted two weeks. Mrs. Richer having visited a store in which Neidert is employed as a bookkeeper to buy some goods.

GOLDMAN MUST KEEP HIS WIFE.

Fails in His Effort to Have His Marriage Annulled—Locked Up in Bride-to-Be's Home Two Days.

Isidore Goldman, who claims that he married his wife Gussie on April 1 last, when he was only a little over seventeen years old, was unsuccessful in his action to have his marriage annulled, which was tried before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was brought on Isidore's behalf by his father, Hyman Goldman.

Mrs. Goldman, who appears to be 40 years old, was in court with a host of female friends. She alleges that Isidore kept company with her for two years before they were married, and that he told the Alderman who married them at the City Hall, that he was 21 years of age. Judge Bischoff dismissed the complaint, holding that Goldman was over 18 when he married the defendant.

Hyman Goldman, who was the first witness, said his son was born on August 27, 1882. He said he never saw the defendant but twice, when she was brought to his house by his son.

Isidore Goldman testified that he lived with his wife from April 1, 1899, until September 20. He knew the defendant for a year before he married her.

"Where were you before you married her?" his lawyer asked.

"She had me locked up in her home for two days in a dark room. Then she brought in a couple of her friends, and they asked me how old I was. By this time I had consented to marry her. I said I was only seventeen, and they told me that would not do, that I must say I was twenty-one years old.

"Were you under the influence of drink when you went to the City Hall?"

This question was objected to and was not answered.

"What did you tell the Alderman who married you?"

"I told him I was twenty-one years old, but I was afraid to say anything else after what I had gone through."

Mrs. Goldman declined to say what her age is, but admitted she is twenty-one. She said she was acquainted with Goldman for three years before their marriage and had been keeping "steady company" with him for two years.

"Did you ever talk with his father?" her husband's lawyer inquired.

"Yes; twice. Isidore and I, one day when we were going to Coney Island, passed by his door, and his mother was sitting on the stoop. His father called him and asked him where he was going."

"What did he say?"

"Oh, he said he was going to Coney Island with me; that I was his sweetheart."

"What did he say when you went to get married?"

"He said he was twenty-one years old and that he was well able to support me. The Alderman asked him if he was satisfied to marry me, and he said he was. The Alderman asked him then if his parents knew about his marriage, and he said yes. Then the Alderman signed his name and we went away."

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Soloist:
Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In conjunction with MM. Goupil et Cie of Paris, Charles Scribner's Sons have undertaken the publication of a most elaborate and beautiful art work, treating of "George Washington, the Man." The author is Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford, who has, as a result of studying his subject for many years, produced what is a personal and intimate effort. The illustrations, which will form a special feature of the work, have been made from contemporary portraits of Washington and his family, of all the members of his Cabinet, and other personages intimately connected with his times. Nearly all the portraits and relics have been photographed direct from the originals, and all are reproduced specially for this work in the finest hand-finished photogravure, for which the firm of "Goupil" has become famous. They consist of twenty-four photogravure plates, including one hand-finished water color fac simile frontispiece in each of the two volumes, seventeen single portraits, and five plates, each containing five portraits. In addition there are thirty-two tail pieces. There will be several editions of this monumental work, each differing from another in quality of paper employed, letter-press, and binding.

A subject of commanding interest, not only to all literary men and lovers of books, but also to the general reader, is being written about for G. P. Putnam's Sons by the veteran librarian, Dr. A. R. Spofford, who has for many years been associated with the Library of Congress. The work will be entitled, "A Book for All Readers." The volume, which will contain such topics as science of library making, the choice of books, the art of reading, rare books, periodical and pamphlet literature, book buying, the art of bookbinding, the enemies of books, is intended to furnish a practical aid to the formation of libraries, private and circulating, and to their highest use and enjoyment.

"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, has just been brought out in a new and revised edition by the Century Company. By the addition of a new chapter, the work is brought down to date. The new material includes a full discussion of the reasons for the present state of war in the Transvaal, as viewed from each side. There have also been incorporated in the volume appendices, in which the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, made between the South African Republic and Great Britain, are printed in full.

The first volume of a particularly important reference work on architecture is in preparation at the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Dictionary of Architecture," and is edited by Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has a very high position among the critics and encyclopedists of the art. The work will be profusely and elegantly illustrated; in fact, the aim of the publishers is to make it in every way suggestive of its theme. Volume I., which will include subjects from A to E, is now almost ready for publication. Mr. Sturgis has been assisted in his work by over eighty well-known American and European writers on architecture, art, and archaeology. The "Dictionary of Architecture" will not be a mere collection of words and phrases and their definitions. It is the aim of the editor to form a compendium of architectural knowledge and research, drawn from the most authoritative sources, and, at the same time, illustrating, in a copious yet careful manner, the historical models as well as the practical work in this field.

Maxwell Gray, whose maiden effort in sustained fiction, "The Silence of Dean Maitland," published in 1886, created much criticism of various kinds, is shortly to have a new novel published by D. Appleton & Co., which is expected to be a production fully worthy of the first effort. Since the appearance of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," Mr. Gray, whose real name, by the way, is M. G. Tuttiett, has had published eight novels and two books of poems, none of which, however, achieved the wide success of the first novel, although "An Innocent Impostor" and "The House of Hidden Treasure," published a little over a year ago, did not fail to awaken considerable interest and draw forth appreciative reviews. The title of Maxwell Gray's forthcoming novel will be "The World's Mercy." In it the author is understood to have continued the study of the ethical problems which conspicuously marked "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

A volume of essays on "Democracy and Empire," by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company some time during the present month. The author finds that the economic and ethical development of the human race is assuming the two forms of democracy and empire. Coincidentally with the democratic evolution there is an extension of territorial boundaries to include tropical lands. The author points out that modern empire building, unlike the ancient imperial expansion, is largely the result of geographical exploration, commercial expansion, colonization, and diplomatic compromise. Furthermore, modern dependencies are held rather in trust for civilization, and the sovereign power recognizes the duty of governing for the benefit of the governed; of extending to them the blessings of law, order, liberty, and education. It is thus that both democracy and empire are made to form together the great ethical movement of the day.

"The Stage as a Career," being a sketch of the actor's life, its requirements, hardships, and rewards, by Philip G. Hubert, Jr., will be presented within the fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Most of the questions concerning "The Social Status of the Stage," "Qualifications for Stage Success," "The Best Training for the Stage," &c., are answered, with the assistance of the opinions of well-known actors and actresses, whose judgments are the result of long experience. In one chapter, "To Act or Not to Act," the author fully discusses the dangerous topic of the morality of the stage. He says: "The constant intimate association of men and women on the stage, the constant playing with emotions, the mockery of love, which goes on, all this ends by dulling even the most sensitive nature." This and other similar passages make it unlikely that the author will escape without considerable adverse criticism.

NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.

English and American Authors—Stephen Phillips, Swinburne, Lloyd Mifflin, John B. Tabb, and Others.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Joel Benton.

Poetry, the supreme vehicle of imagination, has had always the tribute and acclaim of great men. Charles James Fox held poetry to be "the great refreshment of the human mind"; that it was "by making and tasting poetry that men first found out they had minds." Coleridge calls it "the blossom and the fragrancy of all human knowledge and emotion." Judged by these, or a score of other canons, Mr. Stephen Phillips can lay good claim to be a poet of very high order—perhaps the one, not forgetting William Watson—who stands first among the new poetical names in Great Britain to be taken now into admiring and serious account.

His sure accent reveals him; it is, as one writer says, "unmistakable—it is the accent of a new and true poet." There is an altitude in his thought that measures up to the height of great names; a quality, too, that recalls the lofty imaging and rhythmical cadence of the best writers who have preceded him. To Milton and Landor, in fact, he has been compared critically, and not without fair reason.

The book that he offers here makes clear his striking force in blank verse, which, for compactness, polish, and the tense delivery of thought, is almost a revelation. The tale of "Paola and Francesca," in Guelph and Ghibelline times, which it gives, is a play in four acts, accepted for production at the St. James's Theatre, London. It goes back to those ancient Italian days when the age and Governments knew only harsh and barbarian manners. Though the plot of it is simple, it is tragedy pure and unadulterated.

Giovanni Malatesta, the Tyrant of Rimini, marries from a convent the beautiful Francesca, daughter of Guido da Polenta, the Tyrant of Ravenna. War goes on between these two rulers, and love, jealousy, and intrigue are suitably intermixed. Giovanni is very much older than his bride, while the beautiful Paola, his young brother, who brings her to Giovanni, and is with her much as the King's loyal guard is to her as Romeo was to Juliet. On their discovered intrigue, made palpably plain and incriminating, they are murdered by the King's dagger.

Intensely interesting, step by step, is the process of the story, and actable it must be without a sentence changed. Nothing finer, it seems to me, has come to us from an English pen in the way of a poetic and literary play than this since the appearance of Taylor's "Philip Van Artevelde"—unless Swinburne's "Atlanta in Calydon" be an exception. Some of its passages are eminently worth sampling, for their beauty of expression, their fine and fit use of words, and their superior power and grace.

Giovanni, in presenting Francesca to his kinsmen and attendants, says:

> I ask no great things of the skies; I ask
> Henceforth a quiet breathing that this child
> Hither all dewy from her convent fetched
> Shall lead me gently down the slant of life.

Costanza, a relative of Francesca, says:

> O Lord of Rimini!
> With sighs we leave her as we leave a child.
> Be tender with her, even as God hath been!
> She hath but wondered up at the white clouds;
> Hath just spread out her hands to the warm sun;
> Hath heard but gentle words and cloister sounds.

Below are a few random lines. The first couplet is addressed to Francesca:

> O my embodied dream with eyes and hair!
> Visible aspiration with soft hands.
> * * * * * * *
> Have I not in my thought trained little feet
> To venture, and taught little lips to move
> Until they shaped the wonder of a word?
> * * * * * * *
> Ah! can you think it is not sweet to breathe
> That delicate air and flowery sigh of you,
> The stealing May and mystery of your spirit?
> Am I not flesh and blood?—am I not young?
> * * * * * * *
> Perchance she looks toward me now and makes
> A music upon midnight with my name.
> * * * * * * *
> O voice too sweet!
> And like the soul of midnight sending words.
> * * * * * * *

*PAOLA AND FRANCESCA. A Tragedy in Four Acts. By Stephen Phillips. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 1900.

ROSAMUND, QUEEN OF THE LOMBARDS. A Tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899.

ECHOES OF GREEK IDYLS. By Lloyd Mifflin. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899.

POEMS OF CABIN AND FIELD. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1899.

CHILD VERSE. Poems Grave and Gay. By John B. Tabb. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1899.

A WINTER HOLIDAY. By Bliss Carman. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1899.

SONGS OF AMERICAN DESTINY. A Vision of New Hellas. By William Norman Guthrie. Illustrated. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1900.

For what ecstasy
Together to be blown about the globe!
What rapture in perpetual fire to burn
Together! Where we are is endless fire.

Mr. Phillips is one of the youngest of the recently arrived English poets; but he comes self-authenticated, making beauty of ancient history and myth, and showing himself often a wizard among apt and prismatic words. There is in some of his previous work an apparent thick somebreness and dull atmosphere where excellence is not denied—but his future seems at last to unfold a more shining and pellucid path.

If the story of "Paola and Francesca" is sad, so also is Mr. Swinburne's new poem of "Rosamund—A Tragedy." Neither play contributes much to sunshine in literature; but, on the contrary, ancient outgrown and gruesome episodes make the substance of them. Rosamund is Queen of the Lombards, and the scene of the play is at Verona. The time it occurred is June, 573. There is a singular resemblance in this play to the one previously referred to, inasmuch as love, jealousy, and murder shape it to a double death. There are five acts, and less than half a dozen characters fill them.

In the present poem Mr. Swinburne returns to his early and best-known style. He is rigidly classic, and not merely romantic and epileptic, with a froth and foam of epithet. In finish and form nothing could be more close to Grecian art and ideal. It is refreshing to see Mr. Swinburne at work in his most thoughtful and restrained style. Where he has abandoned this manner he fails to accomplish the best that is in him. As a sample of the thought and form, this passage between Albovine, King of the Lombards, and Narsetes, his aged counselor, will serve:

ALBOVINE.

Hast thou loved
Ever—loved woman, not as chance may love,
But as thou hast loved thy sword or friend
—or me!

* * * * * *

NARSETES.

Woman! As I love
Flowers in their season. A rose is but a rose.

ALBOVINE.

Dost thou know rose from thistle or bindweed! Man,
Speak as our north winds speak, if harsh and hard—
Truth.

NARSETES.

White I know from red, and dark from bright,
And milk from blood in hawthorn-flowers: but not
Woman from woman.

The following is an interlocution between Rosamund and her royal husband:

ROSAMUND.

Kiss me. Who knows how long the lord of life
May spare us time for kissing? Life and love
Are less than change and death.

ALBOVINE.

What ghosts are they?
So sweet thou never wast to me before.
The woman that is God—the God that is
Woman—the sovereign of the soul of man,
Our fathers' Freia, Venus crowned in Rome,
Has lent my love her girdle; but her lips
Have robbed the red rose of its heart, and left
No glory for the flower beyond all flowers
To bid the Spring be glad of.

It is a mental relief to find among other wearers of, or aspirants for, the Parnassian laurel, a writer to whom force and strength are not one with coarseness and rough phrasing—a warm lover of the beauty of Keats and of classic art in verse. Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, in his poems passed over to us from the Greek of Bion, Moschus, and Bacchylides, is of the type noted, and he brings here the same smooth and polished style that arrested critical attention in his volumes "At the Gates of Song" and on "The Slopes of Helicon." The sonnet's "scanty plot" seems so native to this author that his execution in it hides the effort and artifice which are sometimes visible, in the frequent "round up" and balancing, by well-known writers, of its fourteen lines. How well, for instance, the following poem from Moschus—no better done than many others in this volume—is made to express its thought, and to cap it with worthy climax:

LOVE, THE ABSCONDER.

Cupid, the rogue!—my darling runaway—
Oh, who hath seen him where the cross-roads meet?
His skin all blushing, and how honey-sweet
His wily voice, I, Cypris, may not say!
More than a kiss from me shall be thy pay
If thou return him; but Oh, be discreet,
For on that saucy brow is writ deceit,
And both his tongue and tiny hands betray!
If thou shouldst see him, bind, and hither bring
The rosy scamp; but do not his desire—
Let not his lips to thine an instant cling!
And should he tempt with gift of arrows dire
Or gilded bow, refuse each treacherous thing,
For all his armature is dipped in fire!

The recently found Egyptian papyri, which has enlarged for the admirer of Greek poetry the realm of Bacchylides, will justify printing one sample from him as given by our author. Bacchylides was Pindar's rival and nephew of Simonides. He was a much-praised lyricist who lived about 500 B. C.

THE EAGLE.

Aloft, and cleaving the ethereal air
With tawny wings, far in the dazzling skies,
The Eagle of the Thunderer grandly flies
Where other glorious soarers fear to dare;
Not the cloud-piercing peaks, snow-crowned, that glare,
Nor the torn ocean that man terrifies,
Balk his free plume nor daze his dauntless eyes—
Imperious and imperial past compare!
Still onward, upward through the regions dread,
Companioned by the wind above the seas,
Mounting in splendor sweeps the king of birds;
I, too, have empyrean paths to tread,
To chant your praises in, and winged words,
O sons illustrious of Dinomenes!

Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar has brought his unique poetic performance—the substance of which is almost folk-lorish in parts—to a notice that is thoroughly deserved, by its simplicity and truth to nature, no less than by its cadence, humanity, and charm. His "Poems of Cabin and Field" are well described by the title, and must widen his audience by their touching representation of lowly life—the Southern life of slave days. The evenness of execution in the present book is so pronounced that a felicitous selection from the pieces, all of which are justifiably in dialect—not dialect put on—may be made almost anywhere from them. But these two stanzas, from "A Banjo Song," will serve, perhaps, to show their simple—one might say photographic—style:

Oh, de music o' de banjo,
Quick an' deb'lish, solemn, slow,
Is de greates' joy an' solace
Dat a weary slave kin know!
So jes' let me hyeah it ringin',
Dough de chune be po' an' rough,
It's a pleasure; an' de pleasures
O' dis life is few enough.

Now, de blessed little angels
Up in heaben, we are told,
Don't do nothin' all dere lifetime
'Ceptin' play on ha'ps o' gold.
Now I think heaben'd be mo' homelike
Ef we'd hyear some music fall
F'om a real ol'-fashioned banjo,
Like dat one upon de wall.

A mention of the mechanical beauty of the volume, which would amply satisfy the de luxe taste, must not be omitted. The text takes the right-hand page only, while an illustrative picture of the best magazine excellence is placed on the page opposite. With these features, and all the pages floriated by a liberal artistic border, there seems nothing in the way of beauty lacking for it. Its dedication is: "To Bishop Henry C. Potter, and, with him, the friends who were kind in my illness."

Father Tabb's volume of child verse, with specimens gay and grave, has, in a very distinct way, the light, delicate touch which make his conspicuous endowment as a poet. Into lines that have a filmy, cobwebby quality, he puts a variety of entertaining and amusing fancies which claim a wider audience than juvenility and the nursery; for they appeal also to grown and mature minds. Prettily thought out and said is this quatrain:

AT COCKCROW.

Crow! For the night has thrice denied
The glory of the sun,
And now repentant turns aside
To weep what he has done.

Some of the subtler themes are perhaps a little above the child's reach; though the punning and levity may give even the very young reader pleasure. In the following lyric the ingrained felicity is transparent:

THE BROOK.

It is the mountain to the sea
That makes a messenger of me;
And lest I loiter on the way
And lose what I am sent to say,
He sets his reverie to his song,
And bids me sing it all day long.
Farewell! for here the stream is slow,
And I have many a mile to go.

The utterance of not a word too much and not a word too little, with a cameo compactness of expression, a poetic beginner might study from this book, which is a worthy mate to, if not quite like, Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses."

Mr. Bliss Carman's volume of less than fifty pages offers us seven poems which give, in various measure, the delights the author found in Winter holidaying, some of which was spent under the Southern azure and near the Bahaman waters. Mr. Carman keeps a well-groomed Pegasus, and its motions are unfailingly true and graceful.

FLYING FISH.

Where the Southern liners go,
In the push of the purple seas,
When sky and ocean merge
Their blue immensities,

A creature novel and fine
Will break from the foam and play,
Swift as a leaf on the wind,
Part of the light and spray.

Will scud like a gust of snow,
Silver, diaphanous things,
As if, when the sun gave will,
The sea for his part gave wings.

Of Nassau, the Bahaman capital, he says:

She's ringed with surf and coral, she's crowned with sun and palm;
She has the Old World leisure, the regal tropic calm;
The trade winds fan her forehead; in everlasting June
She reigns from deep verandas above her blue lagoon.

* * * * * * *

There in the endless sunlight, within the surf's low sound,
Peace tarries for a lifetime at doorways unrenowned;
And a velvet air goes breathing across the seagirt land,
Till the sense begins to waken and the soul to understand.

Poems on hand-made paper, sumptuously illustrated, in octavo form and double-titled as "Songs of American Destiny—A Vision of New Hellas," should have some urgent message by virtue of these alluring facts. When it is further noticed that their author, Mr. William Norman Guthrie, liberally and encouragingly prefaces and postfaces them; gives a synopsis in prose of the story he wishes them to tell, in addition to an explanatory rubrication by paragraph and page, and says that he has employed ten years in "experimenting more or less incessantly with rhythm and rhyme," to find a vehicle capable of embodying his thoughts, the wonder and expectation of the reader are put certainly to an unmerciful strain. The author admits that "the blank verse of Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, and Tennyson have wondrous possibilities," but for his own lyric work "seemed unpromising." Of these things there can hardly be a doubt.

To reach some higher achievement, presumably, than the poets referred to have obtained, the author dismisses, in the main, initial capitals below the first line of each paragraph; makes lines of a single word, or of two words or more, in obedience to some law which is a secret of his own, by which process we have a lyric in the style that follows. The passage quoted is from a "Hymn to Dionysus":

Stay near us to cheer us dire God of the panting heat!
Fire shod be thy alighting feet that in spasm volcanic thy mount may awake
Pray hear us, hear us!
rend open the chasm and with panic earth shake!

There are sixteen poems in this new style, rhymed and unrhymed, "to be read separately or as a poetic whole." And they have one merit that the author in his frequent hints of their merit has curiously overlooked. As America and "American destiny" are as little mentioned in them as "The Babes in the Woods" in Artemus Ward's famous lecture thereon, the allegory they attempt will do equally well for Madagascar or Bombay. This is not to say that they are not, in a certain way, interesting; but it happens that the preface to the book is much more interesting. It would seem that there are still aspirants for poetic renown who think freak fashions in verse are certificates of genius, when, for the most part, they are merely mirrors of vacuity. Walt Whitman, to be sure, had something to say. But in lesser minds the belief in affectation and words "cut bias" does not produce poetry.

JOEL BENTON.

Dante's "Paolo and Francesca."*

"Paolo and Francesca" is based upon that tragedy in Tuscan mediaeval life which is so beautifully told in the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno," and which has furnished the theme for many other poets and novelists and dramatists. It seems proper, therefore, to supplement the foregoing review of Mr. Phillips's poetic drama with a translation of the verses which inspired his muse. We transcribe the comparatively little-known rendering of the lines by the late Thomas W. Parsons, because in them the prevailing idea of destiny seems to be better preserved than in any other English translation.

* * * * * * Whereat I did
Invoke them, when the gale had blown them near:
"O troubled spirits! come unless forbid
By some High Power, your story let us hear!"

As wandering doves, bound homeward through the sky,
Called by desire, with wings wide open thrown,
Steadily toward their pleasant dwellings fly,
Sped ever onward by their wish alone;
So, from the troop where Dido ranks, they sailed
Toward me, through that dim atmosphere malign,
My passionate entreaty so prevailed.

"O breathing being, gracious and benign,
Who com'st to visit through this lurid air
Us, whose heart's blood hath stained the world above!
To Him who rules the universe our prayer
Should rise for thy soul's peace had we His love;
And, since thou pitiest thus our ill-starred fate,
Listen, or speak; for, whatsoe'er ye will,
We will as freely hear of as relate,
While this dread blast is for the moment still.

"My native city stands upon the shore
Where Po descends in Adria's peace to rest,
Raging with all his rivulets no more.
Love, quick to kindle every gentler breast,
Fired this fond being with the beauteous shape
Bereft me so, (I shudder at the way!)
Love, who permits no loved one to escape,
Me too subduing, charmed with equal sway;
Even here thou seest the rapture hath not died:
And Love led both of us to one fell death,
But Cain's own pangs our murderer must bide."
These broken words came wafted on their breath.

Listening these injured souls, I hung my head.
"What dost thou think?" inquired the Bard. "Alas!
What tender thoughts, how strong a wish," I said,
"Brought those two lovers to their woeful pass!"
Then, turning round to them, I thus began:
"Francesca! tears must overflow mine eyes:
My pitying soul thy martyr-throes unman;
But tell me, in the time of happy sighs,
Your vague desires how gave Love utterance first?"
And she to me: "The mightiest of all woes
Is, in the midst of misery, to be cursed
With bliss remembered; this thy teacher knows.
Yet, wouldst thou learn our passion's root and head,
As one may speak whose eyes with tears are dim,
So will I speak. Together once we read
The tale of Lancilot, how love seized him!
Alone we were, without suspecting aught:
Oft in perusal changed our cheeks their hue,
And oft our eyes each other's glances caught;
But one sole passage 'twas that both o'erthrew.
At reading of the longed-for smile to be
By such a lover's kissing so much blest,
This dearest, (never shalt thou part from me!)
His lips to mine, to mine, all trembling, pressed.
The writer was our Galeot, with his book:
That day we read no farther on." She stopped;
Meanwhile he moaned so much, compassion took
My sense away, and like a corse I dropped.

*THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated into English verse by Thomas William Parsons, with a preface by Charles Eliot Norton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

GREAT ORATIONS.

Two Monumental Series of the World's Best Examples.*

Reviews are here presented of the first volumes of two series of what are intended by their respective editors to be representations of the world's greatest and best orations. Each series has special and distinct merits. Both show that care, knowledge, and enthusiasm have been exercised upon the idea of furnishing the people of to-day with the most distinctive specimens of "the art that rules," in attractive and useful forms. Either series will fill a vacancy in the library, public or private, the void of which must often have been of serious inconvenience, and the means for filling which have hitherto been so inadequate.

Under the chief direction of Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., there is being prepared for G. P. Putnam's Sons a series entitled "The World's Orators." The work, when complete, will comprise ten volumes, the material of which has been arranged in chronological order. The first volume, which has just come to hand, is entitled "Orators of Ancient Greece." The others will be designated as follows: II., "Orators of Early Rome"; III., "Orators of the Early and Mediaeval Church"; IV., "Orators of the Reformation Era"; V., "Orators of Modern Europe." Volumes VI. and VII. will be devoted to "Orators of England," while the last three volumes will be occupied with the efforts of "Orators of America."

The specimens of oratory presented in the first volume are quite representative of their epoch, and the introductory essays, biographical sketches, and critical notes that accompany them are in every way illuminating and valuable. The chronological scheme, too, will appeal to the student as well as to the general reader—no other form could so fully demonstrate the development of oratory as an art—although the wisdom and taste of the editor may be questioned from the fact that he allots three volumes to "Orators of America," and only one to "Orators of Modern Europe." This may seem a trifle exaggerative in a work devoted to "the greatest orations and epoch-making speeches from the dawn of civilization to the present day." Prof. Lee writes in his preface:

> The wealth of material is appalling, and when first honored by the invitation to be the editor in chief of "The World's Orators," I shrank from the task of condensing within the limits of ten volumes the most memorable speeches of the world's history. Investigation, however, demonstrated that within the suggested limits the great orations of representative orators of important periods of history could be adequately presented.

It may be that "within the suggested limits" is the saving clause. We shall be able to examine this question more fully when we come to the last three volumes of the work. In the preface, also, the editor in chief gives graceful credit to the able corps of learned gentlemen who have assisted him in making the selections, and whose commentaries on the various orations will be found most useful. On the threshold of the first volume some specimens of Homeric oratory are happily presented, for although these orations were probably never actually delivered, they exhibit traits of the truest eloquence, and undoubtedly inspired the later Greek speakers with something of their persuasive art. Adequate specimens of the orations of Lysias and Demosthenes are preserved in scholarly translations. As a whole, the first volume is a most valuable and authoritative exposition of the development of the art of oratory in ancient Greece. The book is beautifully illustrated by photogravure pictures of the most celebrated statues and other sculptures identified with the orators represented.

There is now being published, at the rate of one volume a month, a series of ten books, large quarto in size, containing what eminent judges have decided to be "The World's Best Orations." The vastness of this undertaking is at once made evident when it is considered what must have influenced the judges in their choice. Over five hundred members of the clergy, the bench, and bar, educators, librarians, and representatives of other departments of literature and learning, have assisted in the preparation of "The World's Best Orations." The result of their combined opinions, therefore, may be taken as representative of the cultured taste of the present day. The orators are arranged in alphabetical order, the discourses of each being prefaced by a brief article, partly biographical and partly critical, describing the particular orator's place in history, the causes which tended to make him known, and the influence that his words had upon his hearers. The first volume, which includes the

*THE WORLD'S ORATORS: Comprising the Great Orations of the World's History. Edited by Guy Carleton Lee. Illustrated. Octavo. Vol. I. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 per vol.

*THE WORLD'S BEST ORATIONS: From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Edited by David J. Brewer, Justice Supreme Court of the United States. Quarto. Vols. I. and II. St. Louis and Chicago: Ferdinand P. Kaiser. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $5 per vol.

most distinctive work of orators whose names fall between Pierre Abélard and Judah P. Benjamin, is now before us.

In introducing this volume Mr. Justice Brewer, whose portrait in photogravure appropriately occupies the position of frontispiece, says: "Oratory is the masterful art. Poetry, painting, music, sculpture, architecture please, thrill, inspire, but oratory rules. The orator dominates those who hear him, convinces their reason, controls their judgment, compels their action." Hence the perusal of the oration lacks, of course, the presence of the speaker, his manner, his magnetism, and the art with which his words are pronounced; still, much of the orator's personality asserts itself even through the printed page as one becomes interested in the oration, especially if read aloud. At some future time the phonograph and kinetoscope may still further bring to us the personality of the speaker and make the illusion complete. But that day has not yet arrived. A brief article on "The Oratory of Anglo-Saxon Countries," by Edward A. Allen, Professor of Anglo-Saxon and English Literature in the University of Missouri, follows Mr. Brewer's article, in which occurs this suggestive passage:

So long as there are wrongs to be redressed, so long as the strong oppress the weak, so long as injustice sits in high places, the voice of the orator will be needed to plead for the rights of man. He may not at this stage of the Republic be called upon to sound a battle cry to arms, but there are bloodless victories to be won as essential to the stability of a great nation and the uplifting of its millions of people as the victories of the battlefield.

If the development of the culture of a country may be read in her expression in the fine arts, so the history of her political evolution may be learned from her orations. Throughout all history oratory has been the greatest aid that liberty has possessed—more fundamental and more potent than the sword, for oratory expounds the cause in which the sword is to be drawn. It is not our purpose to enter into a discussion of the specimens of oratory contained in the volume before us or to show the conditions which gave them birth, but simply to point out certain suggestive features of the varied styles employed.

Among the great trials of history which have brought out eloquent appeals on the part of counsel, perhaps there is none which appeals so strongly to the American bar, for its general effect upon American jurisprudence, as the trial of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, implicated in the murder of President Lincoln. An interesting comparison may be made between the address of Frederick A. Aiken in defense of the prisoner and the address of John Adams in defense of the British soldiers engaged in the Boston massacre. Both counsel supported intensely unpopular causes. While one pleads for mercy, the other demands justice. Aiken has been said to err in the direction of excessive ornament; the fault of the Adams address has been laid to the score of excessive severity of logic. Yet, it is a significant fact that Aiken lost an intensely unpopular cause, while Adams won a case in which the principal defendant was quite as much the object of popular obloquy as was Mrs. Surratt. A passage from each speech may prove suggestive here as illustrative of the characteristics of the two orators. Mr. Adams began as follows:

May it please your Honor and you, gentlemen of the jury, I am for the prisoner at the bar, and shall apologize for it only in the words of the Marquis of Beccaria:

"If I can be the instrument of preserving one life, his blessings and tears of transport shall be a sufficient compensation to me for the contempt of mankind."

Mr. Aiken ended with the words:

This woman, who, widowed of her natural protectors; who, in helplessness and painfully severe imprisonment, in sickness and in grief ineffable, sues for mercy and justice from your hands, may leave a legacy of blessings, sweet as fruition-hastening showers, for those you love and care for in return for the happiness of fame and home restored, though life be abbreviated and darkened through this world by the miseries of this unmerited and woeful trial. But long and chilling is the shade which just retribution, slow creeping on, pede claudo, casts around the fate of him whose heart is merciless to his fellows bowed low in misfortune.

Each volume contains eight photogravures consisting of portraits or of scenes identified with the orations. These pictures are printed on Japan paper. The letterpress, the bindings, and general character of the make-up of the volumes emphasize the good taste of the undertaking and the durability of the work.

As we are writing the second volume of "The World's Best Orations" comes to us. It includes the most distinctive orations of men whose names fall between Thomas H. Benton and Anson Burlingame. Thirty-two orators are represented in this volume, which includes such distinguished foreigners as St. Bernard of Clairvaux, who preached the Second Crusade; Bismarck, Lord Bolingbroke, Bossuet, Edmund Burke, and others, and Americans like Blaine, George S. Boutwell, Phillips Brooks, and William Cullen Bryant. Here, too, we have William J. Bryan, who is represented by his "Cross of Gold" address. In selection and arrangement of material and in illustrations, this volume is in every way worthy of the general scheme of the series.

Becky Sharp and the Countess de Saldar.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mrs. Fiske's spirited impersonation of Becky Sharp has sent many of us to the library to take up "Vanity Fair" for a new study of that fascinating character. Again we are impressed with the powers of the great novelist, again we admire the vivid portraiture of the plucky, unscrupulous adventuress, and, as we replace the book on its shelf we ask, Is there, in modern fiction in the gallery of conscienceless women, a portrait that may be hung on the line with Rebecca Sharp? Yes, I think there is one—that of Louisa, Countess de Saldar, as we behold her in the novel of "Evan Harrington," painted by the master hand of George Meredith. The two works are widely different in motive and result, but alike in the dominating power of the heroine. "Vanity Fair" leaves one somewhat the sadder for the reading, less hopeful for humanity—at least for that part of it we call society, and more conscious of its hollowness, its heartlessness, and its trickery. The atmosphere of "Vanity Fair" is vitiated and depressing; breathing it for a few hours, one longs for a run in the pure air to escape from Becky's baleful influence. The story of "Evan Harrington" produces a very different impression. It is the lightest in touch, the sunniest in atmosphere of all of Meredith's novels. Gay good humor presides over the shifting groups that pass before our eyes; wit and fancy sparkle in their talk, and light up the philosophical asides of the brilliant author. The realm of "Vanity Fair" lies close to the borders of tragedy; "Evan Harrington" belongs to the region of pure comedy.

The great Mel, the father of the Harringtons, lies dead in the first chapter of the book, but his ghost, a genial, cheery shade, whose acquaintance the reader is pleased to make, glides softly through the story, a terror to none but his three daughters, who would have the world forget that their father was a tailor. Of these three, Louisa, once Lou Harrington, now Countess de Saldar, suffers most keenly from the humiliating fear of tailordom. The aim and object of her life is to lift her family out of the despised domain of trade and tailordom; especially does she desire to marry her brother, Evan, to some young person of rank and wealth. For this purpose she has returned to her family in England, leaving her husband, "dear Silva," in Portugal. But she has brought with her the airs and graces of Court life, a store of anecdotes of "the Queen," and "those dear Portuguese," and a half-veiled contempt for England and the English. The Countess is a remarkable compound of mendacity and piety. As a strategist she is quite equal to Becky; as a liar she may, perhaps, surpass her. The author describes her as a "born general, with battalions of lies disciplined and zealous."

The two poles of her character are piety and the dread of tailordom; when she is panic-stricken under the latter she takes refuge in the former. In a letter to her sister she says: "We must not pray for vengeance. It is sinful. Providence will inflict that. Always know that Providence is quite sure to. It comforts exceedingly." And in another letter to the same, referring to the martyrdom of the family from the plebian blot of the shears, she writes: "I hope I may be pardoned, but it always seems to me that what we have to endure is infinitely worse than any other suffering, for you find no comfort for the children of T—'s in Scripture, nor any defense of their dreadful position. Robbers, thieves, magdalens! but no! the unfortunate offspring of that class are not even mentioned; at least in my most diligent perusal of the Scriptures, I never lighted upon any remote allusion; and we know the Jews did wear clothing." For hypocritical piety we must accord the palm to the de Saldar. Becky's green eyes are raised heavenward now and then in some effective pose, but the Portuguese Countess refers to Providence with startling familiarity and frequency. Of this pair of schemers both are very clever, both are mercenary, self-seeking, and socially ambitious, but they work out their problems on different lines. Becky adopts the frank, audacious, even insolent manner, and goes straight to the mark on which her mind is set. Louisa de Saldar chooses the elegant, superior, condescending style. The French adventuress relies most upon that resourceful brain of hers; the Portuguese Countess builds on her personal charms, her foreign air, and her graceful flatteries. Both desire to appear nobly born, but, while Becky works solely and singly for her own social advancement, with scarcely a thought for her husband, and not a thrill of love for her boy, the Countess works heroically for the family name, and seems grateful to "dear Silva" for ennobling her own. Both ladies possess "the courage that mounteth with occasion," both are marvels of self-possession, and both know how to make defeat appear success, and to accept the inevitable with tact and grace. Becky Sharp, heartless, unscrupulous, and treacherous, is never ridiculous. The de Saldar, artful, artificial, and mendacious, viewed from the humorous side, is amusing to the point of absurdity. Both heroines fail because they are false, and cannot bear the searchlight of Truth. In the end Becky Sharp arrives at bohemia, and Louise de Saldar drifts into "the Mother Church," declaring, "It is the sweet Sovereign Pontiff alone who gathers all in his arms, not excepting tailors." If, in the present rage for dramatization some skillful playwright should lay hands upon "Evan Harrington," Mrs. Fiske would find in the Countess de Saldar a fresh field for her rare gifts, and playgoers would be introduced, through the effective medium of the stage, to the greatest living English novelist of this century.

EMILY SHAW FORMAN.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

Bibles for Sale.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Without number are the would-be sellers of old Bibles and old printed books in general. No amount of persuasion can convince the owner of a hundred-year-old Bible that it is not a valuable book, and a curious fact to be noted is that most of these Bible owners are old women, suggesting to the cynic a doubt whether the male folk own such a thing. A short paragraph in their weekly paper, noting the excessive price a Gutenberg or a Wycliffe has fetched arouses an avaricious curiosity in their feeble old minds, and forthwith is hunted out the old family Bible, come down in direct descent from their grandfather, with births, marriages, and deaths inscribed in various degrees of faded ink on the inside of cover and on the end papers. The Wycliffe or Gutenberg implies nothing to them, and they feebly tramp for days from bookseller to bookseller in the vain hope of getting a fancy price for their worthless edition. A short time ago a paragraph went the round of the London newspapers anent the value of Cromwell's Soldier's Bible published by Field, and innumerable was the number of Field's Bibles that were brought and offered to the booksellers as the famous one. There is a sad want of logic thus shown by the British public, for though Field printed many Bibles, all Bibles issued by that famous publisher were not the one in question.

Putnam's New Books

Ready Jan. 15.

The Yangtze Valley and Beyond.

An Account of Journeys in China, chiefly in the Province of Sze Chuan, and among the Man-Tze of the Somo Territory. By ISABELLA L. BIRD, (Mrs. Bishop,) F. R. G. S., author of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," etc. With map and 116 illustrations from photographs. 2 vols., 8vo, $6.00.

Miss Bird is one of the most remarkable writers of the day. Her famous book on Japan, published in 1876, is still considered one of the most satisfactory works on the subject.

Earthwork Out of Tuscany.

Being Impressions and Translations of MAURICE HEWLETT. New edition, with additional illustrations in photogravure. 12mo, net, $2.50.

"The book is an original and valuable production, bringing to the interpretation of a familiar theme new insight, new feeling, new art. It is delicate, spiritualized work, not the sort that most easily finds favor to-day. But it is bound to win a wider and wider acceptance as time goes on, and ultimately will take a high and permanent place, being read and preserved by any one caring seriously for the Renaissance in Italy and the things which survive from that radiant time in the Peninsula to-day. This does not restrict Mr. Hewlett to an audience of students and Italianissimi. The truth is that there is a vein of romance running like a golden thread through all his work, which ought to win him the eager attention of every imaginative reader."—New York Tribune.

The Wheat Problem.

Based on Remarks made in the Presidential Address to the British Association at Bristol in 1898; revised, with an answer to various critics, by Sir WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S., with two chapters on the future wheat supply of the United States, by C. WOOD DAVIS and the Hon. JOHN HYDE. *Questions of the Day Series.* 12mo, $1.25.

This volume is an elaboration of the Presidential address delivered by Sir William Crookes before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In this address, the author pointed out the serious peril awaiting wheat eaters who contentedly pursue the present wasteful system of cultivation. Under the present conditions of wheat culture, scarcity of wheat is within an appreciable distance, as the wheat-growing lands all over the world are becoming exhausted, and it seems to the author that at some future time—and, in his opinion, at no far distant time—no available wheat land will be left.

Growth of Nationality in the United States.

By JOHN BASCOM, author of "Sociology," "Science of Mind," "Comparative Psychology," etc. 12mo, $1.25.

Care and Treatment of Epileptics.

By WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH, author of "The Insane in Foreign Countries," etc. 8vo, $4.00.

This work has been undertaken with a view of showing the further advance that has been made in the care and treatment of epileptics. It is hoped that the conclusions drawn from extended observation, and the records of results achieved by those who have had practical experience in the treatment of epilepsy, may prove of some benefit to the sufferers from the dread disease.

Theodore Beza.

(1519-1605.) The Counsellor of the French Reformation. By HENRY MARTYN BAIRD, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, New York University. *Heroes of the Reformation, No. 4.* Fully illustrated. Large 12mo, each $1.50.

It is rather remarkable that this book should be the first biography of Beza in the English language, because Beza played a very prominent part in the Reformation movement; but the fact is he has been overshadowed by Calvin, just as Melancthon was overshadowed by Luther. It was, however, richly worth while to present in detail the life of such a worthy man and fine scholar. Dr. Baird has written as only he can write who is in love with his subject, and the result is an entirely satisfactory as well as creditable volume.

The Epistles of Paul

to the Corinthians, Thessalonians, Galatians, Romans, and Philippians.

By JAMES DRUMMOND, M. A., LL. D., Litt. D., Principal of Manchester College, Oxford; author of "The Jewish Messiah," "Philo Judaeus," "Via, Veritas, Vita," (Hibbert Lectures,) etc. No. 2 in the *Series of International Handbooks to the New Testament*, edited by ORELLO CONE, D. D. 8vo, net, $2.00.

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JAMES HOGG.

A New Biography of the Ettrick Shepherd.*

There is just this drawback to such a series of biographies as that of "Famous Scots," to which this belongs—that it may be said to be written of Scotchmen, by Scotchmen, for Scotchmen. There is therefore this obstacle in the way of perfect clearness of vision in the writers, viz., that clannish mutual appreciation which does not exist in an equal degree among any other people under the sun. Estimable as is the author of the present biography—"so are they all, all honorable men"—in making allowance for the limitations in human nature, as it exists ayont the Tweed, we see the probability of having to make a corresponding deduction from the account as rendered. They have a toast there in the form of a prayer, "The Lord gie us a guid conceit o' ourscls," which originated when prayer and whisky went more hand in hand than now; for praying, alas, is less practiced, while the consumption of whisky is in inverse proportion. We once heard Mr. Moncure D. Conway say, "There never was an instance of an answer to prayer since the world began." But let him reconsider this, for the prayer is a fact, and that the petitioners hold the gift in possession is beyond a doubt. It is this that gives such penetrating force to Burns's—

O wad some Power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us.

The greatest Scotchman of the century has said that "the first sin in our universe was Lucifer's, that of self-conceit," and that the same Lucifer has had abundant entertainment in his day in the Land o' Cakes there is nae doot.

Yet, after all, when we look down the list of subjects in this series, and see among them Carlyle, Knox, Burns, Scott, Hume, Wallace, Adam Smith, and King Robert the Bruce, there is just as little doubt that the Scotchman has something to be proud of. And now we have come to the man known to fame as the Ettrick Shepherd.

Many a one's impression of Hogg is got from "The Noctes Ambrosianae" of Christopher North, where he plays the part of the hero. But a little reflection serves to show that this, in that varied drama, cannot be the real man, and Sir George Douglas has corrected the impression and given us in this monograph the real James Hogg, not Wilson's ideal shepherd-poet. As a product of nature, the work of such a life is worth getting a sight of and worth tasting.

Hogg was bred among scenes beloved of the muses, forever sacred to the sensitive mind by the beautiful ballad:

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride,

and associated with which we owe an eternal debt to Wordsworth for his three beautiful poems on Yarrow. The Shepherd's boyhood knew extreme poverty, and he was self-taught. His muse was "native and to the manner born." In presenting him in a kindly and fair light, Sir George is quite aware that he is not dealing with a man cast in any uncommon mold, but who was, as a man, like many others of his place and time. It was not, it is not now, uncommon for Scotchmen, whose poverty and desire for knowledge go hand in hand, to acquire a self-reliant and manly comportment. And, though, perhaps, they may claim this is distinctly a national characteristic, it by no means stamps them as heroes. There is that independence of mind in a Scotchman, which instinctively repudiates condescension, and which, when linked with lack of manners, results in ill-bred conceit. But when there are native good manners in such a one, resulting from true gentleness and loving kindness, there is no more admirable man. This we believe was the secret of Burns, and, in a less degree, of Hogg.

Every one knows that the writings and the man are not always identifiable, the one with the other; and that in the imaginary region of the ultrahuman, in which Hogg in his writings largely dwelt, they are very distantly related. Regarding, then, the Ettrick Shepherd as an ordinary sort of man, in whose life there is no distinction, we rather regret that his biographer has not given his attention to marking more distinctly h's place in literature, and in more fully appraising his tales and poems and songs. For these are what of him do not fade; and a return to the vigorous and wholesome humor of his stories, and the wood-notes wild of his songs, would be a return to nature in a true sense, a movement never more desirable than at this day. But there is the tendency we have hinted at, to appraise the man, and so narrow his claims to the appreciation of a people, while his genius and works are the property of mankind. The man does not in any constraining manner arrest our attention, the works reach the heart.

There is about the Ettrick Shepherd what interests far more than the story of such ups and downs as are a common human experience, and if it lies not in the products of his mind, it is nowhere. That shining lay, "Bird of the wilderness," has all the freshness and joy and freedom of the lark itself, and speaks to the universal soul of man. It is an interpretation of nature, and a pledge of its unity. We take it at once to our heart, and cherish it as a possession forever. The writer is only an incident. What we read of his difficulties with publishers and with himself, of differences with Scott, of improper treatment by Wilson, seems to us like a dream, and this pure flood of song the only reality.

We thank the writer for the length he has gone in this direction. The book, as a narrative, is an excellent piece of work, accomplishes thoroughly what it aims at, and is worthy to stand in the place it occupies. It makes a distinct impression. The man is clearly put before us, and what concerns him plainly stated. We hope it will be read by Scotchmen the world over—to hope more would be to overdo it—and haply revive a warm interest in Hogg's writings, which they are well qualified to repay.

*JAMES HOGG. By Sir George Douglas. Famous Scots Series. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.

Frederick Douglass.*

One day the accustomed decorum of the Boston Radical Club was interrupted by cries of "Speech!" "Oh, yes!" "Just a few words!" "Speech!" to which, at intervals, a round, musical voice answered "No, no!" and at last laughingly said: "Well, if all you want is to see me, look!" and up stood a tall man, probably the tallest man present; a figure with broad, erect shoulders; graceful port, and a slightly silvered head, at that moment flung backward in mirthful defiance; dark, steady eyes, and a face like an old bronze. Holding a great cloak about him, the man stood for a moment amid applause, and then seated himself, obstinately dumb. He had nothing to say, and would not speak. This rare personage was Frederick Douglass, ex-slave, abolitionist, orator, and editor; the man to whom England gave the money to purchase his freedom; the friend of John Brown; the man who had been invaluable in recruiting negro regiments; the man whose life in spite of its multifarious outward shows was one long work of self-education and study. He wrote his own "Life and Times" in 1882 and wrote it well; he wrote two other autobiographies earlier in life, and he appears in all the biographies and reminiscences of the Abolitionists whom he richly repaid for their goodness to him. There was no lack of material before Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, who adds his life to the Beacon Biographies.

For many reasons his task was difficult. The most active and brilliant parts of Douglass's career were enveloped in an atmosphere of enthusiasm of which the younger generation can have little conception. Toleration there was none. The Abolitionists knew the slaveholders' present deserts and future destiny and announced them as often as might be, and the slaveholder rejoined with the terrors of the statutes and the Constitution. The Abolitionists making daily secrifices for an idea consoled themselves with their likeness to the chosen people among the Canaanites, and were happy in persecution, and their persecutor was as self-righteous as they. The fever heat registered in Harriet Martineau's "Martyr Age," burned as hotly in the veins of Maria Chapman as in those of her cousin, Wendell Phillips. Now gentleness reigns, and when any erring brother tries to arouse the old feeling in behalf of a Filipino nobody wastes eggs on him, and somebody makes a cartoon of him. It is probable that Douglass, earnest worker though he was, never actually shared the feelings of his white friends, for he was making no sacrifices, and was working to liberate his own. Occasionally he encountered mobs, but he never suffered seriously; as a rule he earned enough to carry out his plans, and if he had it not it came to him from some friend or group of friends. He was always in a state of tutelage to some one, but the yoke was light. He was so busy that the bare record of his work occupies nearly all the books, and Mr. Chesnutt has deviated little from it, adorning it with the briefest touches of anecdote or epithet, and probably has come nearer to the real man than any one who has described him.

*FREDERICK DOUGLASS. By Charles W. Chesnutt. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Mr. Lee's "Shakespeare."

The publication of the lovely illustrated library edition of Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" serves to emphasize the fact that this excellent account of the world's great poet is a literary man's accomplishment, not a bibliographer's. Mr. Lee's description of the first folio edition of the plays, though greatly added to, is still incomplete. He has not exhausted the available sources of information, as he still seems ignorant of the existence of Justin Winsor's "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios," and his account shows little knowledge of the fine folios now in America.

He adds in a footnote, in reference to the Leonard Hartley and Bishop Virtue copies: "Both were bought by American booksellers, and I have not been able to trace them." The Librarian of the Lenox Library would doubtless have been glad to assist Mr. Lee.

Winsor's "Bibliography of Shakespeare's Poems," published as one of the "Harvard College Contributions,' is another unknown work to Mr. Lee. This is to be regretted, as it might have greatly helped him in his account of "Lucrece," "Venus and Adonis," the Sonnets, and the Poems. Of the exceeding rarity, for example, of the Sonnets of 1609, with the John Wright imprint, Mr. Lee seems to be unaware. He gives a fac simile of the title page of the British Museum copy, but he does not allude to the Halliwell copy, a better one, now in the Huth Library, or to the Luttrell copy, in beautiful condition, which fetched £225 15s. at the George Daniel sale in 1864, and, passing through the hands of Almon W. Griswold, was catalogued by Dodd, Mead & Co., in April, 1888, at $5,000, and sold by them to a New York collector. Mr. Lee has not put the bibliography of Shakespeare into perfect shape. That work remains to be accomplished. In the meantime, some studious American should give Shakespeare's public a re-issue of Justin Winsor's account of the quartos and folios and of the poems.

THE HEART OF A BOY.

De Amicis's Charming Book in a New Edition.*

The author whose pen helps to mold the mind and heart of a boy into forms of manhood, patriotism, and honor does his country and the world a lasting service. The Italian writer de Amicis has made himself famous by his works of travel. His pictures of Spain and Holland are masterpieces. His year in Holland has given delight to many thousands. Translated into the languages of Europe they have run through numerous editions. As we read him we see that quaint old life, its picturesque and pathetic touches, its glorious struggle for liberty, and never-ceasing fight to keep out of the giant tolls of the mighty sea, that like a living monster seeks to swallow in its insatiable maw field and city, man and his works. But bright, captivating as are his other writings, we may venture the prophecy that when these are all forgotten, or buried in great libraries sought only by students, "The Heart of a Boy" (Cuore) will be read aloud by mothers to their children or eagerly perused by interested boys and girls.

I think that there are many who would agree with me, when the scope, purpose, and influence of this book are considered, that they would rather be the author of such a volume than of the most popular society novel of the day. What is 100,000 circulation and its consequent emolument in money and applause compared with the power of weaving such images of strength, beauty, and enduring loveliness around the heart and mind of childhood as this book has done, and will do for a generation longer? There is a simple and genuine goodness shining through these pages. De Amicis answers to Milton's portrait of the man who lifted the idea of man before his fellows. To help to make the world good has more of heaven-reaching merit in it than by cunning invention or discovery to help to make it rich and prosperous.

The present publishers have had a translation made of the two hundred and twenty-fourth Italian edition. They have presented the work in most admirable shape, with numerous fine illustrations from famous Italian artists. All our public libraries ought to have it, and in the homes of America, everywhere, there are children who would be sweetened and ennobled by having its influence felt in the training and education of children. The perusal of its pages is a glimpse of a whole world to child life. It tells the story of a grammar school boy's life for a year. The boy writes his own journal. In it there is a continuous picture of his life. All the lights and shades of school days are reflected. The heart of a boy, his hopes and dreams, his struggles and discouragements, are all there.

The journal is interspersed with letters from his father and mother, and once a month there is a story which the teacher gives to the boys to copy. These stories teach some worthy and exalted trait of character, and are a charming feature of the book. One lives over again his own school days as he reads these pages. Again and again he exclaims: "That's just the way a boy feels, that's just the way a boy acts." Here is the studious boy, the bright boy, the lad purse-proud and consumed with envy at the success of his more intellectual companions or the popularity of his comrades endowed with a kindly disposition and a good heart.

The young mind is so constituted that you might forever tell a lad to be good, noble, or heroic. Urging him to virtue in the abstract would be like pouring water on a duck's back. It might have some transient cleaning effect, but no permanent result. For even the adult finds mental grasp of abstract qualities feeble. But let virtue of any sort be embodied in the concrete, then the mind can grasp it, entertain its worth, and by and by fall in love with its intrinsic worth. A boy may think little of filial affection or patient endurance under great odds. Yet when he reads the story "From the Apennines to the Andes," and follows the Genoese lad from his Italian home to the far-off mountains of South America, as he journeys on seeking his mother, picture after picture worthy of all emulation rises before him. Rarely in literature is there a more perfect conception of motherhood in its relation to the religious and spiritual nature of childhood than the sweet letter called "Hope," which the mother of Enrico sends to him after he has been at a religious school.

It was very beautiful, Enrico, the impetuosity with which thou hast thrown thyself upon the heart of thy mother, upon thy return from the religious school. The teacher has told thee many great and consoling things. God has thrown us into the arms of each other, therefore He will not separate us; when I die, when thy father dies, we will not say to each other those terrible, despairing words, "Mamma, papa, Enrico, I will see thee no more." We will see each other in another life, where he who has suffered in this life will be recompensed, where he who has loved much upon earth will find again the beloved souls in a world without faults, without tears, and without death; but we must render ourselves worthy of that other life.

Listen, my child! Every one of thy good actions, every one of thy loving thoughts for those that love thee, every courteous act toward thy companions, every kind deed, is a step toward that world; so is every sorrow and every grief, for every grief is an atonement for a fault, every tear erases a stain. Resolve to be better each day, and more loving than the day before. Say every morning to thyself: "To-day I will do something that my conscience will approve of and with which my father will be satisfied; something which will make me beloved by my companions, by my teacher, by my brother, and by others." And ask that God may give thee strength to carry out thy resolutions: "Lord, I wish to be good, and noble, courageous, kind, and sincere, do help me to improve every opportunity, so that when my mother gives me her last kiss at night, I may be able to tell her, 'Thou kissest this evening a child more worthy and more honest than the child you kissed yesterday.'"

Have always in thy mind the other Enrico, immortal and blessed, so that you may live after this life, and do pray. When I see thee praying it seems impossible that no one can look or listen to thee. I believe then more firmly that there is a Supreme kindness and an infinite pity; I love more, I work with more ardor, I suffer with more courage, I forgive with all my soul, and think serenely of death. Oh, God is great and kind. To meet again my children in an embrace that shall never end, never, never, through all eternity. Oh, do pray. Let us pray, let us pray, let us love each other, let us be good, let us endure with heavenly hope in our souls, my adored child.

THY MOTHER.

How many mothers have longed to say to their children just what the author has put into the mouth of Enrico's mother, but have had no words in which to frame their ideas! Now de Amicis's teachings in his book on love, truth, hope and faith, pride and envy, courage and patriotism, filial devotion and unselfish courtesy, and respect for the rights of others, are the very things that the mothers of America would like to say to their children, but cannot always find fitting expression. While here in pictorial form of parable and story the universal truths for universal man are simply portrayed. Though first written for Italian boys, they are just as sweet and wholesome for the boys that live beneath the Stars and Stripes. Such a book is not like the story of a day, now all the rage and now neglected and forgotten, but because it appeals to the universal consciousness it will grow more and more in favor with all people who believe that the virtues it teaches are the cornerstone of manly and womanly character, of social progress and national stability.

I have turned again and again to its sweet, pellucid pages. The author is my friend and my boyhood's friend. He makes me feel how sweet and noble it is to live and have a part in the great world's life. Mother's hand is once more on my head, and I hear the prayer she breathes for the boy she loves so well. As I follow Enrico in the lights and shadows of his life, I say to myself, There is something very familiar here. I seem to be walking in the sombre twilight of a marvelous forest. Who is this that approaches me out of the mist?

Insubstantial, shadowy, is it a phantom? That light step, that merry, inquiring eye, that expectation of some great fulfillment yet to be! How strangely familiar it is! I am an old man now. My hair is white, my step is faltering. I am weak and sad, and the wormwood of many disappointments seems bitter on my lips. Who is this, now so near me? I feel I ought to know. So eager, buoyant, and hopeful he looks. I see him now; I recognize that form, that look, that trick of merry laughter. It is my long-lost childhood.

Blessed be the magician who has brought back to me this beautiful vision. It is gladness to an old man. For in the light of it I recall that the river of its expectations were not all lost in the sands. Its morning promise has had a full-orbed, radiant noontide. O innocent, ingenuous boyhood, out of the past thou dost come as an angel with healing in thy white and lustrous wings!

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

*THE HEART OF A BOY. (Cuore.) By Edmondo de Amicis. Chicago: Laird Lee.

A New Work by de Amicis.*

The American reader will lay down this latest volume by the popular Italian author with a feeling akin to disappointment. The "Memories" of the writer of "Constantinople," "Holland," "Morocco," "Spain," and of that ever-delightful "Cuore," (the English title of which is "The Heart of a Boy,") should awaken almost as keen an interest on the other side of the Atlantic as in his native peninsula—and probably will. Yet, when the bold translator shall have accomplished his task, the transatlantic reader will, I repeat it, experience a deception, or more correctly speaking, a vague and shadowy perception that its contents have failed to satisfy the illusive expectations aroused by the promising title. And this in spite of the exquisite language, the harmonious phraseology, the tender sentiment, and unaffected pathos of the opening and closing chapters. "Traduttore, traditore," the Italians have it; and in the present instance it is to be feared the process will prove disastrous. There is a grace, a charm, a subtle essence, which must as inevitably be lost as is the aroma of the peach which is whirled in a refrigerator car from California to New York. The delicate tracery of the Italian must necessarily suffer, if not be lost, when done into the less flexible English tongue. Pages such as "In memoria di mia madre," and "In tua memoria, figlio mio," can be, and have been, written in our language, never translated into it. With the opening chapter, "Garibaldino fallito," this difficulty hardly exists, while the snap and humor of the spirited boyish escapade can be faithfully and accurately transcribed. With the scenes of college life in Turin, the boyish intimacy with the poet Giovanni Prati, the naive hero-worship of those salad-days, together with the catalogue of aspirations and ambitions, the translator need be at no pains, for are they not common to Latin and Anglo-Saxon alike?

The volume is divided into four periods—or, perhaps, one should rather term them classes—of recollections; and these again are subdivided into fourteen chapters. "Youthful Memories," "Memories of Travelers and of Artists," "Memories from Beyond the Alps and Over the Seas," and "Sacred Memories" are the headings of these divisions. Of the fourteen chapters but four are in any sense strictly autobiographical, the others being descriptive and often extraneous. The American reader will resent the

*"MEMORIE." Edmondo de Amicis. Milano. Treves. 1900.

fifty-odd pages given over to the personality and exploits of one Carlo Piaggia, an African explorer of small note who met his end on the shores of the Blue Nile in 1882. The recollections of Capt. Bove, who took part in the "Vega" expedition and a few years later committed suicide at Verona, will hardly find the sympathetic echo in the hearts of foreign readers which the writer undoubtedly expects nearer home. The same criticism will apply to the heroes of the other sketches—"Alberto Arnulfi," a vernacular poet of local reputation, and "Casimiro Teja," while but a slight interest attaches even to the visits to Jules Verne and Sardou. On the other hand, the three chapters of the "Memories from Beyond the Alps and Over Sea" will be read with delight by the lovers of the word pictures De Amicis so cleverly paints. "Sul lago di Ginevra," (On the lake of Geneva,) "Nella Pampa Argentina," and "Nella baia di Rio Janeiro" are gems worthy of the highest praise.

But to our way of thinking the reader who has journeyed with de Amicis through the medium of his books will now turn with keenest interest to those pages which give an insight, faint and misty though it be, alas! into the heart and intellectual life of the man himself—the heart and life and aspirations of his youth, as well as the successes and sorrows of his maturity. In the opening pages these former are traced with an enchanted pen dipped in the golden sunshine of youthful enthusiasm, while in the closing chapters we are admitted to a glimpse of the emptiness of early ambitions realized—nay, surpassed, but rendered well-nigh vain to him who has achieved them by the loss of cherished affections and the dissolution of family ties.

More Kipling Technicalities.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Kipling's apparently inexhaustible supply of technicalities is a constant surprise and interest to his admirers, but I must admit that it is a cause of wonder to me that he should be so appreciated in this country, seeing how many of his phrases must be absolutely unintelligible to the majority of Americans. Take his schoolboy stories, for example. Though an English public school boy myself, there is much of the language of Stalky & Co. that is dead letter to me. Nearly every school in England has a distinctive dialect, which is its individual patent and copyright. As an old Carthusian, I claim that the word "advertise" as employed by Mr. Kipling in his last poem on Lord Roberts is primarily a Charterhouse expression.

> "Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
> 'E's a terror for 'is size,
> An'—'e—does—not—advertise—"

When the elated "new-bug" who has just passed the entrance examination for that ancient foundation of learning emerges from the examination hall, the first greeting he receives at the hands of his future confrères is "Don't advertise"—"take off that side." To the mysteries of these and of sundry similar expressions he is speedily initiated.

Perhaps it may interest your readers to hear some of the curious lingo employed by the leading English public schools. A boy who would be accused of "advertising" at Charterhouse would be said "to have a roll on," at Shrewsbury, and to "swagger" at most other schools. To "snork" (Shrewsbury) is to do the whole paper in an "exam." A "skew" (Harrow) is a dunce or "crock." To "sap," to "groute," and to "hash," all mean to work hard. When a fellow is said to be "sick" at Charterhouse it does not follow that he is unwell any more than the term "mad" in America of necessity suggests aberration of intellect; it merely implies that he is "in a bait" (Winchester.) A "hag" is the ungracious epithet applied to a matron. The "tuck-shops" of books are in real life known as "guttle shops" at Rugby, "crown" at Charterhouse, and "sock shops" at Eton. The verb to "sock" is used of giving a present at Eton, but of hitting hard at cricket at Winchester, and at other schools giving some one "socks," "beans," "snuff," means to beat or otherwise inconvenience the person under consideration. The Newcombe-renowned "adsum" of Charterhouse is known as "absence" at Eton, and plain "roll call" at other schools. To "tolly up" (Charterhouse) is to keep a candle lit after lights out. This offense is generally visited at Winchester by a "tunding," or official chastisement by a prefect with single sticks or other instruments adapted to that purpose.

These are but a few of the curious slangisms of the English schools. To enter on the subject at all fully, giving the quaint and subtle derivations, would be to compile a small cyclopedia.

HERBERT HUDSON.

New York, Dec. 31, 1899.

Well-Printed Books.

Suppose some one of our readers is called upon to give books to a village library. If he is able to afford it let him pass over the cheap editions of a standard work and give as good a one as his means will allow. Durability is always desirable. This brings to mind an anecdote told of Mr. Ruskin. There was to be a village library made up in larger part of private contributions. Mr. Ruskin sent the library a very handsome set of Walter Scott's novels. A lady interested in the library was rude enough to tell Mr. Ruskin that his gift "was by far too fine." This was Mr. Ruskin's reply: "Madam, if the money the books cost had been spent in floral decorations or wines for a dinner, nothing would have been said, but because it has been laid out for the enjoyment of the village, it has been thought extravagant."

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VIA CRUCIS

A Romance of the Second Crusade.

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"Strong and brilliant."—*Journal of Education.*

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VIA CRUCIS is a strong argument against those who deplore the prevalence of fiction; it must be reckoned among Mr. CRAWFORD'S strongest productions, whether considered as a romance, a historical novel, or a character study of the most unusual kind; and it is no weak impression that is left by the closing words, which point out the true "Way of the Cross" as in men's souls, and the glory of Christ's resurrection as in the saving of a soul. Yet it is no gloomy sermon; rather **one of its author's most brilliant adventure stories.**

Though the number of copies sold is by no means a reliable criterion of the worth of a book, it is both interesting and encouraging to note that eight editions of 5,000 each were exhausted in as many weeks after publication, and the one now on sale is **the fifty-third thousand of VIA CRUCIS.**

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"For color, emotional intensity, vitality and individual action and charm of style Mr. Crawford **unquestionably excels every other living** writer of prose romance."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"A finished piece of literary art and . . . a splendid story as well."—*Los Angeles Times.*

"The freshness, the verve, the love of combat, the cumulative enthusiasm that will ever make Scott's romances of sustaining interest for the English reader are all present in **Via Crucis. But there is much more.**"—*Commercial Advertiser,* New York.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

WELLINGTON.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's Volume on the Restoration of England's Martial Power.*

The Duke of Wellington is an inexhaustible theme to Englishmen. Perhaps to-day Englishmen are waiting anxiously for the coming of a second Wellington. Sir Herbert Maxwell's title to his volume is "The Life of Wellington: The Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain." That subtitle sounds a little curiously to-day. Certain it is that England never was in greater straits than when Wellington took command in the Peninsula. From defeat he plucked victory. An Englishman never is more dangerous than when he is apparently down. One superb trait of the Englishman is that he is not emotional nor given to panic. He never cries out, "We are betrayed."

We are not to look in Sir Herbert Maxwell's life of a great soldier for what is novel in military science. The many volumes of the past may be consulted for this. One good point in this life is the absence of hero worship. In his young days Wellington, as Sir Herbert Maxwell intimates, showed considerable impatience with the Government. As a young officer this was not in accordance with the rules which govern the soldier. But the Duke was never subservient to the exact rules laid down by a Minister of War. Describing Wellington's first work in India, Sir Herbert Maxwell writes:

> It may be observed here, once for all, that during his service in India Wellesley frequently betrayed in his letters undue impatience with the authorities and ingratitude for what had been, even for those days, singularly rapid promotion and singularly happy opportunities of distinguishing himself. To have obtained the command of his regiment at four-and-twenty, to have been appointed Military and Civil Governor of Mysore at thirty, to have been promoted to Major General at thirty-three—these seem to be points in an enviably propitious career, and undoubtedly did create much jealousy in the minds of officers who had less family influence at their back. Although in writing to the Governor General he often expressed his gratitude for the favor shown by him, it would have been agreeable had there been less grumbling in the rest of his correspondence. He complains in one letter that he has "never received anything but injury from the Court of Directors," yet in another he acknowledges that between prize money and the sum (£4,000) awarded him by the court in recognition of his services, he has quite enough to render him "independent of all office or employment."

When the Duke was in Spain, he was continually complaining of the want of support. It often happened that he was unable to follow up a success for want of transports or provisions. There never was a war when such accidents did not occur. There always will be the unforeseen. In 1833 Wellington wrote that "he was condemned to two days of inaction after the successful affair at Foz d'Armes, waiting the arrival of supplies." With his rival, Napoleon, the Duke had the power of taking rest even in anxious moments. When Marmont sent Thomières to turn Wellington's right at Salamanca, thus separating one part of the French Army from the other, "having sent Pakenham to outflank Thomières, Wellington returned at speed to his position on the Arapile. His battle front was ready, but Marmont's attack was still two miles distant. 'Watch the French through your glass, Fitzroy,' he said to his nephew and Aide-de-Camp Somerset. 'I am going to take a rest; when they reach that copse near the gap in the hills, wake me.' Then he lay down in his cloak on the heath, among the sweet gum-cistus flowers, and was fast asleep in a minute. They wakened him between 3 and 4."

The Waterloo campaign the author gives in fullest detail. Certainly there are plans of campaigns as there are of battles. These are followed out, that is, providing the enemy will let you. The Duke must have been often annoyed by questions as to his or Napoleon's plans at Waterloo.

> Mr. Gleig said something about "Buonaparte's plans of campaign." "Pooh!" interjected the Duke, "he had no general preconceived idea of a campaign. In one of his campaigns, that of 1809, Gen. Wrede, the Bavarian, commanded the army until the arrival of Buonaparte. When the Emperor came, Wrede expressed a hope that the measures he had taken might be found to fall in with his Imperial Majesty's plan of campaign. Buonaparte immediately said that he never had a general plan of campaign; that he collected his forces together as well as he could, and then acted pro re nata, as he thought best, adding that Wrede had done exactly what he could have wished by concentrating the army as much as possible, and handing it over to him to be employed according to the circumstances of the moment. This," added the Duke, "I had from Wrede himself." There is also a passage in the Duke's conversations with Lady Salisbury which shows that Mr. Ropes has put too implicit faith on Lord Ellesmere's interpretation, and that the Duke fully believed that Napoleon deliberately tried to force the English and Prussians asunder. "Napoleon," said he, "committed a great mistake in endeavoring to cut in between the Prussians and the English. He ought to have gone along the direct road by Mons."

There never was anything remarkable in the Duke of Wellington as a statesman. He was not in the least in touch with the requirements of the newer order of things. He carried into politics the military idea. Sir Herbert Maxwell confirms the genuineness of "The Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J.," which caused so much scandal in 1890. The author writes, "There remains not the shadow of doubt that all the letters are in the Duke's hand." Here are two characteristic anecdotes of the Duke. There was a debate of the utmost importance at the House. The fate of a Minister was to be decided. The Duke was at dinner at Apsley House:

> Lord Lyndhurst offered to send early information of the result of the division.
>
> "I am quite satisfied," said the Duke, "to have it when the newspapers come in at 10 o'clock. If I could do any good by having it earlier, I would; but as I can't, I'd just as soon wait."
>
> "You take things coolly," interposed Lady Salisbury. "I suppose you never lie awake with anxiety."
>
> "No," replied the Duke, "I don't like lying awake; it does no good. I make a point never to lie awake."

Apropos of a bill sent his Grace, the Duke wrote:

> The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mrs. Herrick. His son, the Marquis of Douro, is a housekeeper in Belgrave Street. He is not responsible for the payment of his washing bills, even to the wife of a soldier. It appears to the Duke that the regular mode of proceeding would be to apply to the debtor himself, and, if payment should be refused or omitted, to enforce the same by all means sanctioned by law. This would be a regular mode of proceeding. That adopted is impertinent, in the real and not offensive meaning of the word.

*THE LIFE OF WELLINGTON: THE RESTORATION OF THE MARTIAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. Two volumes. New York and London: Sampson, Low & Co.

Prof. Skeat on Language.

At a recent meeting of the Modern Language Association, held in London, Prof. Skeat presided. He referred to the circumstances in which he had taken up the study of Anglo-Saxon. It was in 1864 when once more at Cambridge after three years' work as a country curate, work ending in an illness which at one time seemed likely to incapacitate him from all future exertion. At that time the study of phonetics was practically unknown in England. That was a point which enabled them to see how far they had traveled in a forward direction during the interval which had elapsed since that time. Any one who consulted a work which illustrated the triumphs of English scholarship—namely, the New English Dictionary now being published at Oxford—would see that the history of the forms of words, and the record of the various sound changes which had taken place in our language since early times were well represented there, and that the editors were well acquainted with all the latest explanations of apparent anomalies.

It was a fact that all the most valuable improvements made in recent years in the science of etymology had mainly resulted from the study of phonetics, accompanied by a close and careful observation of the written forms found in our early manuscripts. The teachers of modern languages had at last found out the true clue to the study—namely, that it was the spoken utterance which really constituted the word and the sentence, and that the written characters were mere symbols convenient for recalling such words and sentences to our recollection, but at the same time subservient and subordinate. He would exhort all his hearers to pay the highest regard to the actual pronunciation of the spoken words, and to seize every opportunity of addressing themselves to the ears of their pupils rather than to their eyes. It was in early youth that the ear was most easily trained, and those who then neglected to train it inflicted upon their pupils a cruel wrong. He could recall the time when he was perhaps the only serious student of Anglo-Saxon in his own college, and now he found among the lists of examiners for the mediaeval and modern languages tripos no fewer than four distinguished scholars, all belonging to Christ's College—namely, Prof. Hales, Prof. Toller, Mr. Gollancz, and Mr. Wyatt.

He could remember the time when the teaching of phonetics was unknown in England, and now they expected all their students to know at least something about the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon and of Middle English, and to know it accurately. In 1864 there were no English texts to be had, except such as were published for the older societies at a prohibitive price, and even these were few in number, and sometimes very badly edited, and now the Early English Text Society had issued nearly 200 texts or parts of texts at a very reasonable rate. He, therefore, congratulated them sincerely on their present advantages, on the extraordinary progress in the teaching of English which had taken place in the course of a single generation, on the vividness and accuracy which had been imparted to their teaching by the study of phonetics, which, as applied to English, was hardly short of a new discovery, on the great advance made in comparative philology since the days of Sleicher and Curtius, and on the extraordinary interest newly imparted to their studies by the habit of keeping their ears open, knowing that the casual observation of any illiterate or dialectical speaker might at any moment throw a clear light upon a difficult or obscure sound change. In his capacity of President of the Philological Society, he wished the association all prosperity and success.

Key, Kee, Kay.

From Notes and Queries.

Prof. Skeat wishes to know when the pronunciation of key as kee can first be clearly detected. It occurs in Milton, "Comus," Line 13:

> To lay their just hands on that golden key,
> That opes the palace of eternity.

And a little later in Marvell's "Fleeno":

> Now as two instruments to the same key
> Being tuned by art, if the one touched be,
> The other opposite as soon replies.

These instances are curious, for both before and after this time the prevailing pronunciation was evidently kay. Herbert rhymes the word with way; in "The Secrets of Angling" (1613) culverkeys is rhymed with rays; in Wither's "Mistress of Philarete," (1622,) key with day. Dryden, too, and Swift have the same pronunciation, and not till I come to Green's "Spleen" (1737) do I, after an hour's search, find the other. There pleas rhymes with keys. This pronunciation must, however, have become common soon afterward. In Duncombe's "Imitation of Gray's Elegy" it is rhymed with me, and Garrick rhymes it with flea, which would, I suppose, be pronounced then as it is now. Nares, in his "Elements of Orthoepy," (1784,) says of the diphthong ey, "Its proper sound should be that of the long e; this, however, is given to it only in the word key; for ley, a field, is constantly written lea."

THE LOVE OF BOOKS.

A New Edition of De Bury's "Philobiblon"—Passages from the Work.*

In a limited edition, on good paper, attractively printed and bound, comes a new edition of what is probably the first book about books ever written, and also a strong plea in defense of book collecting. It seems to be very little known to book lovers in general, a fact most conclusively proved by the small number of editions published and the limited number of copies in each. Mr. Charles Orr of the Case Library, Cleveland, the editor of the present edition, in his preface very justly remarks that it is seldom a book with such a great reputation is so neglected by publishers, and, one might add, by the public also.

Finished by De Bury in his manor at Auckland on the 24th of January, 1345, "The Philobiblon" was first printed at Cologne in 1473, in a small quarto volume, without paging, signatures, or catchwords, its printer being said to be G. Gops de Enskyrchen, but showing no indication of authorship outside the text. This Latin edition was frequently reprinted, notably the 1483 Spires edition, rarer even than the first, a very good copy being in the British Museum. There was also an edition printed in Paris in 1500, the first editions printed in English being those issued at Oxford in 1598-9, the 1599 edition having prefixed a Latin dedicatory letter of four pages addressed to Thomas Bodley, in which the latter is compared to De Bury, "for his devotion to literature and his benefactions to the university."

From this time on until within the present century "The Philobiblon" was not reprinted separately, but only as a portion of collected works. But in 1832 an anonymous English translation of "The Philobiblon,"—"London; Printed for Thomas Rodd, 2 Great Newport Street, Leicester Square," (8vo, pp. viii., 151,)—made its appearance. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," first volume, 1845, cites this translation, but without knowing its author. However, it is known to have been the work of John Bellingham Inglis, a well-known student and a collector of early printed books. Only a small number were issued, and this edition has long been out of print and very scarce.

The first edition of "The Philobiblon," professing to furnish adequate critical and explanatory notes, was published in Paris in 1856, it being the work of M. Hippolyte Cocheris of the Mazarine Library. This edition was published in an issue of 500 copies, but is full of inaccuracies and is of very little importance from a bibliographical standpoint. The next edition in point of issue was that of Samuel Hand, Albany, 1861, which comprised a translation of the text of Cocheris and the Inglis translation; but this is also full of inaccuracies, and was only printed in an edition of 230 copies, thirty on larger paper.

There are a large number of manuscripts of "The Philobiblon" in existence, the Serapeum, an important German bibliographical journal, listing nineteen manuscripts as early as 1843; but Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, whose edition of "The Philobiblon" was printed and published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, French & Co., London, 1888, was able to find and carefully examine thirty-five such manuscripts while his edition was in course of preparation, seven of which, including four belonging to the fifteenth century, are in the British Museum. The Thomas "Philobiblon," which was issued in an edition limited to 750 copies, printed from type, is a very handsome one, containing introductions, both biographical and bibliographical, the Latin text, and a new English version made by Mr. Thomas expressly for this edition, it without doubt being the best edition easily available to students.

In 1889 appeared the Grolier Club edition—a beautifully printed work in three volumes, edited from the best manuscripts and translated into English, with introduction and notes, by Prof. Andrew Fleming West of Princeton University, in an edition limited to 297 copies on paper and three on vellum, one vellum copy being retained in the club library and the other two sold at auction in 1890, one for $410 and the other for $645, respectively. Prof. West spent three years in editing this beautiful edition, making a careful investigation of all extant manuscripts, and becoming so interested in his task that he says:

> The book became and will remain part of my life, and nothing better tells the affection I have for it than the Latin verse I found entered at the head of a beautiful Oxford manuscript of "Philobiblon" by some mediaeval admirer * * * to put it in English:
>
> "Gold has no worth where Philobiblon shines."

Prof. West's Latin text is so accurate and his English translation so thoroughly "the true English style that would render best the Latin" that his edition is greatly to be desired, but both the small number thus issued and the fact that, published at $25, the Grolier "Philobiblon" has rapidly increased in value, put it quite out of the reach of the ordinary book lover.

Mr. Orr, the editor of the present edition, which is limited to 475 copies on deckle-edged paper and 25 on Japan, claims that the Inglis translation, of which this edition is a reprint, is, "with all its faults, more spirited, if not so accurate, as the others."

The editor makes no attempt "to go over anew in the introductory matter the ground already so well covered by competent hands." The present edition contains an interesting biographical introduction of De Bury both as a man and as a book collector. Of the latter side of his character Mr. Orr writes:

> He had by far the best private library in England, and it is written that it contained more books than the libraries of all the other English Bishops together. He had collections of books in each of his residences, and they so filled his rooms that his friends often had some difficulty in finding a place to stand or sit. His love for books was not only ardent and sincere, but stands out the more clearly because he lived in an age and in a country that loved them so little. He knew that his book-collecting propensities were obnoxious to the criticisms of many, traduced by whose wonderings we are sometimes remarked upon for superfluous earnestness in that matter alone, sometimes for a display of vanity, and sometimes for immoderate pleasure in literature.

The present edition also contains bibliographical notes of the various editions in which "The Philobiblon" has appeared—the descriptions being mainly drawn from the Thomas and West editions, passing thence directly to the English text of "The Philobiblon" itself, there being no Latin text given. The book is clearly printed in large, bold type and contains attractive head bands and tailpieces, and should find its way into the libraries of all book lovers to whom it is as yet unknown. The binding, pretty, brown boards, with paper label, is particularly suitable for a book of this description and should go far to recommend this edition of the work of one who has been called the patron saint of English book lovers.

SHOWETH THAT BOOKS ARE TO BE PREFERRED TO RICHES AND CORPORAL PLEASURES.

If anything whatever, according to a degree of value deserves a degree of love, the present chapter truly proves the ineffable value of books, though its conclusions may probably not appear clear to the reader; for we do not make use of demonstrations in moral subjects, seeing that it is the business of a moral man to seek for certainty accordingly as he may have perceived the nature of the subject to bear it, as the arch-philosopher witnesseth, (I. Ethic, 2. Metaph.;) for Tully neither requires Euclid, nor does Euclid put faith in Tully. But this, indeed, we endeavor, either logically or rhetorically, to inculcate, that riches and pleasures of every kind ought to give way to books in spiritual mind, where the spirit, which is charity, ordaineth charity.

In the first place, indeed, because more wisdom is contained in books than all mortals comprehend, and wisdom holds riches in no esteem, as alleged in the preceding chapter. Moreover, Aristotle (Problems, Sec. 30, Dis. 11) determines this question, viz., upon what account did the ancients chiefly appoint prizes for gymnastic and corporal exertions, and never decree any reward for wisdom? Which question he thus solves. In gymnastic exercises the reward is better and more eligible than that for which it is given; but it is evident nothing is better than wisdom; therefore no reward could have been assigned to wisdom; therefore neither riches nor pleasure are more excellent than wisdom. Again, that friendship is to be preferred to riches none but a fool will deny; to this the wisest of men bears witness. But the arch-philosopher honors truth above friendship, and the ancient Zorobabel gives it precedence over all things; therefore, pleasures are inferior to truth. But the Sacred Books most powerfully preserve and contain the truth; they are assuredly the written truth itself; for upon this occasion we do not assert the main beams of the books to be parts of books, wherefore riches are inferior to books, more especially as the most precious of all kinds of riches are friends, (witness Boethius, De Consolatione, B. 2,) to which, however, the truth of books is preferred by Aristotle. But, further, as riches are primarily and principally acknowledged to pertain to the aid of the body only, and as the truth of books is the perfection of reason, which is properly named the good of mankind, so it appears that books, to a man using them with reason, are dearer than riches. Again, that by which the faith is most conveniently defended, most widely diffused, and most clearly preached ought to be most beloved by a faithful man, and that is the truth of books, inscribed in books; which our Saviour most evidently figured when, manfully fighting against temptation, He covered himself with the shield of truth, not, indeed, of writing of any sort; but promising that what He was about to declare by the sound of His living voice was also written. (Matt. iv.)

Again, therefore, nobody doubts that happiness is to be preferred to riches, for happiness is consistent with the operation of the most noble and divine power we possess, namely, when the intellect is entirely at leisure for the contemplation of the truth of knowledge, which is the most delectable of all operations according to virtue, as the prince of philosophers determined in the Nicomachian Ethics, B. 10; on which account philosophy also appears to possess admirable delights from its purity and stability, as the same author states in the sequel. But the contemplation of truth is never more perfect than in books, as the active imagination kept up by a book does not permit the operation of the intellect upon visible truth to be interrupted. For which reason books appear to be the most immediate instruments of speculative happiness; whence Aristotle, the sun of physical truth, where he unfolds the doctrines of objects of choice, teaches them to philosophise is in itself more eligible than to grow rich, although from necessary circumstances in the case it may be thought more eligible for an indigent man to grow rich than to philosophize. (Topics 3.) Inasmuch, then, as books are our most convenient masters, as the preceding chapters assume, it becomes us not undeservedly to bestow upon them not only love but magisterial honor.

Finally, as all men by nature are desirous of knowledge, and as we are able by books to obtain the knowledge of truth, to be chosen before all riches, what man, living according to nature, can be without an appetite for books? But, although we may see hogs despise pearls, the opinion of a prudent man is in no wise injured by that; he will not the less purchase proffered pearls. The library, therefore, of wisdom is more precious than all riches, and nothing that can be wished for is worthy to be compared with it. (Prov., iii.) Whosoever, therefore, acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books.

OF THOSE WHO OUGHT MOST PARTICULARLY TO LOVE BOOKS.

To him who recollects what has been said it is evident and perspicuous who ought to be the greatest lover of books. For who stands most in need of wisdom in fulfilling the duties of their calling usefully? Those, without doubt, who are most firmly bound to exhibit the most ready and anxious affection of a grateful heart for the sacred vessels of wisdom. But as Aristotle, the Phoebus of philosophers, who is neither mistaken nor to be mistaken in human affairs, says in the proem of his metaphysics: "It is the business of a wise man to regulate both himself and others properly." Wherefore Princes and prelates, Judges and teachers, and all other directors of public affairs whatever, as they have need of wisdom beyond other men, so they ought to be zealous beyond other men about the vessels of wisdom. Boethius indeed emblematically represented Philosophy holding a sceptre in her left hand and a book in her right; by which it is evidently shown to all men that no one can duly govern a State without books. You, says Boethius, addressing himself to Philosophy, sanctioned this axiom by the mouth of Plato—"that States would be happy if those who studied wisdom ruled them, or if it could happen that wisdom had the appointment of their rulers." Again, the bearing of the emblem itself insinuates this to us—that inasmuch as the right hand excels the left, insomuch a contemplative life is more worthy than an active; and at the same time it is shown to be the business of a wise man first to employ himself in the study of truth, and then in the dispensation of temporal affairs, each in its turn. We read that Philip devoutly returned thanks to the gods because they had granted to Alexander to be born in the days of Aristotle, educated under whose tuition he might be worthy to govern his paternal kingdom. As Phaeton, become the driver of his father's chariot, was ignorant of its management, and unfortunately administered the heat of Phoebus, sometimes at too near and sometimes at too remote a distance, he justly deserved to be struck with thunder for his unsteady driving, and that all below might not be put in peril. The histories, both of the Greeks and Latins, relate that there were no noble Princes among them who were unskilled in literature. The sacred Mosaic law, prescribing a rule for a King by which he must reign, commands him to have the book of Divine law written out for himself, according to the copy set forth by the priest, in which he is to read all the days of his life. Truly, God Himself, who made, and daily and individually fashions the hearts of men, had sufficiently known the slipperiness of human memory, and the instability of virtuous intentions in mankind. For which reason it was His will that there should be a book, an antidote, as it were, to all evil, of which He ordered the continued reading and use as the most wholesome daily food of the spirit by which the understanding, being refreshed and neither enervated nor doubtful, might be altogether fearless in action. This John of Salisbury elegantly touches upon in his "Policraticon," (Lib. 4.) To conclude: All sorts of men who are distinguished by the tonsure of clerical name against the fourth, fifth, and sixth chapters of this book complained are bound to render service to books with perpetual veneration.

OF HANDLING BOOKS IN A CLEANLY MANNER, AND KEEPING THEM IN ORDER.

We not only set before ourselves a service to God, in preparing volumes of new books, but we exercise the duties of a holy piety if we first handle so as not to injure them, then return them to their proper places, and commend them to undefiling custody, that they may rejoice in their purity while held in the hand, and repose in security when laid up in their repositories. Truly, next to the vestments and vessels dedicated to the body of the Lord, holy books deserve to be most decorously handled by the clergy, upon which injury is inflicted as often as they presume to touch them with a dirty hand. Wherefore we hold it expedient to exhort students upon various negligences, which can always be avoided, but which are wonderfully injurious to books.

In the first place, then, let there be a mature decorum in opening and closing of volumes, that they may neither be unclasped with precipitous haste, nor thrown aside after inspection without being duly closed, for it is necessary that a book should be much more carefully preserved than a shoe. But school-folks are in general perversely educated, and if not restrained by the rule of their superiors, are puffed up with infinite absurdities; they act with petulance, swell with presumption, judge of everything with certainty, and are inexperienced in anything.

You will perhaps see a stiff-necked youth lounging sluggishly in his study. While the frost pinches him in Winter time, oppressed with cold, his watery nose drops, nor does he take the trouble to wipe it with his handkerchief till it has moistened the book beneath it with its vile dew. For such a one I would substitute a cobbler's apron in the place of his book. He has a nail like a giant's, perfumed with stinking ordure, with which he points out the place of any pleasant subject. He distributes innumerable straws in various places, with the ends in sight, that he may recall by the mark what his memory cannot retain. These straws, which the stomach of the book never digests, and which nobody takes out, at first distend the book from its accustomed closure, and being carelessly left to oblivion, at last become putrid. He is not ashamed to eat fruit and cheese over an open book, and to transfer his empty cup from side to side upon it, and because he has not his almsbag at hand, he leaves the rest of the fragments in his books. He never ceases to chatter with eternal garrulity to his companions, and while he adduces a multitude of reasons void of physical meaning, he waters the book spread out upon his lap with the sputtering of his saliva. What is worse, he next reclines with his elbows on the book, and by a short study invites a long nap, and by way of repairing the wrinkles, he twists back the margins of the leaves to the no small detriment of the volume. He goes out in the rain and returns, and now flowers make their appearance upon our soil. Then the scholar we are describing, the neglector rather than the inspector of books, stuffs his volume with firstling violets, roses, and quadrifoils. He will next apply his wet hands, oozing with sweat, to turning over the volumes, then beat the white parchment all over with his dusty gloves, or hunt over the page, line by line, with his forefinger covered with dirty leather. Then, as the flea bites, the holy book is thrown aside, which, however, is scarcely closed once in a month, and is so swelled with the dust that has fallen into it that it will not yield to the efforts of the closer.

But impudent boys are to be specially restrained from meddling with books, who, when they are learning to draw the forms of letters, if copies of the most beautiful books are allowed them, begin to become incongruous annotators, and wherever they perceive the broadest margin about the text they furnish it with a monstrous alphabet or their unchastened pen immediately presumes to draw any other frivolous thing whatever that occurs to their imagination. There the Latinist, there the Sophist, there every sort of unlearned scribe tries the goodness of his pen, which we have frequently seen to be most injurious to the fairest volumes, both as to utility and price. There are also certain thieves who enormously dismember books by cutting off the side margins for letter paper, leaving only the letters or text, or the fly-leaves, put in for the preservation of the book, which they take away for various uses and abuses, which sort of sacrilege ought to be prohibited under a threat of anathema.

But it is altogether befitting the decency of a scholar that washing should without fail precede reading, as often as he returns from his meals to study, before his fingers, besmeared with grease, loosen a clasp or turn over the leaf of a book. Let not a crying child admire the drawings in the capital letters, lest he pollute the parchment with his wet fingers, for he instantly touches whatever he sees.

Furthermore, laymen, to whom it matters not whether they look at a book turned wrong side upward or spread before them in its natural order, are altogether unworthy of any communion with books. Let the clerk also take order that the dirty scullion, stinking from the pots, do not touch the leaves of books unwashed; but he who enters without spot shall give his services to the precious volumes. The cleanliness of delicate hands, as if scabs and pustules could not be characteristics, might also be most important, as well to books as to scholars, who, as often as they perceive defects in books, should attend to them instantly, for nothing enlarges more quickly than a rent, as a fracture neglected at the time will afterward be repaired with increased trouble.

The most meek Moses instructs us about making cases for books in the neatest manner, wherein they may be safely preserved from all damage. "Take this book," says he, "and put it in the side of the ark of the covenant of the Lord your God." (Deuteronomy, xxxi.) Oh, befitting place, appropriate library, which was made of imperishable Shittim wood, and covered all over, inside and out, with gold! But our Saviour also, by his own example, precludes all unseemly negligence in the treatment of books, as may be read in Luke, iv. For when he had read over the Scriptural prophecy written about himself in a book delivered to Him, He did not return it to the minister till He had closed it with His most holy hands; by which act students are most clearly taught that they ought not, in the smallest degree whatever, to be negligent about the custody of books.

*PHILOBIBLON: A Treatise on the Love of Books. By Richard De Bury. The English translation thereof made by John Bellingham Inglis, with Introduction by Charles Orr. 8vo. Pp. xxxvi.-143. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics" to be Sold.

On Jan. 15 and 16 Bangs & Co. will sell a remarkably choice collection of modern English and American authors, including Tennyson's rare "The Cup," printed for the author in 1881, (the copy that fetched £46 in London last November;) Tennyson's "Carmen Saeculare," 1887, (the copy that sold for £31 in November,) and a long set of Kipling first editions, among them a fine copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics," 1881, in the original wrappers. The latter is probably the copy that brought the sum of £90 in London last July. Other copies have fetched £135, £76, £100, £100, £29, £41, and £46.

A copy of "Quartette," 1885, in half calf, with original wrappers and advertisements bound in, will be sold next week. This is the one that realized £7 10s. in the sale of Nov. 20-26, 1899. Thirty-three numbers of "The Week's News," Allahabad, Jan. 7-Sept. 15, 1888, will also be sold. This very full set, lacking only three numbers out of thirty-six, will doubtless excite much competition. The same set fetched £20 at the sale of last November.

No other copies of the two Tennyson books, or of "Schoolboy Lyrics," "Quartette," or "The Week's News" have ever been sold here at auction, and the sale of next week is important on that account.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Two Books Treating of the Country Before and After the Great Trek.*

Mr. W. Broderick-Cloete, the grandson of the late Hon. Henry Cloete, who edits his grandfather's lectures, writes in his preface that "just because the book is a condensed and dispassionate statement of facts, from which inference and comment have been excluded, with singular care, it requires to be read with intelligent attention. But if read with attention and some moderate exercise of political imagination, it will enable the candid student to understand the clash of conflicting interests and incompatible ideals which has created the South African question as we know it to-day."

The editor of this volume certainly is impartial. There have been many blunders on the part of the English Colonial Office. Liberty may be a fine thing, but license is not. When England took over the Cape Colony, "the farmers in the rural districts had been demoralized by the habit of receiving grants of blocks of from ten to thirty square miles for single farms. Civilization and even government loses its hold upon a population so scattered. The farmers had ceased to cultivate according to civilized methods, and had relapsed into a purely pastoral and even nomadic life. The territory had become too small for this wasteful colonization, and the Boer habitually encroached, both temporarily and permanently, upon the lands of the surrounding tribes. These tribes made reprisals, especially as the treatment accorded them was unusually severe."

Treks on the part of the Boers have been numerous. In 1836 many of the Boers crossed the Vaal and reached what is known to-day as the "Trans-Vaal" country. In 1843 there were two other treks, one of these working its way further north into the Transvaal. By trek is meant migration.

The harsh ways of the Boers Mr. Broderick-Cloete comments on in this manner: "This is the kernel of the South African question. The Boer farmers tenaciously clung to their supposed rights, to take as much land as they pleased, shooting as many of the owners as they thought fit, and in districts which were not under the control of the British Government." A constant grievance on the part of the Boers was that the Colonial Office did not espouse their cause. The Government in England "recoiled from the limitless responsibilities thus entailed." When the Boers asked for money indemnities for losses brought about by their own actions, they became furious when no attention was paid to their claims. Unquestionably there were many grievances the Boers suffered from. After no end of trouble the slave question was somehow brought to a close. The emancipation act took place in 1833, and £20,000,000 was promised, so that the owners of the Hottentot or other slaves should be paid for them. Methods were, however, used in England, by means of which but a fraction of the original sum granted was paid the owners. The consequence was that many of the Cape Town people were ruined. There never has been any love lost between the South Africans and the missionaries. The Boer would not brook any interference on the part of the missionary. Perhaps in many cases, through excess of zeal, the missionary did more harm than good. Many false charges were brought up against the Boers which were conducive of trouble. At the same time we are not to suppose that the colonists were gentle in the treatment of the natives.

In his lectures the late Hon. Henry Cloete, who was High Commissioner for Natal from 1843 to 1844, says that the causes which in his opinion brought about the bad feeling were the Hottentot, the slave, and the Kafir question. The Kafir matter certainly showed stupidity, or something worse, on the part of the home Government. The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Glenelg, upheld the Kafirs in their war with the Boers. His lordship concluded a dispatch in this way: "Through a long series of years the Kafirs had an ample justification of war. The original justice is on the part of the conquered (the Kafirs) and not (of) the victorious party," (the Boers.) Perhaps this declaration of Lord Glenelg's never has been forgotten.

The book is a valuable one, for it shows what were the true beginnings of the bad feeling. The Boers, to progressive Englishmen, could never have been pleasant neighbors. They acted as barriers to an advancing civilization. The writer of these lectures, embodied in the volume, describes the causes which led up to the Great Trek. He may have feared trouble yet to come between two sets of people so entirely antagonistic. The gold discoveries came long after his time. It is always risky to be prophetic. Mr. William Broderick-Cloete writes: "Once rid of a corrupt and arrogant oligarchy, and largely of extraneous origin, and of its fantastic dreams of an African dominion, there is no reason to doubt that the mixed races of the Transvaal will range themselves peaceably side by side with their brethren of the Cape and Natal."

Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick's "The Transvaal from Within" begins where "The Great Trek" closes. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a South African by birth. He has resided in the Transvaal since 1844, and was secretary of the Reform Committee, and "suffered under the disability of President Krüger's three years' ban." As an Englishman born, Mr. Fitzpatrick does not pretend to be impartial. He has felt "the injustice and indignity of the position."

The author begins with an incident which happened in 1895. A manifesto, published by the Chairman of the National Union, was handed to President Krüger. After reading a translation of the document, he remarked grimly, "Their rights! Yes, they'll get them—over my dead body!" Volumes of explanation could not better illustrate the Boer attitude and policy toward the English-speaking immigrants. That English nobleman who said to Krüger, "My father was a Minister of England and twice Viceroy of Ireland," had for reply, "And my father was a shepherd." Mr. Fitzpatrick writes:

> It was not pride rebuking pride; it was the ever-present fact which would not have been worth mentioning but for the suggestion of the antithesis. He, too, was a shepherd and a peasant. It may be that he knows what is good and right for his own people, and he may not; but he is sure that to educate is to emancipate, to broaden their views would be to break down the defenses of their prejudices, and to let in the leaven would be to swamp forever the party, which is to him greater than the State.

Certainly antipathies have done their very worst in South Africa. The Boer sees to-day with the eyes of a man born a century ago. No matter how far the trekking carried him, there was the hated Englishman right after him. There are few Englishmen to-day who do not think that Gladstone was mainly responsible for the present terrible conflict. The English defeats at Majuba and Laing's Nek, though fair fights, rankled in English minds.

No doubt British Ministers, conscious of an act of supreme self-restraint and magnanimity, believed that some reciprocal justice would be evoked. At any rate, it is possible that this was the reason which guided them, and not the continued callous indifference to the fate of British subjects and the future of South Africa. In such cases, however, they must have forgotten "the fault of the Dutch"—which Andrew Marvell's couplet has recorded—"giving too little and asking too much." The Transvaal Boers are a very practical people, and no matter what they may receive or how they get it, whether by way of diplomacy or barter or the accident of good luck or deed of gift, they never neglect to press and scheme for more. It is an unpleasant feature in the Boer character, prominent alike in personal and general relations, begotten mayhap of hard life, constant struggle, and lack of education and its softening and elevating influence.

Events have shown that the fighting powers of the Boers have been underestimated. The author writes:

> The Boer military power has been called the biggest unpricked bubble in the world. * * * It is not possible to say, with due regard to their records, that they are not a courageous people. Individual bravery of the kind which takes no heed of personal risk, reckless, heroic dash, they have not, nor do they pretend to have. Their system is entirely otherwise. They do not seek fighting for fighting's sake. They do not like exposing themselves to risk and danger. * * * Where they have been able to choose their own positions, or where they have been stimulated by previous successes, they have done all that could be possibly asked of them.

As the book under notice bears the date of July, 1899, the military judgment of the author will not impress the reader. That "military bubble" has so far withstood the pricking. We shall learn later how much the Boers are indebted to foreign talent. European mercenaries carry out their business as fully to-day as in the times of mediaeval Italy. The great blunder of the English has been to underestimate the military strength of the Boers. The policy of "scuttle and abandonment" as carried out by Gladstone absolutely did harm. Without "shame or scruple" it threw over all who were not Boers. The "Civis Romanus" idea was not considered. It was nothing short of desertion. The Boers now held the English with contempt. They at once took advantage of the situation. They turned the tables. Their policy was one of take; they never gave anything. Franchise was denied or granted under great difficulties. The Uitlander was to pay taxes and have no power of voting. Nothing could have been more galling to an Englishman or an American than to be subjected to the rule of a lot of ignorant demagogues. Then there were monopolies granted, which clogged the wheels of trade. There was no justice worthy of the name. We are not inclined to credit the stories that Krüger profited by the monopolies he enforced. What some of the thoughtful ones believed is that the President of the Transvaal was making ready for the fight which he was certain would come on before long, and which he would force.

This is often heard: "Why are these foreigners making such a row? They never were invited." This is a Chinese way of looking at matters. Mr. Fitzpatrick writes that when Mr. Krüger was in London and sorely in want of funds, but having certain gold mine concessions to give, he, "in behalf of the republic," published "in the London press the cordial invitation and welcome and the promise of rights and protection to all who would come."

One subject Mr. Fitzpatrick dwells on is a matter not so clearly understood by us as it should be. More than once the English Government has stood between the Boers and the natives. Certainly, if not for the English armed forces, the Boers, or at least a large number of them, would have been exterminated. Not so much stress is to be put on the fact that at one time the Transvaal Government was actually bankrupt, when it had a large outstanding foreign indebtedness. It was again the very much abused English who helped the Boer. Unquestionably there has been much ingratitude shown on the part of the Boer. That is what Mr. Fitzpatrick means when he writes that the policy of the Boer has been one of take, "they never gave anything."

Certain unpleasant ways or manner of speech are peculiar to President Krüger. Once visiting Krügersdorp, a place near Johannesburg, where some native burghers and "unregenerated aliens" were present, the President thus addressed the concourse: "Burghers, friends, thieves, murderers, newcomers, and others." The President of the South African Republic does not believe in the old maxim that "it is easier to catch flies with honey than with vinegar."

Mr. Fitzpatrick gives in fullest detail all the particulars of the Jameson raid. He devotes four chapters to the subject. Mrs. Lionel Phillips's book finds its fullest substantiation in what Mr. Fitzpatrick writes about the bad treatment the prisoners were subjected to. The man is cold-blooded, indeed, who does not see with regret the blood spilled in this contest. We must, however, understand what has brought about this dreadful strife. Here is a man who wants to resist the incoming tide of civilization, an ocean he can never check. This is the fight for human progress. If England is to blame, so are we for our war with Spain.

*THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT TREK AND THE ORIGIN OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS. By the late Hon. Henry Cloete. Edited by his grandson, W. Broderick-Cloete. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

*THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN. A Private Record of Public Affairs. By J. P. Fitzpatrick. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $3.

A Trio of French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature.*

Since the appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 19 of an article on "Book Lovers' Books," referring to those written and privately published by Mr. William Loring Andrews of this city, a new volume has appeared, the fifteenth Mr. Andrews has so far issued. The present volume, "A Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature," is from a typographical standpoint—where all are so nearly perfect—among the best yet issued. The work of the Gilliss Press, the entire edition is printed on a Japan paper, of a peculiarly heavy quality, the tone and finish of which is exquisite. It is said that further importations of this paper, which is of the finest imaginable quality, has been forbidden by the Japanese Government. It is perhaps partly due to the peculiar quality of this paper that both the plates and the letterpress itself, which, like all of Mr. Andrews's books, is notable for the perfect adjustment of type spacing, and margin, come out so beautifully. It is work of which any press may well be proud, and reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned.

The trio of artists, with whom the book is concerned, consists of Etienne Ficquet, Pierre Savat, and Jean Baptiste de Gateloup, lists of the portraits engraved by these men being given in the book, as well as biographical sketches of the artists and beautiful specimens of their work.

The first portion of the book, a long introduction, is in some ways of the most importance, containing as it does a complete résumé of "the art of taking impressions on paper from engraved metal plates," beginning with its early use, its first beginnings, like the origin of the work of engraving, being lost in the remote past. Its invention is ascribed by Vassari to Finguera, a Florentine enameler, goldsmith, and worker in niello, who about the middle of the fifteenth century disclosed the invention to his fellow-countrymen, Baldini, Sandro Botticelli, and Mantegna, by whom the new art was developed until it reached a high point of perfection in the work of Marc Antonio Raimondi. It is certain, however, "that the transition from engraving on wood to engraving on metal followed closely upon, if it were not coeval with, the change from wooden blocks to metal types for letterpress printing."

The whole account of the probable invention of the art of engraving on metal, which by some authorities is claimed to have resulted from a lucky accident, down through its gradual development and perfection, will be found of the greatest interest.

Mr. Andrews also gives, for the use of those who lack such technical knowledge, a brief and concise description of the principal methods "by which prints are produced from engraved metal surfaces, * * * the English terms used to denote the different styles of engraving and their equivalent in French, as they have become in a measure interchangeable in artistic parlance."

The importance of this part of the book is shown by the extent of ground covered, which includes line-engraving, stipple, etching, dry point, soft ground etching, mezzotint, aquatint, color prints, xylography, and lithography—all not only clearly defined in all the operations, but many of them illustrated by beautifully reproduced examples of the different classes defined.

As would be expected in an Andrews book, the different full-page and other plates in this volume are of the greatest artistic beauty, and include an example of fine color printing, a reproduction in fac simile of a water color done for Mr. Andrews by George H. Boughton, R. A., "The Banks of the Hudson." The book, which is dedicated to "The Society of the Iconophiles of New York, in recognition of its efforts to revive the declining art of engraving," has a beautiful title page engraved on copper by E. D. French, as well as twenty-five or more other illustrations, all so beautiful, both in subject and execution, it is extremely difficult to individualize. But, perhaps, the most pleasing of all are the portraits of Wycherley, Voltaire, Mme. de Maintenon, Rousseau, and Fénelon. Even a hasty inspection of this beautiful volume will show how successfully it represents the highest perfection attainable in fine bookmaking, the result being a volume all book lovers must wish to possess.

*A TRIO OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF PORTRAITS IN MINIATURE. By William Loring Andrews. Privately Printed. Edition, 101 copies on imperial Japan paper, bearing the stamp of the Japanese Government mill, 153 of which are for sale. New York: The Gilliss Press. 1899. Price, $16 net.

No Hypocrite.

From Sir Algernon West's "Recollections."

Lord Orford was invited to become President of the Norwich Bible Society—an application from which he thought his well-known character should have exempted him. He replied: "I have long been addicted to the gaming table. I have lately taken to the turf. I fear I frequently blaspheme. But I have never distributed religious tracts. All this was known to you and your society, notwithstanding which you think me a fit person to be your President. God forgive your hypocrisy."

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The selling qualities of a novel do not prove everything, yet it is interesting to notice that its sale has exceeded 300,000, with no prospect of cessation.

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In glancing through the pages of this pretty little volume, one is tempted to enter the ranks of those who know how to work the miracles of which the chafing dish is capable, and to experts this work must be of especial and lasting value.—*Chicago Dispatch.*

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1900.

MODERN BOOKBINDING.

All bindings may be roughly divided into two classes, commercial or trade bindings, and library or extra binding, great strides having been made in both during the past few years. Now it is possible to find, even in ordinary cloth binding, a book which will lie open of itself without any pressure of thumb or finger; a book which can be readily handled without danger of breaking its back and which, with ordinarily good usage, can be depended upon to keep its shape for a long period, if not always. Fortunately, too, this free opening is not only much more convenient and pleasant to read, but, as an old New York binder who may well be called the Nestor of his trade has said, "is far stronger, and will give much greater service in wear and tear than one you have to grip with thumb and finger, and hold with more or less pressure, until you are tired and out of patience and thus forcibly break its back."

It is very apparent to us all what an immense difference there is in the binding of the various books in our own possession, both in the elements of strength, good forwarding, and beauty of decoration, but equally so in the ease or difficulty with which certain books are opened and held in position while reading them.

That all bookbinding is a complicated and difficult operation is proved by the number and importance of the various steps involved in its operations; such as folding, beating and pressing, collating, sewing, papering, rounding, backing, cutting, squaring of boards, gilding or coloring of edges, headbanding, lining of back, covering and finishing—besides many less important operations, upon the perfection of each of which details the excellence of the other results depends to a greater or less extent.

In fine bookbinding, the modern worker carries into execution about the same principles as did the ancient binder, his methods and tools being practically the same as those in use centuries ago. The beating hammer, the sewing frame, the forwarder's hammer, the laying press, and the cutting plow, as well as the finisher's tools—his fillets and rolls—are almost identical with those employed in his craft ages ago. The greatest difference between old and new work will be found to lie in the greater exactness and neatness of the latter, while the former may perhaps claim greater strength and solidity. The sewing of old volumes is often as good to-day as it was hundreds of years ago. While the old binder aimed first of all at strength, his workmanship often showed a crudity not apparent in modern work. Miss Prideaux, the well-known woman binder, thinks that our execution at the present day is in a very high state of development, but that thoroughly artistic and satisfactory binding can never be done "until design goes hand in hand with the execution, which now leaves nothing to be desired; for accomplished craftsmanship is only admirable when it interprets happy invention. In all departments of decorative art we see the same inability to escape from the traditions of the past, but in none has there been such servile copying of the old models as in the decoration of books."

But leaving quite out of the question this subject of the decoration—the finishing of books—which, by the way, seems to be growing more and more original all the time, due in great measure to the efforts of binders like Cobden-Sanderson and Miss Prideaux herself—let us see what are the principal steps in getting volumes in proper condition for such decorating. Perhaps four divisions will cover all the necessary steps in bookbinding: The preparing or getting ready; the forwarding; the covering, and the finishing, or decoration of the cover. The first step involves the folding of the sheets, or, if a book is to be rebound, its pulling to pieces, and the beating, pressing, inserting of illustrations, and finally its collation and sewing. Mr. William Matthews, the well-known binder, says that three of the most important principles of a well-bound book are solidity, strength, and flexibility:

So important are these, I care not how handsomely the cover is finished, whether by a Trautz, a Capé, or a Lortic, the binding will be lamentably deficient if these principles are not observed—a careful master-binder gives this department his chief care, directing the initiatory parts of the work with an intelligent foresight of the ultimate requirements of the binding. The success of his workmanship very largely depends on the volume being properly prepared.

On the proper folding of its pages depend equality of margins and squareness of pages, and careful collation, both before and after binding, is necessary to see that each leaf is perfect and all portions of the volume not only present but in their proper place. Nothing has been found to take the place of the old beating hammer, no process of pressing or rolling doing the work with half its thoroughness. In the all-important branch of sewing, strength and flexibility are the main principles involved:

Strength is the first principle in binding. We all acknowledge its importance; it is, in fact, the economy of the whole art. Flexibility, however, is necessary to the convenient and comfortable use of any book; it is a luxurious quality. In the perfect binding of any book both these principles must be carried out in the execution; the sheets must be firmly and permanently secured, and yet the volume, when bound, must open flexibly and freely. To insure the observance of both these principles in the sewing is a difficult problem for the binder to solve.

It is said that all books bound in Paris—in crushed levant—are rigid and difficult to open; it even being said that such books are not meant to be read, the French binders preferring to preserve the beauty of the finished backs of their bindings, which free opening will slightly wrinkle, thus destroying the fine finish of such leather, rather than to give us the comfort and luxury of a flexible binding.

However, when the sewing is finally accomplished, it ends the work in the preparatory department. If properly prepared the volume will possess solidity through the thorough beating and pressing of the sheets, and strength and flexibility through the proper sewing of such sheets. The next step in the binding of a book is its forwarding:

The term forwarding is somewhat technical, and implies that the volume in this department is forwarded from the preparing to the finishing. The processes here are largely mechanical, in distinction from the finishing; they are more dependent on the skill of the hand than of the head. The chief principle involved is trueness. Forwarding is literally the forming or shaping of the book.

It may at first be thought that forwarding is not so important a branch of binding as are the others; but let a book be prepared never so well, and its sewing be done to perfection, if the book is not in its turn properly forwarded, the result can only be a clumsy volume, let its finishing have been the work of Trautz-Bauzonnet themselves. The main operations in forwarding include the glueing, rounding, and backing of the volumes, the attaching of the end papers, the squaring and lacing in of the boards, and the cutting of the edges. A well-known binder says that strength and flexibility are dependent to some degree on the forwarding and covering processes; "strength on the thorough rubbing of good and hot glue between the sections, and flexibility on the careful lining of the back preparatory to covering." But upon trueness in all its details depends the success, so far as appearance goes, of all volumes.

The next step is the proper covering of a book with the material of which its binding is to consist. In this step the proper lining of the back of a volume largely governs its flexibility and durableness. A book with unlined back—in which condition you will often find English commercial bindings—will be extremely flexible, but liable to grow weak after only a short use and perhaps even break. Usually a single lining and the cover will insure both strength and flexibility, but additional linings will add to the former quality, at the same time decreasing the flexibility of the binding.

A book once prepared, forwarded, and covered may properly be called bound, although it may yet have to pass through the hands of the finisher. However important the last step may be—for finishing is of course an art and one in a very high state of development, while forwarding is simple handicraft—yet without excellence in such craftsmanship, the most beautiful decoration can do but little toward the real beauty and value of a volume, which will explain the remark so often made, that "So-and-so finishes beautifully, but his forwarding is poor"—or, perhaps, that you can depend upon another man to prepare and forward a book properly, but that his finishing will show little originality.

That our bookbinding, both fine and commercial, has been and is making rapid progress toward ultimate perfection is quite evident. Indeed, it is only within the lifetime of most of us that binding as an art has flourished to any extent in America. Those of us who have seen the fine specimens of recent bookbinding shown at the Grolier Club and the exhibitions of such work given by the Scribners, Bonaventure, and others of the leading booksellers, have realized how much such exhibitions have encouraged our native as well as the best foreign binders to greater excellence in all departments of their craft—in the preparing, forwarding, and covering of books, as well as in the finishing of such work. We have all noticed, too, how certain of such exhibits are mainly valuable as striking examples of "how not to do it."

Granting, then, the great advance in knowledge and in ability to execute good bindings—knowledge evidenced both on the part of the binder and by the public for whom he works—may we not feel confident that greater and greater advances toward ultimate perfection may be confidently looked for, the example of good results in fine bindings having a more or less direct bearing upon the ordinary trade or commercial work, which, also, is constantly growing in strength, flexibility, and beauty of design.

MISS GOULD'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The gift of the Berrian collection of works on Mormonism to the New York Public Library by Miss Helen M. Gould is an important addition to the resources which that library can offer to the student of human errors. This collection was begun over forty years ago by Charles L. Woodward, the well-known bookseller of Nassau Street, and was sold by him in 1880, the catalogue being entitled Bibliothica (sic) Scallawagiana. The greater part of the collection came into the possession of William Berrian, a merchant of this city, who amused himself for the next sixteen years in extending and enlarging it. The result is a library of about 800 books and pamphlets, which gives the most complete history in existence of the rise, progress, and present condition of Mormonism in all its aspects. Of especial interest are the early newspapers and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, covering the period 1840 to 1860, and the documents relating to the early history of Utah.

The oldest book in the collection is "A narrative (sic) of the life of Solomon Mack • • • with the extraordinary manner in which he was converted, &c.," printed at Windsor about 1810. Solomon was the father of Lucy Mack, the mother of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. He printed this little book when he was seventy-five years old, as an appeal for charity. He saw visions, and depicts himself as the sort of person that Lombroso might say was the kind of grandfather the Mormon prophet ought naturally to have had.

Of course the collection contains the first edition of the "Book of Mormon," printed at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1830—and several other editions, including copies in the French, German, and Spanish languages. Much more important than the "Book of Mormon" for an understanding of the Mormon belief is the "Book of the Doctrine and Covenants," of which the collection contains several editions, including the very rare "Book of Commandments for the Government of the Church of Christ," printed at Zion in 1833, but which was never completed. It is curious that there is just now in New York, for sale, what is claimed to be the original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon," and it is to be hoped that it will be added to this collection.

Among the rare books relating to the early history of Mormonism to be found here is the "Document containing the correspondence, orders, &c., in relation to the disturbances with the Mormons, and the evidence given before the Hon. Austin H. King, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri • • • Nov. 12, 1838, on the trial of Joseph Smith, Jr., and others, for high treason, &c." Printed at Fayette, Mo., 1841.

But from the historical point of view, the most important part of the collection consists of the files of early newspapers and journals, including "Times and Seasons," Nauvoo, 1839-46; Evening and Morning Star, Independence, 1832-3; Nauvoo Neighbor, 1843-5, and other numbers of Nauvoo papers, early numbers of The Desert News, &c., and the large scrapbook of clippings which contain a number of autograph letters, portraits, &c.

Miss Gould's decision to place this collection where it will become most accessible to scholars and students was a very wise one. Her choice of the New York Public Library for this purpose was clearly the best that she could have made. It seems superfluous to say that the thanks of the public are due to Miss Gould for her valuable gift. The public has become so well accustomed to thanking Miss Gould for enlightened and beneficent deeds that it scarcely needs to be reminded of its duty by a newspaper. Toward the public spirit of Miss Gould what might have been a duty long since became a fixed habit.

THE FIRST CHECK.

A tradesman once said to an author: "I envy you; yours is the one profession that requires no capital." "Why don't you adopt it, then?" was the reply. "Oh, I couldn't," answered the business man. And this is the view any number of worthy members of society take of the profession of letters. If a man wishes to start in a business which requires a capital—a capital which he does not possess—he goes to his friends, borrows the needed sum from them at a rate of interest which the law prescribes, and starts out on his venture. If an author adopts that plan and borrows what to him represents capital, namely, ideas, he is a plagiarist and condemned as a literary thief.

His is a capital which he himself must acquire, alone and unaided. Deep thinking, study, and contemplation produce it, but the development is slow and the time seems long. And then after all the hard work, after all the long hours of labor, the first venture, in almost every case, is a failure.

In a recent issue of one of the current magazines an interesting article was published giving accounts of the character and amounts of the first checks received by popular men and women of letters of the present day, and it was a notable fact that not one ever received returns for a first literary effort. In many cases, years of patient and unrequited labor were spent before remuneration was received.

The first check of an author represents much to him. Life suddenly throws off her cloak of care and sorrows, and puts on the rosy garb of hope. All the hours of toil and deprivation melt into insignificance before the joys of that material recognition of talent.

A man always has a feeling of tenderness for his first love; he may laugh at his second and third, jeer at his fourth, even forget his fifth; but the first! He always thinks gently of its object, and, in spite of himself, cherishes its memory even after long years have passed. So it is with his first earnings. He may mount the ladder of success, rung by rung, until his worldly possessions are no longer numbered by the thousands, but the first dollar he ever earned will outshine all the successes of his after life. What matter it how hard was the struggle to get it. He has forgotten the drudgery in the remembrance of the keen joy of that moment, when, for the first time, he felt himself a wage earner. What plans he had for the expenditure! How he laughed to himself as he thought of the things he would buy—not with that dollar, perhaps, but with the others which would follow, for he never dreamed but that he would soon double that trifling sum.

But the joys of that first check remain. The author feels his fingers tingle with a new sensation as the blood courses merrily out from his heart. His mind is filled with a thousand and one ideas—none of which is practical—but the fever is upon him and he must write. If he could only transcribe what the angels are telling him, those beautiful thoughts that are being born every second in his turbulent brain! But words are too coarse a garb to clothe them in. Is there no gentler expression? Music! Ah, that is it. Give him a violin—that is the instrument that is nearer the human voice, whose strings will answer to the melody which his own heart is beating. But the bow, alas, scrapes harshly over the strings, and that wail which answers him is not a fitting expression for his thoughts.

He pauses as he tries to think what the future will bring forth. He turns to his bookshelf, which has been his inspiration and his guide. He wonders if he will ever be fitted to stand there with the members of the elect in literature. There on the top shelf is Shakespeare. No, no he can never hope to rest there. Something further down will satisfy him, although "a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?" Or Browning himself; if he could but sing like Browning, whose wonderful lines ring in his ears; or Mrs. Browning, who whispers love to him in the Portuguese sonnets. Goldsmith takes up the lute and strikes a note; or in this loud, ringing blast surely Kipling urges him on to glory. He looks again. Why, those are not books after all. Surely he is mistaken, or does he see these men themselves? Tennyson's mild eyes are looking down upon him now, and Pope! oh, surely that wicked wasp of Twickenham is laughing at him. Emerson's voice sounds far off as he says, "Hitch your wagon to a star," and Whittier's smile falls across his path like a moonbeam. Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell—he wonders in which of their footsteps he should follow. Then he thinks he will establish a new school, a style distinctly his own. Who knows but he may yet stand on the top rung of glory beside the immortal Bard of Avon?

But the faces and the books grow confused. Instead of Shakespeare, Bacon's features are leering down upon him. He raises his hand to wipe away the cloud which is dimming his vision—the check! ah, it falls from his loosening grasp and flutters to the ground. His books suddenly rearrange themselves on his shelf, the angels cease their whisperings. He is again himself, struggling for a foothold, with his first banknote in his hand.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The art season is at last in full swing, and the week which closes to-day has been almost too busy a one for the art writers and that portion of the art public which likes to follow every incident and event in the art year. The annual Academy exhibition has continued to draw a goodly attendance to the Fine Arts Galleries, where it is this year held; the Society of Miniature Painters has been holding its first annual display in the lower gallery at Knoedler's, where M. Chartran, the French portrait painter, has been showing his brilliant work in the up-stairs gallery; the Union League Club opened another monthly exhibition—this time of American pictures—on Thursday in the club gallery, and there have been and are displays of the work of Henry W. Ranger at Tooth's, of that of Childe Hassam at Macbeth's, and of F. Hopkinson Smith at Avery's. In addition to all these displays there was opened at the American Art Galleries on Thursday one of the works and studio effects and foreign paintings owned by Henry Mosler, and which display is to be followed by their sale at auction in the same galleries on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon next. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will open its annual exhibition in Philadelphia on Monday next.

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There are forty-four pictures in the present monthly exhibition at the Union League Club, of which fifteen, including two or three studies, are by Eastman Johnson. It is some time since any number of the works of this foremost American portraitist and painter of American rural life have been shown together, and the Union League committee deserves the thanks of all art lovers for its enterprise and energy in securing these works. The portraits of the late Dr. McCosh of Princeton, Dr. Porter of Yale, Charles O'Conor, Peter Folger, Edwin Booth, and Sanford R. Gifford, apart from their personal and historical interest, are valuable as showing the range of Mr. Johnson's portrait art. They all have the general characteristics of strong draughtsmanship, fine expression, and truthful color, which have brought the artist his deserved reputation and fame. All are bust portraits, and perhaps the strongest are those of Dr. McCosh, Edwin Booth, and Sanford R. Gifford. The last has a touch of Gilbert Stuart in its color and handling. It is a pleasure to again see the original study for "The Cranberry Pickers" and "The Cornhuskers," the last completed, and makes one all the more regret that Mr. Johnson has never finished the sketch of that characteristic American scene, "A Maple Sugar Camp in Maine." Interesting also are the "Attention," the old-fashioned "Mother and Daughter," and those delightful, thoroughly American genres, "Warming the Hands" and "Between Friends."

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Of the remainder of the pictures shown in the Union League's January display it may be said that while they are fairly representative and interesting, they do not, on the whole, form a particularly important exhibition. Most of them are familiar. There are Ben Foster's "Moonlight Night," with soft tone and lovely sentiment; D. W. Tryon's "Evening in New England," with its harmonious tone and color and abounding sentiment; a little moonlight study of "East Hampton," by Charles R. Peters, who surprised us with his night pictures two months ago in this same gallery, and characteristic examples of William G. Bunce, Harry W. Watrous, E. L. Henry, R. W. Van Boskerck, Marcius Simons, and Louis Moeller. There is a fine little Homer Martin, "Overlooking the Hudson," a sunset scene, a glow of color; Cecelia Beaux's clever study of a young girl with a kitten, "Sita and Sarita," and Clara McChesney's tender little study of maternity, "Mother and Babe," with its lovely light. The examples of Walter Clark, "Rocky Pastures," and of Charles M. Dewey, "The Harvest," are not up to their standard, and Charles C. Curran's "Roses" is without his usual delicate color. There are good distance and outdoor feeling in Arthur Hoeber's "Essex Valley," and soft tonal quality in W. A. Coffin's "Rainy Weather." Francis C. Jones in "A Stranger," an Alma Tadema in subject and composition, has delicate and better color than he has of late given us, and E. A. Bell's "Wise and Foolish Virgins" is a characteristic and delicate piece of decoration, thin in color, but charmingly composed. J. Francis Murphy's "Foggy Morning" is a good example. Irving R. Wiles's single figure study, "Dreaming," while good in color, is so out of drawing that it should not have been hung. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Wiles should send such a contorted figure, due simply to careless drawing. William M. Chase's "The Mirror" has all his old time technique and cleverness, and the landscape "Afternoon," by H. Bolton Jones, is a far better landscape than that shown at the Academy display. Julian Rix shows a strong landscape with a rich color quality and a fine sky and distance effect.

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An exhibition of sketches, studies, and drawings for the mural decorative paintings made by Robert F. Blum for Mendelssohn Hall, in this city, for a music room ceiling for the house of M. D. C. Borden, together with four water color Japanese subjects by the same artist and some photographs of Japanese subjects, are now on exhibition in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where they will remain until Jan. 27. The display is an interesting and instructive one for students, and enables them to trace by means of the drawings, sketches, and models shown, many of the problems an artist has to meet in the production of a mural composition prior to its appearance upon the canvas. The quarter scale sketch, large and small photographs, wax models, perspective drawings, composition studies, sketches, and drawings pertaining to what is known as the "Vintage Festival" in Mendelssohn Hall, are, for example, shown in order, and thus make the progressive steps in the preparation for the picture comprehensible. It will be remembered that Mr. Blum, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, was first known as an illustrator, but after some paintings had brought him recognition, he was sent to Japan by the Scribners in 1890 to work there conjointly with Sir Edwin Arnold. He returned from Japan in the Autumn of 1892, after writing and illustrating several articles on Japanese subjects, and then took up mural decoration. His "Moods of Music" in Mendelssohn Hall, begun in 1893, is his first serious effort along the new lines, and is an initial proof, as later productions bear witness, that the artist is well qualified to do good work in the broad field of mural painting.

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The little collection of twenty-seven drawings by Childe Hassam now at the Macbeth Gallery need not detain the visitor long. The subjects are chiefly New York, London, and Paris streets, and some pencil memoranda and jottings. All of them exemplify cleverness, but few have any serious worth, and some are so indefinite as to be hardly worth the hanging. They will be found interesting, however, by Mr. Hassam's many admirers, and, perhaps as the work undoubtedly of idle moments, emphasize his versatility, facility, and ability to handle different mediums better than a collection of finished work might do.

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Henry W. Ranger, who now has a small display of twelve canvases at the Tooth Gallery, has abandoned this year his rather too close following of the Barbizon painters and gives us more original work, which is marked by softer and more delicate color. Some of the canvases have been seen at club exhibitions, notably the impressionistic "After Rain in Fourth Avenue," which looks better in this gallery than it did in that of the Lotos Club; two familiar hillside landscapes, a coast scene, "Saybrook Light," with a pearly sky and fine distance, and an "Early Summer—Connecticut," charming in tone and soft and sweet in color. Mr. Ranger gives us a Rousseau tree in his "November Pasture" and several Diaz trees in his Connecticut woods, but these little lapses are pardonable for a man who has so much strength and promise in his work, and who shows by his change of method that if he has not yet found his metier he is nearing it. There are lovely tonal quality and a sense of mystery in "Bow Bridge by Moonlight." "The Barns" is an especially good canvas, full of air and light, but unfortunately with a somewhat spotty sky.

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Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who is as good as a calendar, in that he annually appears at the Avery Gallery at this time with the artistic memoranda of his previous Summer's European wanderings, omits this Winter the Orient, and gives us more of Venice and Holland, with a delightful addition of some studies along the Thames. A description of Mr. Smith's water color work must necessarily be a stereotyped one. It reflects his own personality, being full of life and vigor, permeated with a sense of rapid production and exceedingly dexterous. He is an artistic reporter as well as a painter, is always at the centre of the interest, and whether he gives us the lagoons and grand canals of the Bride of the Adriatic, with its pearly tints of morning, its rose-flushed sunset skies, and its perennial wealth of architecture and glow of color; the long canals of Holland, with their quaint bows and quainter boatmen, under the soft, gray skies of the Netherlands, or the reaches of the "gently running Themmes," with its swans, its fringing, glorious trees, and its "June lawns to the water sloping," one knows and feels that the artist has missed nothing which could heighten the artistic effect. He is as quick to scent a color note in a gray landscape as a hawk a dove. Long may his brush paint and his prepared paper hold out.

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The miniature painters of New York and vicinity, but who intend in time to include in their number their fellows the country through, have done wisely in forming the society for the encouraging and fostering of the art of miniature painting in this country. Their action will not only enable the better miniature painters to show their work at least once a year in a manner satisfactory to the public, but will, it is to be hoped, instruct that public in the fact that miniature painting requires quite as much of art knowledge and ability as any other, and that the veriest tyro who has a piece of ivory, some brushes, and colors is not necessarily a miniature painter. The formation of the society at this period is timely, for the revived fashion of having one's portrait painted has also led to the fashion of having one's miniature painted, and Miss Amalie Kussner, who has done some very hasty, careless, and even bad work, deserves, at least, the thanks of her fellow-miniature painters in that she has made the art once more fashionable. It is now the hobby of a number of people, and several miniature painters, not always the better ones, have of late been prospering.

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The lack of a catalogue makes it difficult to review the present first display of the society's miniatures in detail. It may, however, be said that it contains some good work, some poor, and some so bad that it should not have been hung. It is to be regretted that so much work is seen which hardly comes under the head of miniature painting—pictures in petto, with full length figures, or even two or three figures. While the limitations of this branch of art have never been strictly defined, a miniature is generally assumed to be a bust portrait. The best work shown in the present display is that of Miss Hills, Mrs. Fuller, William Baer, Miss Beckington, Miss Nute, Miss Thayer, Mr. Josephi, and Mr. W. J. Whittemore. Miss Hills is at her best in the portraits of a young woman in an oval frame and the girl in a gray dress. These are distinguished, delicate, and refined. Mr. Baer shows his seated portrait of a lady with its most delicate and beautiful color scheme, and two or three of his auburn-haired young women, which emphasize his ability as a colorist. A profile portrait by Mrs. Fuller is extremely good, and Miss Beckington's portrait of a girl in red is her best work. Mr. Josephi is not always as careful in his drawing as could be desired, but his grouping, color, and sentiment are, as usual, delightful. Further notice of the exhibition will be made next week.

The Man of One Book.

Whatever induced him to have his old book rebound? He really loved it best broken-backed, as a mother cherishes most her crippled child. There were pages in his Homer that hung by shreds. But the book was none the worse to him for that. What a pleasure it was for him to take up the fragments with caressing fingers, and to adjust them in their proper places! He knew what were the precise leaves that had shown a singular desire to quit. He delighted in these more particularly than all the rest. Somehow the idea possessed him that they were representative of the nomadic nature of the old Greek gods. Here on this page Hera gazed at him with stolid, bovine eyes. That page was ruddy with the blushes of Andromeda. From that one had resounded the clash of the shield Achilles bore, even the clatter of his greaves. This page, 'twas the bellying sail of Ulysses, careening over the yeasty seas. Heroes, heroines, asserting themselves, were pleading for a free foot in this world. To him these loose leaves were book markers, too. Exact passages he loved to dwell on, and these were within one dislocated page and another. So at once and without further trouble he found the required line, and all thumbing was evaded.

Somehow these disjecta membra set themselves into the body of the text, and grew at times into the book. Then, with a disturbed fancy he would recur to what he deemed to be the miraculous preservation of his cherished book. Once in his garret, the wind and storm had raged. The tornado's blast had blown out a window, and there had been a deluge. But by some strange sense of self-preservation, intuitive as it were, Homer had found a safe harbor under a table, had weathered the tempest, and not a leaf had been disturbed.

His career? He never had had one. What want had the world of a man of a single book or so? He might have quoted for you the price of lentils in Athens at the time of Pericles, but could not tell you what wheat was worth in Chicago.

Some scant money he earned in the drudgery of catalogue making, that profession Samuel Johnson so despised. It came, however, to pass that by freezing more and eating less he had scraped together some few dollars. Why? Oh, why? had he read Charles Lamb? What could have induced him to imagine that it was extreme happiness to live on books, "with morocco backs ever"? What possessed him to take Lamb in a serious manner? And so he had his Homer bound. Rarely did he use a razor, but on that day he was clean-shaved. He was even tidy, spruced up. The lost button of his seedy coat he replaced with a safety pin. He hurried to the bookbinder, gay and joyous. Two bad weeks he passed without his Homer. The bookbinder was as well known for his good work as for his want of punctuality. At last it—his book of books—was declared ready. Now he had it, all resplendent, tucked up under his arm. Homeward he strode with elastic step.

There were not many books on the shelf; only a Shakespeare, a Milton, a Don Quixote, a Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and a Talmud. Maybe he had read the Talmud overmuch, for there was always recurring to him the passage, "If thou hast a precious vase, fill it once with wine, even if thou breakest it," and had he not often filled himself to the gorge with the wine of Homer? and now that the cup was as if jeweled, might he not refresh himself again and again?

He stood his Homer on his shelf. It gave out a faint glimmer from an auriferous lettered back. He had seen so little of the yellow metal, it seemed a trifle garish. Now it took on an ignis fatuus guise, and it bewildered him. Soon the light faded, yet he took down the volume and placed it on the table. Automatically he felt for the loose pages, those wild steeds which were always trying to gallop away from him. He found them not. They were in harness now, yoked to the book. The passages he sought, were they there? He hunted and hunted, and found them not. Had the bookbinder, besides a surgical treatment of the margins, carried out extirpation? Would he hurry back and pray and beg that the bookbinder's scrap basket might be looked over? The old man was trembling with emotion. The cold sweat was dripping from his forehead. At last, after long fumbling, he found the lines. He had been unjust. But somehow the volume was no longer the same. Anxious, disturbed, overcome, the old man replaced his Homer on the shelf and sought rest, and he slept. With the morning sun he was awake. Where was his Homer? Had there come a thief during the night? It was positively not on the shelf. How came it on the table? At once he clutched it. What had happened? Some one had tampered with it, for out of it fell and fluttered to the floor the nineteenth, the sixty-fourth, and ninety-seventh pages, all clean severed. Strange to say, on the table was his own knife, and one blade of it was opened. He rubbed his eyes and recalled a dream. The explanation of it slowly dawned on him. In a somnambulistic condition he must have cut the pages, those which had been before detached. No, he had not lit his candle.

No other explanation than this can be offered. Possibly in this case some psychologist will make it clear. It was a fight between the conscious and unconscious self, in which the latter scored the victory. The fact is to be recorded that the poor old fellow absolutely smiled when he carefully replaced the leaves in their precise places. "I am so glad," he said, "Homer, save the binding, is now just as it was before."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE KEY TO SOUTH AFRICA: DELAGOA BAY. By Montague George Jessett. With maps and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-177. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF LORD LYTTON'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION, 1876 to 1880; Compiled from Letters and Official Papers. By Lady Betty Balfour. 8vo. Pp. viii. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASTLE, TOWN, AND PORT OF DOVER. By the Rev. S. P. H. Statham. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-462. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

THE REDEMPTION OF EGYPT. By W. Basil Worsfold. With Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-333. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Englished by Sir Thomas North. In ten volumes. Vol. X. 18mo. Pp. 284. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

BEATRICE D'ESTE, DUCHESS OF MILAN, 1475-1497. A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright. (Mrs. Henry Ady.) 8vo. Pp. xx.-387. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

BUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by H. F. Wilson. Rajah Brooke, the Englishman, as a Ruler of an Eastern State. By Sir Spenser St. John. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-302. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

SAINTLY LIVES. Edited by R. F. Horton, M. A. Elizabeth Pease Nichol. By Anna M. Stoddart. With portraits and other illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xi.-314. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

RELIGION.

PRIESTCRAFT, ROMAN AND OTHER. By H. Martyn Hart. 18mo. Pp. 83. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

BIBLICAL INTRODUCTION. Old Testament by W. H. Bennett. New Testament by Walter F. Adeney. 12mo. Pp. xii.-487. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.00.

THE STORY BOOK OF LITTLE GIDDING. Being religious dialogues recited in the great room, 1631-32. From the original manuscript of Nicholas Ferrar. With an introduction by E. Cruwys Sharland. 12mo. Pp. lv.-291. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Rev. Francis Dent. 16mo. Pp. cvi.-253. New York: P. J. Kenedy.

FICTION.

WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING. By Amyot Sagon. 12mo. Pp. 347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

SIR PATRICK: THE PUDDOCK. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE RED RAG OF RITUAL. By George Cisack. 12mo. Pp. vi.-312. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

A LOST IDENTITY. By J. D. Hennessey. 12mo. Pp. vi.-208. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

NEW EDITIONS.

FOOD AND FEEDING. By Sir Henry Thompson. With an Appendix. Tenth Edition. 12mo. Pp. 312. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.75.

THE TEMPEST. By William Shakespeare. The Cassell Library Series. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

WOMAN, CHURCH, AND STATE. A Historical Account of the Status of Woman Through the Christian Ages; with Reminiscences by the Matriarchate. By Matilda Joselyn Gage. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. 554. New York: The Truth Seeker Company, 28 Lafayette Place. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS. An Annual Record of Photographic Progress. Edited by Edward L. Wilson. 16mo. Pp. viii.-288. New York: Edward L. Wilson.

THE ART OF THINKING. By T. Sharper Knowlson. 16mo. Pp. viii.-139. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE AND SEAMEN'S FRIEND. For the year ended December, 1899. Vol. LXXI. 12mo. Pp. iv.-384. New York: American Seamen's Friend Society.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "The Biography of a Grizzly," and other charming tales of animal life and habits, is again in New York, after a prolonged trip in the West and South. The author spent a portion of his time on a wheat ranch in Southern California, studying and sketching the varieties of fauna peculiar to that region. Mr. Seton-Thompson was prevailed upon to give a number of lectures during his trip, as well as readings from his stories. The news of his coming had preceded him in the South, where he was again called upon to read and lecture a number of times.

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," is dealing with a new problem. During the past season he joined the Peary Relief Expedition, and at present is studying the condition of undercivilization among the arctic highlanders. His sociological observations among this primitive race will be embodied in a volume entitled "With the Arctic Highlanders." The author's deductions will be especially interesting when contrasted with the problems of overcivilization dealt with in "The Workers."

Frank Norris, author of "Blix," "Moran of the Lady Letty," "McTeague," &c., is possessed of a marvelous working capacity. While writing the last-named book, Mr. Norris apportioned himself a minimum day's work of 5,000 words, sometimes even exceeding that number. He completed the book in a surprisingly short time, and then, being pressed by other work, allowed the manuscript to lie idle for two years before seeking a publisher. When Mr. Norris received the proofs of his first book, "Moran of the Lady Letty," he found that, owing to a compositor's error, his manuscript had been so changed as to speak of a ship, the "Lady Letty," as being at a point 300 miles inland. When remonstrated with, the compositor remarked that it "was a mighty dry sea story, anyway, so a few degrees of difference in longitude did not matter much." The immediate favor accorded the volume by the public would seem to refute this theory. Frank Norris is at work upon a new book, the subject of which bids fair to gain for the forthcoming publication the appellation of the "great American novel," so long heralded. The title chosen is "The Octopus." The central idea upon which the entire fabric is woven is wheat. Seed wheat, growing wheat, harvested wheat, wheat in transportation, transcontinental and transoceanic; wheat in bread, in all stages, in fact, which affect human interests. In California, the author's native State, the Southern Pacific Railroad is known as the octopus. It practically controls every important interest in the entire State, and its influence is felt in every branch of State and municipal government.

Paul Laurence Dunbar has recently returned from Colorado, where he has been for some time endeavoring to regain his lost health. During his sojourn in the West Mr. Dunbar was engaged in writing a volume of Southern tales similar to his "Folks from Dixey." His wife, Mrs. Alice Dunbar, who accompanied him, also completed a collection of stories during their stay in Colorado. These will be entitled "The Goodness of St. Rocque," and will deal entirely with Creole life and character. This is Mrs. Dunbar's first published work.

William R. Lighton, the author of "Sons of Strength," a powerful tale of the Kansas border wars, is compiling a volume portraying the trials and adventures of the pioneers of the Middle West. The great tragedies which occurred in the embryo days of Kansas and Nebraska are subjects worthy of the most gifted pen. Mr. Lighton is himself a descendant of the "forty-niners," as the pioneers were called, and has voluminous matter bearing upon the topic he has chosen at his home in Omaha.

Seumas MacManus, after having disposed of short stories to almost every magazine of note in the country, is preparing to return to his home in Ireland. During his stay in this country Mr. MacManus has collected some material which may induce him to depart for once from his usual vein of Irish folk-lore.

A gentleman in Hartford, who is not the author of "Backlog Studies," but whose personal resemblance to him is so great that they have often been mistaken for each other, was recently paying a social call upon a lady in that city. Believing him to be interested in the subject, she showed him her extensive collection of Delft ware. Our friend, wishing to be politely interested as well as gently facetious, asked, "And are you also Dutch?" The lady looked at him doubtfully a moment and then answered calmly: "Yes, but I'm no Boer." The display of Delft was thereupon discontinued.

Miss Lilian Whiting, in her recent very interesting book on Kate Field, relates a clever anecdote concerning the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. James T. Field, who had a very handsome home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, had occasion one day to communicate with the Autocrat, and dated his letter from that point. The witty doctor, not to be outdone in elegance, dated his reply, "Beverly-Farms-near-the-Depot."

Shortly after Mr. Richard Harding Davis's sudden rise to popularity as the author of "Gallagher and Other Stories," he had occasion to take a trip to a neighboring town. The purveyor of train literature tried to tempt him with several interesting volumes of the paper-back order, all of which Mr. Davis declined on the plea of having already read them. At length, after several fruitless efforts, the indefatigable newsman held out an alluring edition of "Gallagher." "Read that?" he asked, with an expectant grin. "No, I wrote it." The reply may not have been convincing as far as the trainman was concerned, but Mr. Davis was permitted to continue his journey in peace that day.

During his recent lecture tour here Mr. Zangwill told the following story of himself: He was walking along the beach one day, when he decided to rest on a bench beside a wall. On the other side of the wall were two ladies talking. He listened because "he couldn't help it," and they were talking of him. One said it was wonderful how Mr. Zangwill could write as well as he did about the "Ghetto." The other replied, "Oh, not at all! Why shouldn't he write well about the Jews? He is one, and he has lived among them all his life, and ought to know them. Look at Walter Besant; he is more wonderful to my mind. He doesn't know anything at all of them, and yet he writes about them."

Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady is one of the best examples of robust Americanism that we know of, excepting, of course, Theodore Roosevelt. Through all that Mr. Brady writes runs an atmosphere of life and virility. His first important book was a tale of Revolutionary days, entitled "For Love of Country," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Then came the war, and after it the Scribners brought out another book from the same pen. This deals with the war of 1812, and is called "For the Freedom of the Sea." Shorter stories from the same pen are laid in different scenes quite as widely separated in character as those of his two longer flights in fiction. Mr. Brady's career has been of a variety that is enjoyed by few writers. A graduate of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, in early manhood he tried railroading; then he studied for the Episcopal Church, and, after due time, was ordained and became a missionary in the Far West. Four years ago he became Archdeacon of Pennsylvania. Apparently activity in life has great attraction for him. When the Spanish-American war broke out he applied at once for a position as Chaplain in the navy, for which his early training and later experiences peculiarly fitted him. As things moved slowly in Washington and as Mr. Brady chafed under delay, he enlisted and served with much honor as Chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. At present he is rector of a fine church at Overbrook, Penn. Since the close of the war his pen has not been idle, and it is intimated by those who know him that a romance based upon his experiences in the late war will shortly be ready for his publishers.

It may interest the readers of Miss Cholmondeley's new novel, "Red Pottage," which is about to pass into its sixth edition at Harper & Brother's, to know that some of the scenes depicted evidently have their origin in "Diana Tempest," a novel by the same author, published a few years ago by D. Appleton & Co. Here the scenes are on a smaller canvas, to be sure, but the workmanship is perhaps more spontaneous. In fact, in depicting the development of the career of Col. Tempest, the term "red pottage" is more than once significantly employed. It almost seems as though, while writing "Diana Tempest," the author gained her first inspiration for her later novel, if not its actual substance. Then, again, we find in "Red Pottage" characters like Sybil Loftus and her husband, Doll Loftus, and the Rev. and Mrs. Gresley, who played the principal rôles in the author's "Devotee." Still, in spite of, or perhaps by reason of, its reminiscent characteristics, "Red Pottage," not only in this country but in England, has started upon a career which the publishers believe will be long and successful. And now there comes to us an episode of its early days which pertinently illustrates the enterprise of the London publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold. It seems that on Saturday, Dec. 9, the printing house where the third edition of the book was about to be put to press, was burned down and the plates destroyed. By the Wednesday following the pages had been completely reset in type from which new plates were cast, and by Friday the third edition was on the market. Just now the color red plays too great a part in English life, and Mr. Le Gallienne is even taken to task by The Chronicle for three lines that close a stanza of his new war poem:

Ah! in the old woods leave the mistletoe,
And leave the holly for another year,
Its berries are too red.

"This, of course, is too much," reiterates The Academy. "Mr. Le Gallienne might as rightly say:

"Ah! leave Miss Cholmondeley for another year,
Her Pottage is too red."

It is a curious fact that, in commenting on Conan Doyle's decision to volunteer for service in South Africa, the London literary journals should simply consider the author's alleged ability to unmask spies as displayed in the "Sherlock Holmes" series. On this point the author has been made the subject of merry jest, and it is even pointed out, in speaking of the Secret Intelligence Department of the army, that "probably in their wildest dreams they never hoped for so distinguished an ally as Sherlock Holmes." Such remarks appear to us invidious. It is apparently forgotten by the author of them that the creator of "The White Company" and "The Great Shadow" is not only a man of strong physique, a military strategist, but also a surgeon of undisputed rank. Possibly in the capacity as a strategist the War Office would hardly care to give his ability a chance to display itself. There can scarcely be a doubt, however, that his skill as a surgeon would be appreciated at this time.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

England the Savior of Europe.

The second and third volumes of Mr. W. H. Fitchett's work "How England Saved Europe" are about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. Much popular interest was aroused, both here and in England, by the first volume. Through presenting to the reader with few connecting links the chronological order of events the author of "Deeds that Won the Empire" and "Fights for the Flag" displays a series of naval and military pictures. The method of presentation may not particularly appeal to the historian and politician, but the interest that the reading public have shown in the first volume denotes that the idea of the great pageant of war passing like a panorama before them meets with much favor.

"Nathan Hale" in Book Form.

Mr. Clyde Fitch's successful play of the American Revolution, in which Miss Maxine Elliott and Mr. Nat Goodwin recently appeared in the leading rôles, has just been issued in book form by R. E. Russell. Twelve reproductions of photographs of Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott in different scenes illustrate the book. Mr. Russell said the other day: "This play has the distinction of breaking the record at the Knickerbocker Theatre, as well as at several other theatres where it has been presented in the past year, 'Nathan Hale' being the first really successful play of the Revolutionary period ever produced." At any rate, it is a valuable addition to the list of reading plays issued by the publisher.

The Criminal and Science.

A thoroughly scientific treatment and philosophical examination of the subject of criminology will shortly be presented by the Macmillan Company under the title of "The Criminal: His Personnel and Environment," by August Drahms, Resident Chaplain State Prison, San Quentin, Cal. Prof. Cesare Lombroso of the University of Turin has written an introduction to the work. The author has gathered his material from a wide range of both speculative and experimental observation, having been the moral instructor in one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. The philosophical value and scientific grasp of the work is perhaps best illustrated in the words of Prof. Lombroso in his introduction: "I have not had the good fortune for some time to find an author who so thoroughly understands my ideas and is able to express them with so much clearness as the author of this book. * * * The slight difference of opinion existing between myself and the author, however, is insignificant as compared with the lucid exposition, the profound and original thought, with which the work is embellished." The book covers its theme in the broadest possible way. There are chapters on criminal identification, instinctive and habitual criminals, and on hypnotism and demography of crime, while sociologists will undoubtedly find particular interest in the concluding chapters on punishment, reformation, and prevention.

A New Book by Pierre Loti.

M. Pierre Loti has just begun in Le Figaro a description of his recent journey in the East. The opening chapter contains the same vivid coloring, the same touches of languid reverie which have made the books of this author famous and gave him a seat in the French Academy. M. Loti's art is an elusive quantity, just as criticism of it almost defies definition. Here is one passage, fragile, and full of grace and sadness: "Here in the old East of tombs, upon the dust of vanished humanities, the mournful feast endures unceasingly; only we forget it as soon as we return toward the north, and it is then a surprise, each time that we go back, to find it ever the same. Ever it shines over those same old gulfs, warm and languid, over those same shores of granite or sand, over those ruins, over that world of dead stones which here retains all the mystery of Biblical races and of mother religions."

The Modern Ghost.

In a recent poem on the war Mr. Thomas Hardy conceived the idea of the ghost of a soldier slain in South Africa in a way that caused The Chronicle to demur at the character of the phantom, as exhibiting less of the quality of physical courage, and "more bitterness and repining, than is associated with soldiers." This criticism drew forth an interesting letter from the poet, of which the following is a passage: "One's modern fancy of a disembodied spirit—unless intentionally humorous—is that of an entity which has passed into a tenuous, impartial, sexless, fitful form of existence, to which bodily courage is a contradiction in terms. Having no physical frame to defend or sacrifice, how can he show either courage or fear? His views are no longer local; nations are all one to him; his country is not bounded by seas, but is coextensive with the globe itself, if it does not even include all the inhabited planets of the sky. He has put off the substance and has put on, in part at any rate, the essence of the universal."

Does Fiction Predominate?

The records of the monthly sales of the six most popular works of fiction that are published in The Bookman form a feature of much interest for the reading public. The returns from the booksellers in the cities and towns of the United States have been eagerly followed from month to month. But many persons who have perused these records have doubtless inquired, What would be the result if the sales of books other than novels were recorded? This question The Critic will attempt to answer from month to month beginning with February. The data will not be obtained from booksellers, but from the large co-operative and public libraries of the country, as this mode, it is said, represents the actual taste of the reading public. In the February Critic fifteen libraries will be represented, each presenting a record of the number of times the most popular ten books, including one work of fiction, have been taken out during December. Subsequently the number of libraries sending reports will be greatly increased. This feature of The Critic cannot fail to interest the merely curious as well as the literary student. Perhaps no other scheme could so adequately reveal what books in the various branches of literature particularly appeal to the American public.

"Ben-Hur" is now selling in its ninety-second edition. In other words, 680,000 copies of this book have been sold since its date of publication. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, announce that for the last few years an ordinary edition of the work has been sold every twelvemonth, although recently the demand for the book has steadily increased.

Two books published by the Macmillan Company are rapidly multiplying their editions. "Richard Carvel" is now selling in its three hundred and tenth thousand, while Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis" has reached the 53,000 mark.

The December sales of "David Harum" amounted to 50,279 copies. That the wonderful success of this book will continue in 1900 seems to be indicated by the opening sales of 2,000 copies on Jan. 2.

"The First American, His Homes, and His Household," will be published by Harper & Brothers Feb. 1. The author is the late Miss Leila Herbert, the daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, who a few months ago met such a tragic and sudden death in Washington.

Mr. Arthur S. Stahlschmidt, who, as far as we know, is the pioneer Kipling reciter in America, confining himself almost entirely to that poet, first made known the famous "Absent-Minded Beggar" at a semi-private recital last Thursday, thus anticipating Mrs. Langtry's rendering of the verses by a few days at least. Mr. Stahlschmidt has put several of the Kipling ballads to music. They were sung last Winter at certain musicals in New York with considerable success.

Among the works of fiction particularly recommended for study by the Post-Graduate Association of the Minnesota Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church are "No 5 John Street," by Richard Whiteing, published by The Century Company, and "Tony Drum," by Pugh, published by Henry Holt & Co. These books are included in the subject of "The Church and Social Reform" in the scheme of study laid down for 1900.

"La Lettre d'Amour" is a new story by Richard Harding Davis, which will form the leading feature of the Midwinter Fiction Number of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, to be published Jan. 25. The scene of the tale is laid in London, and the characters are a beautiful American girl, her mother, a wealthy young Harvard man, and a violinist of the Hungarian Orchestra.

"Arts and Crafts Essays," by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and edited by the late William Morris, will shortly appear in a new edition from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The same publishers have also in active preparation "Sir Patrick: The Puddock," by L. B. Walford; "The Undoing of John Brewster," by Lady Mabel Howard, and Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring" done into English, in two volumes, by Reginald Rankin, B. A., of the Inner Temple.

Among the books to be published next Monday by G. P. Putnam's Sons are "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond," by Isabella L. Bird, (Mrs. Bishop;) "Bismarck and the New German Empire," by J. W. Headlam; a new edition of Maurice Hewlett's "Earthwork Out of Tuscany"; "Voices of Freedom," by Horatio W. Dresser, and, in the Heroes of the Reformation Series, "Theodore Beza," by Henry Martyn Baird of New York University, all of which have been briefly described in these columns.

A new book by the author of "The Choir Invisible" and "A Kentucky Cardinal," James Lane Allen, is in press at the Macmillan Company. It is to be entitled "The Reign of Law: a Story of the Kentucky Hemp Fields."

Although Paul Leicester Ford's novel "The Honorable Peter Stirling" was published in 1894, it has gone into six impressions within the last twelvemonth, and sold in that time more copies than in any of the earlier years of its career. The publishers, Henry Holt & Co., are just sending it to press for its thirty-sixth time.

"Leaves from the Tree of Life," by Alexander Maclaren, D. D., author of "The Conquering Christ," has just been issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The same house is about to issue "The Christian Use of the Psalms in the Anglican Prayer Book," by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne of Oxford.

It may interest certain persons to know that a good index has just been published for the five volumes containing the testimony taken during the investigations of the Lexow committee. Copies of the index may be had by writing to the Clerk of the Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. Markham's Idea Not New.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In view of the discussion in THE SATURDAY REVIEW regarding "The Man with the Hoe" and the mental condition attributed him in that poem, the following extract from Ecclesiasticus may show that the idea is not new:

"How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?"—Ecclesiasticus xxxviii., 25.

C. M. BLACKFORD, Jr., M. D.

East Orland, Me., Dec. 18, 1899.

A FRENCH WOMAN.

Madame de Longueville as a Perfect Salon Type.*

George Meredith holds that only two countries have produced the ideal woman of beauty, grace, wit, and art, one of these countries being France, where woman is pre-eminent and disturbing. "Thunder, destructive to insects, refreshes earth; so she," is one of his characteristic maxims in this connection, and when we recall the long line of women who have set their mark on French history, the comparison seems apt enough. In the palmy days of the Hotel de Rambouillet, however, the women of France must have suggested the shining of Summer sunshine rather than the mutterings of a Summer storm.

Anne Geneviève de Bourbon, later Mme. de Longueville, was an almost perfect type both of the qualities and defects of the society that frequented this salon and laid the foundation for the manners of the Précieuses, who, like most imitators, emulated the weakness and not the strength of their prototypes. Born in 1619, in the dungeon of Vincennes, where her father, "Henri II. de Bourbon, third Prince de Condé and First Prince of the Blood, was prisoner," she passed her childhood chiefly in the company of her mother and of the Carmelite nuns. Already she showed her chameleon quality of adapting herself to the surroundings in which she was placed by her fervent resolve to shut herself away from the seductions of a world she knew nothing of, but of which she felt an instinctive fear. When at the age of fifteen she was suddenly summoned to her first ball, she prepared for it after consultation with the nuns, by donning a little hair shirt, a symbol of the excoriating conscience with which in later years she pricked herself to the observance of duty against the persuasions of always vital and strenuous desires. The first step was the only one that cost, and after this ball, where she found that she could charm with her "angelic face" and interest with her intellectual brilliancy, the love of power and the craving for admiration latent within her awoke and spurred her to the repeated triumphs that afterward became to her regenerated nature a series of humiliating spiritual defeats. We hear no more of the hair shirt, but of festivities, pageants, and prosperity, in which she played her conspicuous part, beloved and approved without even the breath of scandal touching her, save in the instance of Coligny, in which she was proved blameless to all who knew her. This cheerful march of existence was not interrupted by her marriage with the Duc de Longueville, although it was not a union that promised the most assured happiness. Her affection for her brothers, "the great Condé" and the young Prince de Conti, was of unusual fervor and tenacity, and quickened her to political ambitions that filled her horizon up to the age of twenty-eight, when she met La Rochefoucauld. At this time of her life, before she was stirred by deep emotions or steadied by misfortune, she is described by Mme. de Motteville as follows:

> That Princess who, even when absent, reigned over her whole family, and whose approval was looked upon by all as the highest blessing, having returned to Paris, could not fail to appear there with even greater éclat than before she left. The affection Monsieur le Prince, her brother, entertained for her warranted her actions and her ways, and the greatness of her beauty and of her mind increased the influence of her family to such an extent that she had not been long at Court before she became the object of undivided attention. • • • Her knowledge, her wit, and the opinion entertained of her judgment caused her to be admired by every well-bred person, and all were convinced her good opinion alone could insure their reputation. In fact, it may be safely said that at that time all greatness, glory, and galanterie were centred in that family of Bourbon, whose head was Monsieur le Prince, and that happiness was no longer accounted a blessing unless it were bestowed by them.

It was a great height from which to fall, and so much vital energy directed toward mischievous ends was perilous indeed. When Mme. de Longueville yielded the virtue so indignantly vindicated in the case of Coligny, to La Rochefoucauld, she entered upon three years of passion, shame, error, misconception, suffering, and conflict. La Rochefoucauld is frequently represented as working during these years under her influence, and prompted by her ambitions. From Mrs. Cock's account ambition seems to have been equally the impelling motive of both actors in the somewhat farcical tragedy of the Fronde, but La Rochefoucauld stepped into his friendship with Mme. de Longueville with eyes wide open, and determined to use her influence for his personal gain with the most revolting cynicism and brutality. On her part, while folly and misrule dominated the clever brain that heretofore had claimed and received so much respect, the sacrifice was generous, she gave herself wholly and with entire unselfishness to the man who was willing, after he had wearied of her, to alienate from her the brother she best loved, and to malign her in his infamous "Memoirs" before the whole world, hounding her with libelous stories long after she had sought refuge in absolute retirement from society. Seen in this unfavorable light, La Rochefoucauld's character cannot certainly be considered, as it has been described, "respectable and even amiable." The shock to her feelings given by her quarrel with La Rochefoucauld occurred at a time when troubles were coming in battalions—the Fronde was taking its downward course, Mme. de Longueville was exiled in disgrace and poverty, every slander concerning her was listened to at Court, the cause of the Condé was a lost one, she was living apart from her husband and suffering from the keenness of her intellectual vision, which unrelentingly assured her of her responsibility in helping to bring about the miseries of the war, the "children's war," as it was jeeringly called.

The loyalty and force of her nature showed themselves in her adversity far more convincingly than in her prosperity. She asked no favors, nor did she fail "openly and bravely to proclaim her unvarying attachment to Condé." Among her friends there were some who were not less valiant. The two Scudérys published in 1653 the tenth and last volume of "Le Grand Cyrus," and again dedicated the work to her who was, "next to Condé, the person most hated by the Queen and Mazarin." Her subsequent conduct fully justified the faith placed in her by those who knew her best, but, given her ardent temperament, which could not brook the Laodicean quality, her conversion was bound to be dramatic as well as thorough. Her laying down of the mantle of pride and perversity which so sumptuously had clothed her, partook of the nature of a ceremony. She experienced a moment of awakening, when it seemed to her as though a curtain had been drawn from before the eyes of her mind. "Faith," she said, "which had appeared, as it were, dead and buried under my passions, renewed itself." The anniversary of this moment she kept faithfully during the remaining twenty-five years of her life. Its practical outcome was immediate and sustained. Her first step was to seek a reconciliation with her husband, and he, a gentleman in one sense, if not precisely a man of honor, made her path easy for her, and found his love revive as she sought steadily to atone for her failures. Needing to the end a personal interest, she attached herself to the fortunes of the Jansenists of Port Royal, and never abandoned their cause "until she had brought about single-handed that great achievement of her life described as 'the Peace of the Church.'" While she lived Louis XIV was restrained by his respect for her from showing his ill-will toward the Jansenists; after her death "he did not hesitate a moment," and their peace departed with their benefactress. Her life ended on April 15, 1679. Its peculiar vicissitudes are summed up by her biographer as follows:

> The picturesque elements which go to make up the history of her checkered career are singularly striking; still more so a certain symmetry, a curious balance in the leading events of her life. She was born in the dungeon of Vincennes near which, two hundred years later, the last Prince of her house was killed. She ended her days in the very house of prayer in which she had so longed to live. After sowing strife and causing war, it was given to her to deserve the beatitude promised to peacemakers.

Mrs. Cock has succeeded in uniting in her account of this spirited and talented woman two qualities that are much too rarely found together in biographical work—dignity and vivacity. She has thoroughly impressed her readers with the charm of Mme. de Longueville's impetuous, ardent, self-centred, and self-sacrificing nature, but she has not in the slightest degree become her eulogist. She has shown her in weakness and in strength, the victim of the very qualities that made her lovable, generous, zealous to her own destruction and to the destruction of her friends, blinded by emotion, yet seeing clearly with her inmost intelligence, rushing to extremes both in folly and in atonement, analyzing herself with singular acuteness, yet frequently unable to guard against the faults she so plainly perceived, loving to rule and to act, yet almost childishly dependent upon the opinions of others.

The chapters on the Fronde and on Port Royal are direct and interesting. There is a tendency to be rather shy of dates which is sometimes confusing, but the events are well marshaled and excellently described. The great snare of the biographer who is, as in this case, largely a compiler, has been triumphantly avoided; there is no attempt at making a showy narrative. Great good taste, reserve, and simplicity, without a suspicion of dullness, are the characteristics of the remarkably pleasing style.

*THE LIFE OF MADAME DE LONGUEVILLE. (Anne Genevieve de Bourbon.) By Mrs. Alfred Cock. With a Portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.25.

"French Lectures at Harvard."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I must express myself as more than pleased with the editorial printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 6th of this month. The title was, "French Lectures at Harvard." I fully indorse every word found therein.

It would be narrow on my part if I held that literary culture is not to be considered in its broadest sense. But why should those two educational centres, Harvard and Columbia, think or seem to think that it is only in the France of to-day that literary culture exists? Are they not going very far in search of instruction? Is France the only source whence we can quench our thirst?

Sometimes I have wondered whether the idea was not entertained that a French lecture was wanted because students might in that way acquire a proper French accent. There was M. Doumic. This gentleman read in the most pleasant way certain French comedies. M. Doumic, with his strong Provençal accent, did his best, trying to pound into American heads the amorous subtleties of Alfred de Musset.

What I object to is the effort made toward the spread of what is current French literature as it exists to-day. Once it had a certain strength. That was in the time when Victor Hugo, Dumas, de Vigny, Nodier, Sainte-Beuve, Simon, Gautier, Augier, Murger, did their work. Ever since that time French literature has shown decline. To-day it is nothing if not sensational, and, if I must write the word, it is for the larger part filthy.

Why should we go out of the way to propagate by means of lectures what we as Americans have no liking for? Many of the topics selected by the lecturers may have been good enough in their way, but were treated in a specious manner. Maybe these gentlemen flung around many pearls. Let us leave the picking up of them to their own Gallick cocks.

As you write it, the personality of those who talked was not to our taste. They were for the most part second-class men, or so considered in their own country. As you say, there are many great and distinguished men in France, and you cite Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Gaston Paris, and Emile Zola. If such men as these could be induced to talk to us, they would enlarge our mental horizon.

The question, however, resolves itself into this: Why are we to have French lecturers only? Is the French element so overwhelming in Boston or New York? Are there not other men of distinguished ability, Englishmen, Germans, Italians, or Scandinavians, who could come to us?

I most fully appreciate what have been the motives of those who have exerted themselves in their desire to instruct us. The mistake made was in the selection; I even question the popularity of the French lecture course.

To find fault is too often a thankless task, but I cannot help feeling obliged to you for having voiced so clearly what is the general consensus of opinion in regard to the French lectures and the lecturers.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900. A. R.

A Weird and Sacrilegious Story.*

"The Bond of Black" is a peculiar title, and the story is, indeed, a peculiar story. It deals with an extraordinary phase of modern life in London and a subject hitherto untouched by English authors. What is here detailed will come to the majority as a startling revelation, and some may declare that no such amazing state of things exists in this the most enlightened age the world has known. Yet the author asserts the scenes herein described actually have occurred, as certain facts in his possession indisputably show. True or untrue, they certainly form most unattractive and unforbidding subjects for pleasant reading. One Clifton Reeve is made to relate certain happenings in his own life. In his early manhood he met by chance a young woman who throws much of weird romance through the story. This woman, Aline Cloud, was a woman of mystery, almost the incarnation of the evil one himself; her contact was venomous and her touch as blasting as fire. In her presence sacred things, crucifixes, rosaries, Bibles, communion cups, were transformed into ashes. Yet this remarkable woman was so attractive that more than one man fell in love with her and received nothing from her but ill-luck in return. To follow her career is somewhat exciting, but not at all pleasant. She finally is discovered in one of the haunts of the Diabolists, a sect, the author says, "while believing the Deity reigns, declares that He is the author of human misery, and they therefore take sides with Satan in the cause of humanity. The worshippers co-operate with Satan to insure his triumph, and they believe that he communicates with them to encourage and strengthen them." Diabolism is said to have sprung from the debased drawing rooms of Paris, and is a religion terrible and awful in this enlightened age. A description of one of the Diabolists' meetings and orgies conducted by them occupies the most interesting yet revolting pages of the volume. The book is written with a wholesome moral, yet, if such scenes actually occur, it were better for them to exist in obscurity than to frame them in a story to harrow our minds. These descriptions are exceedingly repulsive, and such proceedings as they portray are fit subjects to be handled by the municipal government if existing in our country, and if they are still confined to France and England the minds of Americans, especially our Young Americas, should not be tainted by the perusal of them.

"The Bond of Black" is undoubtedly written for a purpose, but pleasant reading it is not. It is too weird, too mysterious, too sacrilegious.

*THE BOND OF BLACK. By William Le Queux, author of "The Day of Temptation." 12mo, 282 pages. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company, publishers.

With a Lively Heroine.*

Juanita is the wild young girl from the Far West. Her father, John Kyle, has made a large fortune in silver mining. He wants his daughter to be a lady. Juanita's nickname is Little John. She is bright and honest. She is forwarded to New York for a polishing process. How may you lick a young person into shape? Juanita is taken into the bosom of the Latimer family. The Latimers are poor but well bred. There are innumerable Latimers. Miss Sharley takes the first place. On her devolves the entire chadge of an invalid mother, her sisters and brothers. At first Juanita has a very hard time of it. Sharley, who is a trifle hard, sits down on the girl from Anaconda. It takes some time before Juanita learns that it is not the proper thing to come down to breakfast table in diamonds. Another something she soon becomes conscious of is that fine feathers do not make fine birds. She swallows down her false pride. She enters fully into a newer and better life. She becomes amiable and obliging. John Kyle comes to New York, visits his dear girl, and fully appreciates the change the Latimers have brought about. The pleasant conclusion is that he takes Juanita and one of the Latimer young ladies and a governess to Paris. The story is well and amusingly told.

*A YOUNG SAVAGE." By Barbara Yechton. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

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STEVENSON.

A Biography of Him in the Modern English Writers' Series.*

In the present life of Stevenson, the second issue in his Modern English Writers Series, Mr. Cornford disarms possible criticism by at once defining the scope of his volume. Long a student of Stevenson's work, he here essays a study "of his finished achievement and of his personality as expressed in that achievement."

The fact that the authorized biography of Stevenson is in course of preparation, and the recently issued letters, still unpublished when this book was being written, prevented Mr. Cornford from "recording aught of the many facts of Stevenson's career that has not been made public already." In his preface Mr. Cornford acknowledges his indebtedness to W. E. Henley, whose well-known "Apparition," probably the best pen picture in existence of the Stevenson the world is beginning to rank so high, faces the first chapter.

The prologue, "His Heritage," first describes the Edinburgh of twenty-five years ago, when Stevenson was going back and forth from his studies at the university; "the old Scots order giving place to the new was even then suffering the last processes of dissolution." Mr. Cornford thinks it very hard for an Englishman to reach a true conception of the old society in Edinburgh. "A city of clubs and talk and good fellowship, * * * a city of high jinks, and a city, above all, of drink."; leading us to the pages of Sir Walter Scott for illustrations of this old order, and adding:

Although Robert Fergusson died seventy-six years ere Robert Louis Stevenson was born, and although in the interval the star of Robert Burns had risen and burned and fallen in ashes, * * * the mention of Fergusson, our Edinburgh poet, Burns's model, brings us directly to Stevenson; * * * and as in Robert Burns we have the last expression, the final orator, of the "old Scots peasant-world," so, I think, in Robert Louis Stevenson we have the consummation of the old Scots middle-class civic tradition—the tradition of letters, of talk, of free living, and of theology.

Stevenson, then, was born in a city and at a time when the old manners and customs and opinions were rapidly changing—the whole aspect of the city fast losing its ancient picturesqueness. The best description of the last of this old city, studied when Stevenson was still a boy, exists in the pages of "Picturesque Notes on Edinburgh," a book written as only Stevenson could write, in what Mr. Cornford calls his "golden phrases."

In "A Family of Engineers" and in "Thomas Stevenson—Memories and Portraits," Stevenson himself has told us much of his ancestors. Mr. Cornford thinks Thomas Stevenson an altogether striking figure and one to call forth our admiration, respect, and affection; a new tincture of theology coming into the family strain through Robert Louis Stevenson's mother, a daughter of Dr. Balfour. Mr. Cornford thinks:

Looking back upon the history of the country of his birth and the mingled characters of his ancestors, that a scion of the nature of Robert Louis Stevenson might have been predicted with some assurance. We have the old Scottish tradition of letters, free-living, and theology. The first and last elements, the love of learning and of theology, are marked in the Stevensonian line; the second element, of what I have called free-living, seems counteracted by a strong and religious character; we have, in addition, in the Stevensons and the Smiths, the inherited faculty of invention, the delight in words for their own sake, and, above all, the austere devotion, as a point of honor, to perfect craftsmanship.

Mr. Cornford claims there are two great distinctions between Stevenson and his ancestors. The first, an irregular course of life, which in Stevenson shows as the "old Scottish grossness, now transfigured and decorated soever, reappears in the gruesome and ugly elements of which he makes such striking use in his work." The second difference is undeniable, that of health:

In considering Stevenson's work, with all its brilliancy and variety and charm, we must still bear in mind that it is the work of a man of frail constitution, often beset by sickness, often indomitably toiling—indeed, so intense was his need of self-expression that I had almost written "amusing himself," in the very clutch of the enemy.

The third chapter is an outline—sufficiently ample to be interesting—of Stevenson's life, with the main facts of which we are all too well acquainted to need reference here; except, perhaps, to simply touch upon the eccentricity which marked his dress during a certain formative period, from his twentieth to his twenty-fifth year. His chosen attire at this time, and in mid-winter, was a pork-pie hat embroidered with silver, a velvet jacket, and a Spanish cloak.

"He came to an informal evening in these garments," says Henley, "and on their removal appeared in a dress coat, a blue flannel shirt, a knitted tie, pepper and salt trousers, silk socks, and patent leather shoes. (He was exceedingly vain of his foot, which was neat and elegant.) His hair fell to his collar. He waltzed, he talked, he exploded, he was altogether wonderful, and the women (this would have touched him had he known it) were in fits of laughter till—a whole romantic movement in his cloak and turban—he departed."

A happy reminiscence of the Sydney days, which seems to be very little known, and for which Mr. Cornford tells us he is directly indebted to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, are the letters addressed by Mr. Alan Breck Stuart to one Terrence Mulvaney:

The fame of the said Terrence Mulvaney has reached Mr. Stuart, the says,) even in that antipodean city. Mr. Mulvaney is in the service, as it appears to Mr. Stuart, of a man with a strange name, to whom (Mr. Stuart is of opinion) he was sent directly from the Almighty. To this flattering effusion Mr. Mulvaney responded in soft-side terms, whereupon Mr. Stuart incontinently dispatches a cartel to Mr. Mulvaney. He challenges him to make music or to fight—to pipes or broadswords, or both. And if both, then the pipes first and broadswords after, or broadswords first and (if the parties survive) pipes after—just whichever Mr. Mulvaney pleases—although, so far as Mr. Stuart is able to make out, Mr. Mulvaney is not of the duaine-usual, (Anglicé, of gentle rank,) nor does he hold his Majesty's commission; and, therefore, he is scarcely of a rank with Alan Breck, who bears a King's name. Nevertheless, having in mind Mr. Mulvaney's indubitable prowess, and the fact of his bearing honorable service to the man of the strange name aforesaid, Mr. Stuart, for the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mulvaney, is willing (as he says) to overlook these disabilities.

The foregoing is so thoroughly Stevensonian, so characteristic of the man, that, long as it is, it could not be resisted. The fourth chapter, "The Moralist," is the most interesting portion of the entire book. Although we may not always agree with Mr. Cornford in his opinions, yet all that he says shows such thorough interest in and knowledge of Stevenson and his work that it could hardly fail to be deeply interesting:

First and foremost and always, be it remembered, Stevenson was an artist, a maker. He was entirely employed in making works of art. Out of the stuff of life to fashion something, to produce an effect—this was his one absorbing occupation.

We quite agree with Mr. Cornford's verdict that the "Virginibus Puerisque" essays are but so many "gay calls to the slumbering courage eternal in the heart of man, * * * and to take them together as the best of Stevenson. They are so kindly, humorous, and fantastically jovial—it is odds but you should rise from their perusal in quite a little glow of pleasure, and pleasure of a sparkling, crystal quality, for which you may search the residue of Stevenson's works, always excepting the dedications, and, perhaps, parts of the 'Inland Voyage' and 'Travels with a Donkey in the Cerennes,' in vain. You shall receive other sensations in plenty—of pity and terror and admiration and delight; but never, I think, a sensation quite so purely pleasing."

Mr. Cornford thinks that while the Virginibus circle may be described as Stevenson's idea of the proper conduct of the life we must all lead, "Will o' the Mill" is the Stevensonian "pattern in the heavens":

I would not care to risk marring the perfect presentment of "Will o' the Mill" by any clumsy analysis, or even by quotation. Have you read "Will o' the Mill"? If you have not, then—if you own a taste for such fare—there is a fine little repast laid for you. Then you will remember how that Will was the very type of the perfect egotist; how, despite all his passionate aspirations, he never went down into the plains, but staid in the mountains, beneath the pine woods, beside the clear, running water, like a miser hoarding his aspirations and magnificent illusions, and savoring the while his simple joys of life like an epicure; how aspiration changes to ambition, and still he stays; * * * how he lost the chief good of life and never knew it until too late; how, nevertheless, he continued to possess the good which he had chosen; and for which he had paid the price; and how, at last, death came to him as a friend."

And so Mr. Cornford goes on analyzing this beautiful fable, which has no moral, except that of fatalism, the story leaving the most beautiful pictures in the memory:

The mill beside the river in the mountain pass, the clear running water, the waving pine trees, the passage of the soldiers, the vision of the valley in the setting sun; * * * above all, the night when Will o' the Mill goes at last upon his travels, which I venture to characterize as one of the finest pieces of pictorial narration in English literature, and, again, the clear running water, the waving of the grave pine woods, and, enfolding all like an atmosphere, the pure serenity of the mountains. Who that has once read of them does not count these things among the treasures of his fairy city of remembrance?

So far we thoroughly agree with Mr. Cornford's verdict and find his manner of expressing his ideas most charming and poetic, but—while not thoroughly agreeing with his opinion as to "Pulvis et Umbra"—when it comes to his discussion of "A Christmas Sermon," we would like to enter a strong protest both as to Mr. Cornford's understanding of the spirit of this essay and to the somewhat flippant manner in which his opinion is stated.

The chapter on "The Novelist" is most interesting, and one would like to dwell to a considerable extent upon Mr. Cornford's criticisms upon the various Stevenson characters, but the subject is too large for adequate treatment in a short review. Just a word or two, however, cannot be resisted:

All the men, save two or three, have this in common: Their characters own something sinister and often repellent. Delight in the squalid-picturesque drew Stevenson in his youth to limn the dead rascal Villon; in maturer age he gropes in a city sewer and gives us Huish. * * * The rest of his men are mainly adventurers or grave personages dealing with large affairs, for, as I have said, Stevenson liked better to paint the duel of fortune than the duel of sex. * * * What a gallant, motley regiment wears the badge of Stevenson! Princes and cabmen, murderers and Ministers of State, buccaneers and Princesses, beggarmen and millionaires, witches and clergymen, Yankee sharpers and Poor Jack, Highlander, Lowlander, and cockney, pass in a vivid procession, with passionate gesture and silent, eloquent speech, into the city of their ultimate habitation, founded in the land of dreams.

When it comes to a discussion of Stevenson's style, perhaps Kipling expresses our own idea most perfectly and in the fewest words, when he says: "There is a writer called Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, who makes most delicate inlay work, in black and white, and files out to the fraction of a hair;" or take Mr. Cornford's own dictum: "Robert Louis Stevenson was the very type of the aristocrat—the ragged aristocrat of letters, the crown and flower of an old tradition, a tradition of sound scholarship and good talk and fastidious craftsmanship—a tradition of wine and song and story. * * * Generously gifted, not only with a fine sense and love of words, of their color and value, but with the faculty of heroical industry, Stevenson—in the famous phrase—wrote like 'an angel.'"

Mr. Cornford's fascinating little book, in the compass of about two hundred pages, gives us not only a mass of valuable information and criticism, but also a remarkably fresh and strongly written pen portrait of a charming personality and great writer.

*ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By L. Cope Cornford. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. 1899. 2s. 6d.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.

Favors the Busy Haunts of Men.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me thank "Cynic" for writing upon a subject which happens to be one of my particular hobbies. I can indorse his statement that "nowhere in this world are books better appreciated than in the 'busy haunts of men' by persons whose tastes and inclinations lead them away from the distractions and the follies of the crowds who find their delights in externals." But my love of nature is so intense that I cannot conceive it to be "distracting" to those who seek its haunts. On the contrary, it would seem to stimulate the mental faculties, wooing one to take up the pen and write or enjoy a delicious hour of thoughtful reading. Its soothing influence is denied the city resident whose nerves are constantly put on the rack, and where, instead of viewing nature in her varying moods, sounds of cable-gong and elevated railroad mingle with unmusical street cries and the rumbling of heavy wagons.

It may be true that a writer must gather experiences from the crowded city thoroughfares and digest them in the restfulness of the country. It depends likewise upon the line of work to be considered. When the inimitable depicter of city waifs, the late M. A. Woolf, wrote, "The country is God's whisper, the city, His voice," we can readily understand his sentiments, for the sources of his inspiration tell their own story of city misery, pathetic sketches which reveal the throbbing heart of sympathy in every line of the artist's pencil.

I heartily agree with "Cynic" as to the emptiness of a Summer spent in trunks and hotels, but that is no real country life; it is a miserable temporary existence.

One can live in the suburbs without being isolated, for there are ample opportunities of improving the mind besides that of coming into contact with books only. I vote for the restfulness of a pure country life.

LA GIOCONDA.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

Where They Have No Andrew Carnegie.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos to your editorial article on the value of books to a lonely man in a lonely land, I would say there is a community a few miles from here without as much as a news stand where the sewing society aids a free library. But, there being no Andrew Carnegie in that vicinity, they run the library without expense, keeping the books in the schoolhouse and the librarian charging nothing for services.

If any one of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW finds a duplicate volume wrapped up in the napkin of their library it will be doing a good deed if sent where it will bear interest. W. F. OSBORNE.

Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Looking for Judicial Qualities.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Allow me to express my appreciation of the editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 6th, on the relative advantages of town and country. The tone of moderation was in refreshing contrast to that of the "Cynic's" communication. He is nothing if not extreme, and it is difficult to believe that he belongs to the sex popularly supposed to monopolize the judicial qualities. M. R. NOBLE.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

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'Was I a Samurai, renowned.'"

"A. S. P.," 2,088 Third Avenue, New York City: "I have a map of the City of New York, printed in 1818, showing the growth of this city for eighty-eight years. Is there any especial value to it, and where can I dispose of it?"

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"J. M. R.," New York City: "Please let me know the value of a copy of J. Montgomery's poems. The title page is missing, but the book seems to have been published about 1807."

A book without a title page is a house without a door, and save in the case of an early printed or especially important rarity has no value whatever.

Rossiter Johnson, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "The lines beginning, 'Now came still evening on,' are in 'Paradise Lost.' 'Cleon hath a million acres' is an early poem of Lowell's. The poem beginning 'O Thou eternal One,' is by Derzhavin, and may be found in Dana's 'Household Book of Poetry,' the best anthology of English poetry that has yet been compiled. The author of 'Carcassonne' is Gustave Nadaud. The best translation is by John R. Thompson, and may be found in 'Famous Single and Fugitive Poems,' (Holt & Co.)"

"X," New York City: "Is there a premium on The Daily Citizen, printed on wall paper in Vicksburg, Miss., Thursday, July 2, 1863, J. M. Swords, proprietor?"

A collector of war matter might think it worth 50 cents or $1.

C. C. Titcomb, 101 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn: "On Page 3 of THE TIMES for Dec. 22 is an article describing the great personal bravery of Winston Churchill in the South African campaign against the Boers. Is this Winston Churchill the same person who wrote 'Richard Carvel,' or if not, is he related to him by blood?"

There are two Winston Churchills. One, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, was born Nov. 30, 1874, the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, and educated at Harrow and at Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1895, served in Cuba, and is at present in South Africa, holding the rank of Lieutenant in the Fourth Queen's Own Hussars. He has written the recently published "The River War," and in 1898 "The Story of the Malakand Field Force."

Winston Churchill, the American writer, author of "The Celebrity," 1898, and "Richard Carvel," 1899, was born in St. Louis Nov. 10, 1871, the son of Edward S. Churchill of Portland, Me. He was educated at the Smith Academy in St. Louis, and was graduated in 1894 from the United States Naval Academy. He was married in 1895, and in the same year was the managing editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. In addition to his two novels, he has written several short stories and a number of magazine articles.

"Central Park," New York City: "Please inform me of a good Latin book for self-instruction."

Allen and Greenough's "Shorter Latin Grammar." Ginn & Co., Boston. 95 cents.

"M. H. B.," New York City: "Please state in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the approximate worth of a large copy of the Bible, including Apocrypha, published, Boston, 1828, by C. Ewer. T. Bedlington, and J. H. A. Frost, stereotyped by B. & J. Collins; book in good condition, poor covers."

Its value is about $5.

T. A. Harder, Los Angeles, Cal.: "The collection of H. H. Bancroft is regarded here as one of the most important and valuable collections of American books ever brought together. Is this true?"

The Bancroft collection is a most important one, from the viewpoint of historical interest, inasmuch as it contains many books that intimately concern the history of California, Mexico, &c. It includes, however, few books that collectors of Americana call valuable, and is, indeed, emphatically a student's and specialist's library.

"F. S.," Brooklyn: "I have a copy of The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, dated Monday, March 12, 1770, containing a full account of the Boston massacre. Also The New York Morning Post, dated Friday, Nov. 7, 1783, containing the farewell address of Gen. George Washington. I also have a few letters written by George Washington, with proof of their authenticity. Could you tell me if they have a market value?"

The newspapers have a value of several dollars each. Letters signed by Washington have much value, but they must be genuine, interesting, and in good condition. W. R. Benjamin, Dodd, Mead & Co., J. F. Sabin, and other dealers buy literary property of this nature.

Alice, New York City: "Where can I get information concerning Englishwomen of the present day?"

"The Englishwoman's Year Book" for 1899 and for 1900, (the latter just issued.) It is published in London by A. & C. Black, and each issue costs 2s. 6d.

"L'Etoile," New York City: "I am the owner of two volumes entitled 'An Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber,' London, 1756. I am desirous of knowing their value, and have several opinions on the matter, but would prefer an opinion of higher authority. Would you kindly answer in your Saturday edition and greatly oblige."

A good copy of this book brought $5.00 at auction in Boston in 1897.

"E. S. M.," 116 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "What is the value of R. W. Griswold's 'Republican Court,' New York, 1855, with twenty-one portraits? Would you also kindly inform me of any catalogue containing the value of old books, and where I may obtain it and the oblige?"

A copy of "The Republican Court" sold for $4.75 Jan. 18, 1899, in Boston. This is about the sum it usually fetches. "American Book Prices Current for 1899," published at $6 by Dodd, Mead & Co., is the best guide to the value of books we know of. Catalogues of valuable books are published regularly by Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, W. R. Benjamin, A. L. Luyster, and other dealers.

Isaac A. Hemming, Washington, D. C.: "Can you give me a list of Mrs. Burnett's writings; also a sketch of her life?"

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849, and went with her parents to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1865, where she married Dr. Swan M. Burnett in 1873. (She obtained a divorce in 1898.) In 1875 she went to reside in Washington, D. C., where she has since lived the greater part of the time. Her "Lass o' Lowrie's" was dramatized and acted under the name of "Liz"; she assisted in the dramatization of her "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "A Lady of Quality," (which were very successful;) her "First Gentleman of Europe," acted here a few years ago, had little success, and an early play of hers failed in London a number of years since. Her books are as follows: "Dolly," Philadelphia, 1877, Porter & Coates, (same as "Vagabondia," Boston, 1884, Osgood, and New York, 1889, Scribner;) "That Lass o' Lowrie's," New York, 1877, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., (1881, 1885, and 1896, Scribner's Sons, the latter edition, $1.50;) "Kathleen," Philadelphia, 1877, Peterson, (as "Kathleen Mavourneen," Scribner, 1878;) "Pretty Polly Pemberton," Peterson, 1877, (Scribner, 1878, and Peterson, 1881;) "Surly Tim and Others," Scribner, Armstrong & Co., 1877; "Theo," Peterson, 1877, (Scribner, 1879, and Peterson again in 1885 and 1889;) "Lindsay's Luck," Scribner, 1878, (Peterson, 1879, 1883, and 1891;) "Miss Crespigny," Peterson, 1878, (Scribner, 1879, and Peterson, 1889;) "The Quiet Life," and "The Tide on the Moaning Bar," Peterson, 1878 and 1880; "Jarl's Daughter and Other Stories," Peterson, 1879 and 1881; "Haworth's," Scribner, 1879 and 1881; "Louisiana," Scribner, 1880 and 1881; "A Fair Barbarian," Boston, Osgood & Co., 1881, (Scribner, 1886 and 1888;) "Through One Administration," Osgood, 1883; "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Scribner, 1886, $2, and 1897, $1.25; "Editha's Burglar," Boston, Jordan Marsh & Co., 1888, 45 cents, and Boston, Dana Estes & Co., 1898, 50 cents; "Sara Crewe," Scribner, 1888, $1; "Miss Defarge," with Habberton's "Brueton's Bayou," Lippincott, 1888, $1; "Pretty Sister of José," Scribner, 1889, $1; "Little St. Elizabeth," Scribner, 1890, $1.50; "Earlier Stories," two series, $1.50 each, Scribner, 1891; "Giovanni and the Other," Scribner, 1892, $1.50, and 1897, $1.25; "The One I Knew the Best of All," Scribner, 1893, $2; "Piccino," Scribner, 1894, and 1897, $1.25; "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," Scribner, 1895 and 1897, $1.25; "A Lady of Quality," Scribner, 1896, $1.50; "His Grace of Osmonde," Scribner, 1897, $1.50; "Sara Crew, Little St. Elizabeth, and Other Stories," Scribner, 1897, $1.25; "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," Scribner, 1899, $1.50; "The English Catalogue" also gives "Our Neighbor Opposite," 1878; "Natalie and Other Stories," 1879, and "The Captain's Youngest," 1898.

Wanted, and To Exchange.

H. S. R., 7 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.: "I will sell complete file, unbound, of Pall Mall Magazine to date. Perfect condition, except one copy, which is mutilated slightly, but complete."

John J. MacIntyre, 31 Bay Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.: "I will sell complete set of 'The Song-Writer' for $10. There are eighteen numbers. 'The Song-Writer' was the most unique publication in the history of popular music. It was edited and published in New York City. I would like to sell the story of the song 'Listen to the Mocking Bird.' The author wrote it for me. I once valued it at $100. I would sell it for a reasonable price now."

W. S. Harris Windham, N. H.: "I desire to buy two or three colored fashion plates, such as those from Godey's, Peterson's, or Graham's Magazine, for each of the years 1895, 1887, and any before 1855. I have for exchange minerals and duplicate fashion plates between 1860 and 1880."

W. Ferguson, 401 Produce Exchange, New York City: "I will pay cash for a copy, in good condition, of the first edition of 'Wild Animals I Have Known.'"

William E. Hooker, Wilton, Conn.: "I would like to obtain a copy of the 'History of Litchfield, Conn.,' by Payne Kenyon Kilbourn, Hartford, 1859."

The Rev. George G. Hepburn, 244 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "I have for sale a complete file of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, in perfect condition, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899."

Box 26, Palo Alto, Cal.: "Any one wishing a complete set of Bancroft's 'History of the Pacific Slope' can procure the same at a very low figure. The set comprises thirty-eight volumes, bound in sheep, and averaging 800 pages per volume, and embraces a history of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Mexico, and Central America, together with five volumes on the 'Native Races,' and four volumes devoted specially to the days of '49 in California. Or would exchange for works on physics or chemistry."

E. W. Fullman, 111 Broadway, New York City: "I will sell or exchange Funk & Wagnells' Standard Dictionary, two volumes, full morocco bound, indexed, 1899 edition; have had it six months; clean and new."

William M. Writer, Dayton, N. Y.: "Wanted—A copy of 'The Goodrich Family in America.' By Lafayette Wallace Case, M. D., Chicago, 1889, the Fergus Printing Company; also 'The Leland Family.' By Sherman Leland. Boston, 1850."

L. C. Woodworth, Gouverneur, N. Y.: "Will 'S. W. S.,' New York City, kindly send me his address? I would like to correspond with him concerning the Latin Breviary (Venice, 1598,) which he possesses."

"Catalina," Avalon, Cal.: "I would like to obtain a copy of 'The Cryptogram,' by James De Mille."

"J. H.," Box 12, Madalin P. O., Tivoli, N. Y.: "Does any one desire to exchange a set of some standard author or a good collection of the poets for Vols. I. to XIV. of Scribner's Magazine, best binding, never used?"

Frank Hankinson, Reading, Penn.: "I have Lewis Carroll's (C. L. Dodgson) own copy of the first (1879) edition of 'Euclid and His Modern Rivals,' with manuscript notes in his own hand. Shall be glad to receive offers for the volume."

Isaac Norris, M. D., "Fair View," Bryn Mawr, Penn.: "I am willing to purchase for a reasonable price or to offer in exchange other books of corresponding value for the following: 'Natural History of New York. Agriculture,' Vol. IV.; ditto, 'Paleontology,' Vol. IV., Part 2, and any succeeding volumes."

J. J. Lynch, care of Maloney, 1,894 Second Avenue, New York City: "I have a copy of 'The Spectator,' London, 1852, half leather, complete edition, over 700 pages, and will sell it for $5, or exchange for standard work, (no novels,) well bound and in good condition."

Willis Cooper, 256 Dean Street, Brooklyn: "I have a perfectly fresh copy of W. C. Morrow's 'Bohemian Paris of To-day', for sale."

"E. M. C.," P. O. Box 307, Scranton, Penn.: "I would like to dispose of the following books; will sell at fair prices: Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' ninth edition, London, 1711, full index; twelve 'Sculptures,' notes by Addison, 1719, fine condition; 'Library of American Literature,' eleven volumes, edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson, library binding, new, cost, $44; 'Narrative and Critical History of America,' by Justin Winsor, eight volumes, cost, $56, nearly new; 'American Encyclopaedic Dictionary,' twelve volumes, full Russia, new, cost, $84."

Appeals to Readers.

F. Cornell, 428 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn: "A few years ago I saw in a local paper a few lines of poetry, entitled 'Dawn.' Will you help me, through your journal, to secure a reprint of same in your helpful and delightful literary sheet? The essential marks which I remember are: 'A bird in a nest awakens, shakes itself free from sleep; a twig of the branch trembles a moment and then the bird is gone. Which is a vivid representation of dawn."

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.: "Can any TIMES reader inform me who is the author of 'Town and Rural Humbugs,' which appeared in The Knickerbocker for March, 1855?"

W. James Price, 122 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City: "Can any reader of the SATURDAY REVIEW advise me as to the historical accuracy, either as to specific character and events or as to general historical 'color' of those stories of earlier English history written by Augustine D. Crake, Emma Marshall, and Emily S. Holt?"

A Tale of Old London Life.*

In "The Colloquies of Edward Osborne," the late Miss Manning presents graphic pen pictures of London life during the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. With her usual happy rendering of historical subjects, the author weaves around the sufferings of some English Church martyrs a simple, wholesome romance. From the beginning of the narrative, when Edward Osborne describes his arrival in London, to be apprenticed to one Master Hewet, whose home and shop were in one of the gabled, balconied houses perched on the famous old London Bridge, the reader feels in sympathy with the modest hero and his daily surroundings. Quaint touches of local coloring add a charm to the story; the defense of the bridge against Wyat and the Insurgents is spiritedly told, and the accounts of pageants and holidays have an old-time flavor.

Always the Christian gentleman, Osborne proves himself brave and faithful, and withal never overestimating his own prowess. Commenting upon the courageous endurance of a friend who was condemned for heresy by the Romanists, he says: "When I saw how diverse, yea, how inferior is that sort of instinctive animal courage which made me leap from London Bridge from that moral courage which enableth a man kept low and contumeliously treated to support by the space of half an year the prospect of a cruel and lingering death"; and when on parole in Master Hewet's house, not to make love to the merchant's dainty daughter, the moral fibre of the man is shown in his remarks to his son, to whom he is narrating his story: "Now, mark me, Hew. Thus went I on for three whole years and ne'er once lost hold of my stay. What man hath done, man may do. I was not like one working on hope, for I had had none given me. I say not that I was always borne up to high-water mark. Questionless, there were daily ebbs and flows; and ever and anon, a mighty, powerful, rushing wind would come and drive back the current on an heap, leaving bare the stony channel; till after a while, with strong recoil, it came hurrying back ready to sweep all before it. But I never let go the rope! Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it. Deep might call hoarsely unto deep, but not prevail. • • • Speak as if I felt it? Why, I do! I am an oldish man now, at least you think me not overyoung, but there are some good and pure feelings, lad, thou wilt never become dull to, so long as thou keepest thy heart with all diligence. And the best of it is, that while those feelings, so far as they were pleasant, are pleasant still, the pains, then so bitter, that came from keeping down all that was wrong with a strong hand, are now pleasures, too!—that are recalled over and over again; when, maybe, we seem cogitating or dozing. Give me thy hand, lad; I see you believe me."

The book is carefully illustrated by John Jellicoe, who, in conjunction with Herbert Railton, illustrated other books by the same author.

The Garden World.*

This author declines to conform to the prevailing taste. Instead of facts about nature he gives us feeling, and it cannot be denied that much of the feeling is in the form of gush. Gush is frequently agreeable in actual intercourse, rarely in print, and never when the subject of it is the natural world. We are apt to assume a carping attitude toward such unbotanical statements as that "the tree in leaf satisfies only the eye, while the leafless one satisfies the soul," that the author is "happy, happy because shy young flowers are opening every day," that he considers mauve-pink "the color of love," and white the emblem of his "great ideal," that great trees seem to him "the great thinkers of the earth," and so on. The truest lovers of nature seek a finer expression for their sentiment, as a rule, or else keep it jealously to themselves. There is, however, a nut in Mr. Neish's sugary text. Geoff is a creature of flesh and blood, a manly, affectionate, sweet-tempered, pugilistic little Scotch boy, who wants no angel over his bed, who likes to kill things with a gun, and who prefers carrots and potatoes to forget-me-nots and roses in his garden. In the final chapter his plaintive acceptance of the fact that "like the things in the garden that don't come up" he is to die prematurely, is genuine in pathos, and worthy to compensate for a multitude of sentimental sins. On the whole, in spite of its somewhat cloying quality, the book has a flavor that lingers pleasantly in the mind.

*THE COLLOQUIES OF EDWARD OSBORNE, with ten illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

*A WORLD IN A GARDEN. By R. Neish. 1899. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

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READER HAVE THEIR SAY.

We Read Too Fast.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I do not think there is so much danger of reading too much as there is of reading too fast the much or little that we do read.

I once knew an old lady who had read word for word the complete Old and New Testaments fourteen times; and she had rarely read in a single day more than one chapter, for it was taking her about eighteen months to read the Bible through as she was reading it then, the fifteenth time. She could repeat whole chapters, especially of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, and to her those passages possessed a wealth of esoteric meaning, of beauty and sublimity, of prophecy and promise that would excite the wonder and maybe the envy of some of our greatest students and divines. If I were capable of such a thing as envy I should envy her the wisdom and pleasure that she derived from her slow and patient reading.

I sometimes almost envy those scholars of the Middle Ages, some of whom had but a single book to read or study; but that book represented a life's work of love and devotion, and in turn the reading was an act of love and devotion also.

To-day our books are turned out with lightning rapidity and are usually read in about the same lightning express rate of speed. Do we realize what we are losing?

Now, take the Browning letters. We read them in a week or so—in a month at the least—do they not deserve more time than that?

Now, for my part, I almost wish they had issued Browning's letters in one volume and Miss Barrett's in another. Then I would have one volume and my companion the other, and beginning with Jan. 10, the date of the first letter of Browning to Miss Barrett, I would have read that aloud to my companion; the next day she would have read aloud to me Miss Barrett's reply, and two days later I would read Browning's second letter, and so on through the year, reading each letter on the date it was written, (or received,) and never showing our volumes to each other or allowing ourselves to read ahead even a single letter till we had heard the preceding one read aloud.

How much, how infinitely much more would those wonderful letters mean to us when read in this way than they could possibly mean when read in the usual way!

In fact, any book that is really worth reading is worth reading aloud to some one. One never gets the best out of a poem or essay till he tries to read it aloud to some one to whom he wants to give it at its best. That becomes almost the same as the writing of the poem and he gets glimpses at new meanings and beauties that he never saw before and probably never would have seen in any other way. Most of the great poems of the world and many of the best prose selections were works of love and devotion, and were often wrought with infinite care and patience. If we would read them in the same spirit of love and devotion and with the same care and patience, what wealth would be unfolded to us!

If we were to read one book a year in that way, would it not profit us more than the hundred or so that many of us read now? Only as we make a book a part of ourselves so we could read it at its best to another does it really profit us most.

Let us read more slowly.

CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., Jan 9, 1900.

"Charlotte Bronte At Home."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Of "Charlotte Brontë at Home," by Marion Harland, published by the Putnams, let me say it is really very remarkable that after more than forty-five years since the decease of the subject of this exceedingly interesting memoir, so bright, so fresh, so entertaining a book could be written. It not only revives our interest in the marvelous story of the unique Brontë sisters, but it kindles anew the flame which burst forth half a century ago at the recital of the wonderful history. One cannot refrain expressing astonishment that the fields so often gone over and reaped before could be made to yield such new and abiding delight. The author philosophizes concerning Charlotte Brontë just as if she had but yesterday heard the story of her life or had enjoyed the acquaintance of those to whom that story was a newly repeated tale. There are scarcely any details known which she does not treat of. This near view increases our admiration for her as a woman and adds to the wonderment for her as an author. She was not only a practical woman in everyday affairs, but a genius of the highest order. Her devotion to her home and to her father while at the same time listening to the murmur of the world challenges our admiration and passes comprehension. The author has not withheld the lessons conveyed incidentally, not only by traits of filial duty and generous self-denial on Charlotte's part, but by the pictures she exhibits of domestic virtues and sound discretion, united with pious resignation and unwavering faith in God. The death of Charlotte Brontë was a shock and took the world by surprise. "There are deaths that come upon us with the sense of a completed harmony, when the work is done, when the story is all told, when the long, full day's travel is finished," says Bishop Thompson. It was not so with Charlotte Brontë. The light flashed up, the glad acclaim was sounded, the world stood ready to pay her homage, when in one moment, as it were, the light was extinguished and she died with the words on her lips, "Can this be death?" A wonderful life truly, and our author has laid it before us once again in a manner to make us all her debtors and to offer her our sincerest congratulations.

Rev. GEORGE G. HEPBURN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Thackeray and Dickens.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with some mild astonishment your Passaic correspondent's statement concerning readers of Thackeray and Dickens. It is doubtless true that the readers of Dickens outnumber those of Thackeray ten to one. But the reasons are not far to seek. Dickens wrote for the emotions; Thackeray for the intellect. Dickens, with rare exceptions, photographed; Thackeray created.

In "Trilby," one of the characters in discussing a French play says that to understand and enjoy it one has to know French very well, and many other things besides. To enjoy Thackeray at the full one has to know English well, and many more things pertaining to men and life.

Thackeray is not read by the masses. Neither is Carlyle. It signifies nothing. But those who do read have much food for thought.

THEODORE HENRY HISERODT.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

Why Dickens Is Preferred.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is interesting to learn from one who has observed and "made note of" that among the simple, more rural folk of our country who read novels Charles Dickens stands well and has a place above Thackeray.

Is it anything to be wondered at that the stories of Dickens, with their thrilling incident, their deep shading in character drawing, should appeal to more and larger classes of people than the author of "Vanity Fair," great and wonderful an artist as he is? And need there be, as there often is, such a sense of superiority felt by admirers of Thackeray toward those who turn in preference to Dickens?

Each author has his own special gift. One point of difference is that Thackeray draws more of complete character than Dickens. The latter deals more strongly with characteristics. As, for instance, one seldom or never sees a real Uriah Heep—a man who can go to such lengths in his peculiar form of villainy; but that kind of hypocrisy that counterfeits one of the virtues for its own selfish ends is an element often found in human nature to a certain degree.

"Pecksniffian," "Podsnappery," have come to be used to describe traits. Thackeray's characters are more definite types, more fully rounded personalities.

The creatures who live nearest to nature are said to select the best food for themselves by intuition, absorbing more of that which relishes most; and this figure, homely as it is, might be applied to the intellectual appetites of those less highly cultured, but with healthy imaginations, receptive minds, sound, honest natures, and warm hearts that can throb responsively at the recognition of nobility of character. Such qualities are not to be despised in considering the ability of an individual to judge a work of fiction.

I think I like the farmer better for preferring Dickens to Thackeray. As for his wife and sister and cousin, it is a good thing for them when they are young to become familiar with the sweetness, feminine gentleness and tenderness that spell "strength" in such characters as Florence Dombey, Agnes in "David Copperfield," and many others, whose portrayal convinces us that Dickens must have believed that such traits could predominate in women.

Perhaps it is superficial to infer that Thackeray did not believe it, too. I hope he did. But, to say the least, Dickens's works are helpful to womankind in a more direct way. Thackeray's portrayals show us what ought not to be more than those of Dickens—a more roundabout and laborious way toward opening the eyes of any "generation." "thinking or unthinking, grateful or ungrateful." C. FOSTER.

Nyack, N. Y.

The Date and Place of Poe's Birth.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The two questions suggested by the heading remain unsettled even now. A short time ago The Inter Ocean of Chicago, commenting upon "America's great poet," gave opinion thus: "The generally accepted information now is that Poe was born in Baltimore in 1811."

That item I sent to Prof. Woodberry of Columbia University and to James Wood Davidson, Esq., at West Palm Beach, Dade County, Fla., both gentlemen having been professedly close students of the subject, his doings, and his accompaniments. The former's response was, in substance, that the matters are as well fixed as any one could wish, even if a fortune or anything else depended upon the disposal; "The facts in my 'Life' are complete, explicit, and certain. The Chicago Journal is merely ignorant. But it cannot surprise so old a reader of Poe literature as yourself to find inaccuracies characteristic of accounts of him."

Davidson said: "I have never doubted the statement that Poe was born in Boston, in 1809, and I accept it yet as true. I was well acquainted with Mrs. Clemm, but she never intimated that the Baltimore point was in any way uncertain. Poe is reported to have declared that he was born in 'Yankee Boston,' and he ought to have been well informed. The Chicago Inter Ocean sometimes knows a great deal—in its own estimation."

In this connection the records of Griswold are entitled to a reading. If he did not commit a double forgery Poe claimed to have stepped twice over the threshold into this stage of existence. In the preface to the famous or infamous—at any rate, notorious—"Memoir" occur these statements: Poe—"It is a point of no great importance, but in one of your editions you have given my sister's age instead of mine. I was born in December, 1813; my sister in January, 18.1." Griswold—"The date of his birth to which he refers was printed from his statement in the memoranda referred to in the first of the letters here reproduced: 'I shall be glad if you will simply say after name, "Born 1811."'"

Were all three representations virtually correct? Did the selfsame "breath of life" enter the body of William in 1800, of Rosalie in 1811, of Edgar in 1813? The subjoined passages are quoted from the tale "William Wilson":

In this narrative I have, therefore, designated myself as William Wilson—a fictitious title not very dissimilar to the real. [Notice the William.] * * * But assuredly if we had been brothers [he and his double] we must have been twins; for, after leaving Dr. Bransby's, I casually learned that my namesake was born on the 19th of January, 1813, and this is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, for the day is precisely that of my own nativity. [Observe that the month and day are those named for the Boston event of 1809.] * * * I discovered, or fancied that I discovered, in his accent, his air, and general appearance something which first startled, then deeply interested me, by bringing to mind dim visions of my earliest infancy—wild, confused, and thronging memories of a time when memory herself was yet unborn. I cannot better describe the sensation which oppressed me than by saying that I could with difficulty shake off the belief of my having been acquainted with the being who stood before me at some epoch very long ago—some point of the past even infinitely remote. * * * One night I stole from my bed to that of my rival. * * * And my eyes at the same moment fell upon his countenance. I looked and a numbness, an iciness of feeling instantly permaded my frame. * * * Was it, in truth, within the bounds of human possibility that what I now saw— [The proper inference is that he discovered a female—Rosalie?]

With reference to the problem Mrs. Whitman wrote, on Nov. 30, 1875:

* * * I think I can answer all your questions satisfactorily and will do so seriatim.

In the first place, Stoddard and Ingram obtained their information that Poe's birth occurred in 1809 from the matriculation books of the University of Charlottesville.

* * *

Now as to the discrepancy in dates respecting the year, I admit there is a difficulty. Mrs. Clemm wrote me that Poe never could retain dates in his memory, and always had to apply to her. Of course I didn't believe any such nonsense of the analytic, all-comprehending mind that laid so skillfully and minutely literary and scientific atoms in constructing "The Murders of the Rue Morgue"! There is no reason to doubt her own fallibility on satisfied matters. Poe had not seen her since his earliest years until after he left West Point. * * * The subsequent story given by Griswold may have been, probably was, a fabrication. I cannot think that Poe would consciously have misrepresented his age, especially when he knew that the Charlottesville record was open to all inquirers.

Concerning her own age, the lady said: "Again, am I not younger than the grim and ancient Raven? If I were to believe the assertions of my friends, lovers, and countrymen generally, I should answer 'Yes.' If I am to believe the written asseverations of the Raven in particular, I should still respond aye. But if I am to credit the somewhat obscured figures on the coverleaf of an old family Bible just come to light, I should say that I am six, eight, or (and?) ten years older. The leaf seems to indicate that I was born on the 19th of January, 1803. The last figure is a little indefinite, and may have been designed for an 8 or a 0. The three characters preceding are perfectly distinct and may be taken to show conclusively that my advent happened some time within the present century."

G. W. E.

Denver, Col., Dec. 30, 1899.

How Richard Carvel Pursued Me.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW I read an article recently on "Richard Carvel," and I am moved to write my own experience with that fast-famed book. Last Summer at a kind of lawn afternoon tea in Vermont I overheard the following remarks: "Oh, yes, indeed; 'Richard Carvel' has been the most successful Winston has written; it is not to be read once, but many times!" After that every one who wrote me asked if I had read "Richard Carvel," and every time I went out I met Mr. Churchill or the family. There was no escape. I must read the book. I bought it, and read a chapter or two occasionally, always putting it down with relief. I tried "The Celebrity" with no better success. Richard was still being shoved down my throat by admiring friends and acquaintances, and at last I fled to Canada.

The first evening in Montreal I went forth to flatten my nose against the shop windows. In due time I came upon a book store, and there in the window was a life-size photograph of Winston Churchill, and the floor was heaped high with "Richard." Of course, it was the same in Quebec. Three days later I took a New-York-bound train and had just seated myself, when in came a railway newsboy—minus his front teeth—who offered me "The Celebrity." I smiled and told him I had read it. Then he brought out "'Richard Carvel,' by 'Winchester' Churchill—the finest and most popular novel—just out!" A. A. B.

New York, Jan. 4, 1899.

Men Who Laugh Last.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Despite the quotation from the cyclonic Carlyle which heads the lengthy two-column article by Mr. Charles F. Steel in your issue of Sept. 2, I must cross swords with the gentleman and ask him in all sober earnestness to clear his mind of prejudice regarding Lord Bacon, and not allow the miserable couplet of Pope—a contradiction in itself—to warp his mind in making an estimate of England's greatest intellect, past or present!

If Mr. Steel will read Hepworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon," he will catch clearer glimpses of Bacon's many-sided intellect; begin to learn to love his character, and admire his many great abilities.

Mr. Steel may not accept the theory of a cipher in the plays, but if he studies the subject from an unprejudiced standpoint, weighing the evidence, pro and con, he cannot fail to be impressed with the weight of evidence that can be brought forward in support of the Baconian theory of the authorship of the Shakespeare plays.

I am informed that Mr. Donnelly's final word on the subject will be published in the course of a few weeks, and the demonstration will be complete and conclusive. Mr. Steel will do well to make haste and conform his opinion with those of the Baconians, who after years of abuse can laugh best, because they laugh last!

GEORGE EDGAR FRYE.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 19, 1899.

Marion Crawford's Theology.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The Rev. John Price takes exception in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW to my "fault-finding with Marion Crawford's utterances on 'affinity.'" At the risk of being considered obdurate in error, and in the face of this clerical support, I am still inclined to believe that the author of "Via Crucis" was mistaken, even from the eleventh century point of view.

That there may be no room for misunderstanding, let me return to the difficulty I raised. Sir Arnold Curboil is wedded to the widow of Stoke, whose son Gilbert loves Beatrix, the daughter of Sir Arnold. The union, we are led to infer, establishes between Gilbert and Beatrix the impediment of affinity which forbids them to marry unless a dispensation be obtained. My contention was that no such impediment was created, since the link of affinity merely connected Sir Arnold with the relatives of the house of Stoke, while Beatrix, his daughter, though drawn into relationship with Lady Goda, her stepmother, was not united by bonds of affinity with Gilbert, her stepmother's son. Desire of making my position clear urges me to draw out what may be expressed in a sentence: There existed no impediment of affinity between Gilbert and Beatrix.

If the Rev. Mr. Price will look in Geery's Manual of Theology, which, I am informed, is much used in his houses of theology, he shall find, under the head of affinity, the very example of a "father and daughter being permitted to wed a mother and son." But he insists, perhaps, that this is present legislation, and was not true at the time of which Mr. Crawford writes. Then there has been a change, and Mr. Price must discover to me when such a change took place. He speaks of the Council of Trent, but that convention simply regulated the degrees of affinity arising from a source upon which we need not linger. In so doing it introduced a distinction where the Lateran Council recognized no difference. This latter council had abolished the "seventh degree" legislation and extended affinity only four paces. Moreover, it did away with the second and third kinds of affinity, but it is not my wish to involve the readers of THE REVIEW in the endless windings of the ante-Lateran laws of kindred. If the Rev. Mr. Price will examine the documents he will see that by no method of tracery can Gilbert and Beatrix be brought within the circle of affinity.

The only means of bringing them together in kindred would be positive legislation bearing upon their exact case. To-day they would be free to wed; the Council of Trent has no reference to their case; the Council of Lateran does not include them in the freeing or binding decrees. Whence, therefore, grows the impediment? In Sylvius, Belheart, Dr. Becker, and several other standard works borrowed from well-informed Catholic teachers, I can come upon no convincing proof that Mr. Crawford is right and I am wrong. As to the Rev. Mr. Price's assertion that the author of "Via Crucis" is a student who could scarcely fall into so great a blunder, I would only say that in matrimonial casuistry, history might offer examples of men slipping into error whose lives had been spent studying church laws of marriage. Then, again, I wonder would the reverend gentleman indorse Mr. Crawford's theological opinions concerning the desecration of the tabernacle in "The Witch of Prague"; his views of monastical regulations in "Cassa Braccio"; his confessional laws of secrecy in "Corleone"? It seems that I have read strictures and rather harsh criticisms of this author's theological knowledge even in Catholic papers. But that is beside our question. EDWARD WALSH, Jr.

Milford, Conn., Dec. 18, 1899.

Wants More Books Like It.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A criticism of "David Harum," by Edward Herbert Noyes, presents itself as being unjust for many reasons.

To one who has seen the many phases of New York State or New England rural life, "David Harum" is one of the most correct portrayals of such a life that it has ever been the privilege of the writer to read.

Mr. Noyes, no doubt, is speaking only for himself when he says: "To people never conspicuous for much refinement, 'David Harum' is perhaps a treasure and a delight." He cannot be aware of the fact that other people may be as refined as he and yet enjoy the study of actual life which certainly is shown in "David Harum."

No, Mr. Noyes, you would not care to

have a man commit the vulgarisms of "David Harum" in your house, but have you ever visited a small village some distance removed from a large city and spent, say, a week or even a few days in the village hotel making a study of the characters you will find in the village? Try it. You will then say "David Harum" is a composite character of the villagers.

It is to be regretted that there are not more works treating of the people of the day than there have been.

Perhaps Mr. Noyes will say Dickens's "Oliver Twist" or any of his works are vulgar, unfit for people to read, and yet what are they but character sketches as found by Charles Dickens? Even Dickens's works are more overdrawn than "David Harum," but surely Mr. Noyes will not say that people of refinement have not read them. WARREN CHARLES KING.

New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

Part II. of Goethe's "Faust" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

For the benefit of your correspondent, R. T., Jr., from Eisenach, whose letter you printed Nov. 11, I copy a clipping relative to "Faust." It is from The Musical Courier, but I don't know of what date. I am positive, however, that it is not over a year old:

The three "Faust" performances at Darmstadt last month aroused great enthusiasm. An attempt was made for the first time to reproduce Goethe's masterpiece with as few changes as possible, after a revision made by Director Werner and Stage Manager Valdek, with the "Faust" music of the Weimar-Capellmeister Eduard Lassen. The representation of the great work occupied three evenings. The prologue in the theatre began and the Witch's Kitchen ended the first evening; the second comprised the Gretchen episode and the Walpurgi's (sic) night, and the third was devoted to the second part of the tragedy. The time of the several performances varied from three hours to five hours and a half. The cast was excellent, while the scenery, lighting, and machinery were perfect. The music of Lassen made a deep impression.

Isn't it sad that all our greatest works need to be "revised" so as to fit the modern views? I was much surprised that the late Mr. Daly, to whom New York owes much of its best Shakespeare, put Ariel's speech, "You are three men of sin," &c., into Prospero's mouth—for no apparent reason.

I wonder what became of the "Mummenschanz" or of that "episode" of Faust's search for Helen, which runs all through that veritable garden of dainty imagery and perfect rhythm, the classical Walpurgisnacht, when compressed and "revised" down into five hours and a half. The marvelous "Helena" alone would take nearly that time to represent. Did Director Werner find it necessary to cut the final chorus,

Alles Vergängliche
Ist nur ein Gleichniss, &c.?

Can THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW help me to find a good commentary to "Faust"? I have only Owen's "Five Great Skeptical Dramas of History," and if I judge him by the accuracy of his quotations, I'd much rather trust my own unaided sense. Almost every quotation is wrong, one being credited to the wrong play.

Also, can any one tell me just why Mephistopheles appears in the character of Phorkyas?

What was the name of that old school of Greek philosophers who held that for every entity there must be a real existence? Every quality, every virtue, every action or motion, every idea—in a word, everything predicable must exist. There must be some thing which is the essential part of goodness, or hardness, or yellowness or truth for instance. The realm where abode these shadowy wraiths of all existence, past, present, and future, was what Goethe meant by the domain of the "Mothers." Faust brings up the spectre only of Helen in Act I. But it appears to me that in Act III. Mephistopheles carries Faust back through the ages—why should not all time be at his disposal as well as all space?—and sets him down in heroic times, and then the Helena acts itself out with but little of Mephistopheles's intervention. When, at the end of the Helena, Mephistopheles stalks forward into the proscenium, does he not come back through the ages to the present? Not until the curtain has fallen behind him, shutting out the past, does he rise to a gigantic height, show himself in his real character by removing his hideous mask, and with his terribly cynical leer stand hesitatingly a moment, as though he wished to speak, and then he slinks off. His hesitation seems to me to be more eloquent than any epilogue could be. What need of more? I don't think Goethe ever meant to write any.

Above is my humble opinion. I wonder whether any competent critic agrees with me. Carlyle, in his "Essay on Goethe," seems once to take the view that Mephistopheles turns back the shadow on the dial of time, but later on he contradicts it.

Assuredly, as R. T. suggests, it is the intense tragedy of Part 1 that attracts readers, and the length and apparent lack of unity in Part 2 repel them. Then, too, most people are too careless to look up a classical allusion they do not know, and they very soon get lost in a work like Faust. Yours, for the classics un-Bowdlerized, JOSEPH J. ARNAUD.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

Men and Women Known by the Novels They Read.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interesting controversy among your correspondents relative to the choice of books has a value beyond that of the literary or critical. It helps to establish the truth of the proposition that our novel reading is a matter of temperament more than of taste or discrimination. This is especially true of George Eliot's stories, whose lovers have, however remote or unconscious the tie, either spiritual or intellectual kinship with the author. Tell me whom you most care for—Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot—and I will give you a psychologic diagnosis.

CLARA CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

Old Songs and Old Memories.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My Dear SATURDAY REVIEW, may I also say a word about old songs and old memories? The article, signed E. Kayem, in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Jan. 6 was "right" pleasant reading. I, too, remember those old songs, and many more not quoted by the author. My father played them on a dear old, very old, violin, and taught us the words from a little coverless book, "Old Dog Tray," "Kitty Klyde," "Ella Ree," "Wait for the Wagon," "Polly, Put the Kettle On," "Old Rosin the Bow," and "Alice Ben Bolt," as we always called it. Thank you, E. Kayem, for bringing to me those dear, far-away days. The soft Summer evenings under the big frees in "My Maryland," (for these happenings were there,) where the crickets chirruped to the cadence of the violin while our childish voices held to the tunes, unmindful of the keynote. We poor little chaps had no mother, and loved with all our souls that father. Though a stanch Marylander, he was not "Secesh," but a brave, true man, who left a lovely home and formed a company to fight for and not against his country. With him went a faithful servant, "Ben," from whom we learned all there was to know of "Brer Fox" and "Brer Rabbit," long, long before we ever heard of "Uncle Remus." Next to our father we loved Ben, and happy were we when he put the three of us on the "off horse" of the six-horse team and yielded us the long line that telegraphed instructions to Black Nancy in the lead. Ben had songs, too—

De buzzard am a very large bird.
He larger dan de crow-o-o, &c.,

and one—

Hey, git along Jinny, line Josey;
Hey, git along Jinny, line Joe.

I do not know if this is the true rendering, but so it sounded to us. The captain father is gone, Ben is gone, and the songs are forgotten, but the old house, with its tall, white columns still stands and looks in vain for those little children, for the songs, for old Ben, and for the dear violinist.

MARY-LAND.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

A New French Novel All Can Read

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to the new books from Paris which you mention in your issue of to-day, there is one the absence of which I regret and which I would like very much to commend to all readers of French who want to keep abreast of the contemporary literary movement in Paris. It is "L'Inquiet," by Samuel Cornut. Paris, 1899; Perrin, publisher.)

M. Samuel Cornut is one of the young French writers of to-day who have done more than make promises; he has fulfilled them, and such critics as Edouard Rod, Gaston Deschamps, and Philippe Godet have many times already praised not merely his literary merits as a writer, but the lofty and wholesome atmosphere that pervades all his novels.

Three books by M. Cornut have attracted wide attention, both in France and in Switzerland: "Mathilde Monastier," "Miss," and "Chair et Marbre."

In all three the public has recognized and welcomed a note of seriousness and of generosity, a keenness of pyschological observation, and, above all, a genuine warmth of heart that are not too common in the Parisian novels of to-day, which dwell ad nauseam upon the old and hackneyed adultery story with an undisguised pleasure.

In "L'Inquiet" the young author lays the scene of his novel in the midst of the Latin Quartier, and all Americans who have lived there, as well as those who expect to go there, will find not merely a true description of the life of some of the young men who know all the hardships of the struggle for a footing in the literary turmoil of Paris, but an interesting and lively relation of some events of recent history which all students in Paris will remember.

It is not so often that one can say of a French novel, written in good and elegant style, that everybody, even the classical "jeune fille," may read it. That is still the fact with Cornut's "L'Inquiet." It does not contain a single pare likely to shock the most sensitive reader. On the contrary, there are plenty of pages which inspire the reader with the most ardent sympathy with both the hero and the author of the book, who, by the way, might well be but one and the same person. O. G.

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

A Case of Alleged Incongruity in Lowell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems somewhat ungracious to quarrel with anything which any member of the old Cambridge literary group may say, but after all they set up no claim to infallibility and are just as willing as any other class of people to have their statements and opinions put to the test. And especially is the test allowable when they take up the work of criticising one another.

It was Prof. Nichol, if my memory serves me right, who was made unhappy by an alleged case of mixed metaphor in the closing lines of Lowell's "Present Crisis"; and now Mr. Higginson cites a dreadful example of the same poet's supposed tendency to incongruities from the "Ode to Happiness!"

Wing-footed! thou abid'st with him
Who asks it not; but he who hath
Watched o'er the waves thy waning path,
Shall never more behold returning
Thy high-heaped canvas shoreward yearning!
Thou first reveal'st to us thy face
Turned o'er the shoulder's parting grace,
A moment glimpsed, then seen no more,
Thou whose swift footsteps we can trace
Away from every mortal door.

Mr. Higginson's specific complaint begins with the fact that Happiness is first invoked as "wing-footed" and then her "path" is traced. Well, what of it? Did the ancient myth makers, from whom we take the idea of winged feet, exclude the conception of a path in connection with the progress of beings whom they endowed with such feet? Assuredly not! And even if such feet might not be soiled by the touch of earth, hath poetic imagination no right to a path through the realms of ether? But, then, has he not gone on and represented her with "high-heaped canvas?" Again, what of it? Have the records of mythology, or the transactions of modern imagination, any account of a specific denial to wing-footed creatures of the right to make part or all of any journey by means of sailing, and to heap the canvas as high as the weather will allow? But, says our critic, he has given her a "face!" One hardly knows how to interpret this criticism. Has Happiness been so constantly averse from Mr. Higginson as to lead him to the pessimistic conclusion that she is all back? But she leaves "footsteps" at every door, and "between the land dweller with footsteps and the sea-rover with canvas there is absolute irreconcilableness." Now, wherein the critic finds any irreconcilableness in allowing a personified Happiness to traverse either sea or land at will is more than I can imagine. So far as this last assertion of incongruity is concerned, Lowell did not go beyond what has been a fact of human experience ever since man discovered the possibility of navigation. Would Mr. Higginson delimit the realm of poetic imagination inside the boundaries of actual experience?

No admirer of Lowell would claim that he is absolutely free of incongruities, whether in the form of mixed metaphors or otherwise. Not even the artistic finish and exquisite judgment of a Tennyson would suffice to attain such freedom. We do maintain, however, that Mr Higginson has failed completely in his choice of an illustrative passage—that there is not the slightest incongruity in imagining a personified Happiness with winged feet, and face, and allowing her to leave as many footsteps at human doors as she pleases, trace paths where it likes her, and scud over imaginary seas with high-heaped canvas at will. We say no incongruity; of course the meaning is, no more incongruity than in anything else which does not claim to be more than a fiction of the imagination. And when the poet resigns his imagination, his quill, his ink-horn, and his tablets may as well go along with it. W. H. JOHNSON.

Granville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1899.

Editions of Burton's "Anatomy."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Dec. 31, in answer to a correspondent who asks about the first edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," you state that there were eight editions during the author's life. This is an error that perhaps arose from the fact that there were eight editions published in the seventeenth century; only five of these, however, appeared during Burton's lifetime, namely, in 1621, 1624, 1628, 1632, and 1638. The first of these editions was a quarto, the rest folios, and all were published at Oxford by Henry Cripps. In the third edition first appeared the interesting engraved title page, which was reproduced in the later folios and appears in fac simile in most of the modern editions. Part of the fifth edition is from different type from the rest, and seems to have been printed by other printers who apparently began an unauthorized reprint, but were restrained by Cripps, who took what they had done and completed it himself. In all these editions of his work, Burton made constant changes and many additions. Finally, eleven years after the author's death, Cripps brought out another edition, (the sixth.) He had meanwhile moved to London, but he brought with him a copy of the "Anatomy," "exactly corrected, with several considerable additions in his [Burton's] own hand." And these, he states, he has, in accordance with the deceased author's instructions, inserted in the text. Nine years later, in 1660, Cripps issued another edition, this time unchanged. Finally, in 1676, appeared the last folio edition, "London, printed for Peter Parker, at the sign of the Legg and Starr, in Cornhill over against ye Royal Exchange." The first of these editions, (1621,) although it always brings a high price, (from £20 to £30,) is not really a rare book. Over twenty copies have turned up in the English auctions in the last dozen years, and last Summer I saw four copies for sale in London bookshops.

Since the editions noted above, there have been numerous new editions and reprints, issued in one, two, or three volumes, octavo. The first of these appeared in 1800, and, like all its successors, except one, was a bookseller's reprint of the earliest editions, without much attempt at editing. The one exception is the work of Mr. A. R. Shilleto, published by Macmillan in 1894. In this edition the quotations have been verified and an effort made to free the text from some of the blunders that have crept in; but much remains to be done, and it is pleasing news to lovers of Burton that Mr. Aldis Wright, the able editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare, is preparing a variorum edition of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." A. C. P.

Cambridge, Jan. 6, 1900.

Books on the Free List in St. Louis.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The communication in your columns from a Canadian librarian in regard to the innovation at the Pratt Institute Library of putting duplicate copies of popular books on the pay list, prompts an expression from the West. The system described has been in successful operation in the St. Louis Public Library for the past twenty years. It was described fully in one of the earliest volumes of The Library Journal, and again, recently, in the new English periodical devoted to library interests, The Library.

F. M. CRUNDEN, Librarian.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30, 1899.

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COLONIAL HOMES.

Old-Time Mansions and Their Tenants.*

Something less than a year ago the author of this book, Mr. Thomas Allen Glenn, published a volume with the same title as the present, namely, "Some Colonial Mansions and Those Who Lived in Them." This recent work is, so to speak, the sequel of the former. The earlier volume treated the Colonial mansions to be found in our more Southern States, and, if we remember correctly, the only New York family whose homes were described were the Livingstons. The second series will prove of more interest to New Yorkers, or, as Cooper would have said, "Manhattanese," because no less than three of the nine chapters of the book are devoted to houses in New York State. These three are the Bowne house at Flushing, L. I.; the Philipse manor houses at Tarrytown and Yonkers, and the mansions of the Schuyler family. The other chapters are on Mount Vernon and the Washingtons, Laurel Hill and the Rawle family, Monticello and the Jeffersons, Waynesborough and the Waynes, Preston at Patuxent, and finally, Mount Pleasant and the MacPhersons.

It is needless to say anything here about Mount Vernon and Monticello, and the Washington and Jefferson families. Mr. Glenn adds nothing to our knowledge of these celebrated homes and their owners, but merely presents a convenient summary of the results of the researches of others on these subjects. Just why the Bowne house at Flushing is included in a volume on Colonial mansions is somewhat difficult to discover. As it was built in the seventeenth century, it is certainly Colonial, but just as certainly it is not a mansion. It is a type of the smaller, unpretentious farmhouse of provincial days, built upon the sturdy Dutch model, for lasting qualities rather than for any artistic beauty. In this style of building Long Island abounded, and there are certainly a dozen houses any one of which would be as suitable for the purpose of glorification as the Bowne house. Perhaps Mr. Glenn chose it because the Quakers had used it as a meeting house, and had subsequently been persecuted by the New Netherlanders, who understood religious toleration as it was universally interpreted in the seventeenth century, namely, freedom of worship for one's own creed and punishment for all dissenters. Fired with pious zeal and indignant that the "uitlanders" from the inhospitable shores of New England should dare to establish their meeting in one of the towns under Dutch government, they invoked the aid of the law, and the owner of the Bowne estate (one John Bowne) was arrested and sent as a prisoner to Holland, from which place he was allowed to return to this country by the Directors of the West India Company, who, in a letter to the Magistrates of New Netherlands, recommended a greater degree of mildness in dealing with "sectarians" who, it was pointed out, were necessary to a colony yet in its infancy, which could not afford to exile valuable citizens on account of religious heterodoxy.

The chapter on the Philipse family and their dwellings is, on the whole, the most interesting and the most correct in the volume. The author has made a very readable story from the materials at his disposal. Within the boundaries of the old manor of Philipsborough many historic events have taken place and many spots celebrated by the pens of Irving and Cooper still retain their traditions, although the advance of time has sadly changed their aspect and even their venerable names. As the manor house was built before 1783, Washington, of course, slept there while on his campaigns. The room in which he is said to have passed the night is still shown, with much of its original antique furniture. Legend has not been idle in investing the manor with romance. A daughter of the Philipse family, Mary by name, is said to have been Washington's first love. There are several versions of the tale, differing widely from each other. According to one of them, Washington was refused by the young lady on the ground that "she loved another," a reason which certainly seems sufficient. Another form of the story states that the great General never had the courage to propose, a fact which was always regretted by the fair Mary. The sentimental reader can take his (or her) choice of the accounts, for none of them can be absolutely proved or disproved.

Waynesborough, the home of the Waynes, is a handsome three-story house built of random rubblework. The older part of the building was standing upon the land when it passed into the possession of the Wayne family. The only member of the family who has attained any particular celebrity was Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, better known as "Mad" Anthony Wayne. He served as Colonel and Brigadier General during the Revolution, and in 1783 he was created Brevet Major General. Washington nominated him as Commander in Chief of the Army in 1792, which position he held until his death, in 1796.

In the chapter on the Schuylers and their houses Mr. Glenn has not availed himself of the sources of information which ought to have been accessible to him, sufficiently to avoid falling into many errors. He states as a positive fact that "in the year 1650 there arrived at New Amsterdam the brothers David and Philip Pietersen Schuyler." Now the kinship of these two Schuylers is not by any means certain. They may well have been brothers, as has often been claimed, but this has never conclusively been proved. The statement that David Schuyler came to this country in 1650 is nothing more than a mere guess of Mr. Glenn's. The first notice of any kind which we have of David is the record of his marriage to Catalijna Verplanck in 1657. Of his earlier life or arrival on these shores absolutely nothing is known. On another page, in describing the attempts of a French officer during French and Indian wars to induce Philip Schuyler to surrender, Mr. Glenn quotes a sentence to show the effect of these endeavors, as follows: "L'autre (Schuyler) luy repon dit qu'il étoit un chien et qu'il le voutait tuer en effet luy tira en coup de fusil." It would seem that the author would be wise in securing some person skilled in the French tongue to read the proof of anything quoted in that language. On Page 423, we read the statement that "not very far from the Schuyler house (at Pompton, N. J.,) is the famous duelling ground of Weehawken." That sentence would naturally indicate that the distance is one or two miles, whereas, in reality, it is more than twenty-five miles in a straight line. Our author further says: "It is an odd coincidence that Hamilton's wife was a Schuyler, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Albany." What is the coincidence and why is it odd?

In spite of the many mistakes which disfigure the volume, it is very interesting reading and forms, with the "First Series," a convenient collection of data in regard to some of the Colonial families and the houses which they inhabited. The genealogical tables, although short, are useful, and for the most part accurate. But undoubtedly the greatest value of the book, as well as its chief attraction, is in the numerous and well-chosen illustrations, which in some cases have been almost inaccessible and known to few persons, even of the families to which they relate.

*SOME COLONIAL MANSIONS AND THOSE WHO LIVED IN THEM. With Genealogies of the Various Families Mentioned. By Thomas Allen Glenn. Second Series. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co., 1900. $5.

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Why "Via Crucis" Was Written.

Persons who are discussing the theology, ethics, and reality of F. Marion Crawford's latest novel "Via Crucis," may be interested to know what influences moved the author to write this romance. It seems that in the course of preparing "Ave Roma Immortalis," he became much interested in the thought and ideals of the twelfth century and in the persons who were the exponents of them, either through the arts, or by feats of arms, or from the rostrum. He found that the character of St. Bernard, who preached the Second Crusade, had been very often misunderstood by historians, in spite of the numerous editions of his works that have come down to us.

"Again," said Mr. Crawford to us the other day, "the general opinion of Eleanor of Aquitaine is manifestly unjust. Too many are inclined to accept lightly the purely imaginary tale about the murder of Fair Rosamond, and at the same time to reject the historical fact that she really put on a man's armor and rode with her women in the Second Crusade. Neither do they recall that she was the devoted mother of Richard Coeur de Lion, who was largely indebted to her for the reckless courage whereby he earned his name. While her faults might make her notorious had she lived in our own day, they were not the faults of a weak woman, but rather the expressions of a deep and passionate nature.

"Moreover, the tremendous moral forces that were exerted by Arnold of Brescia, Geoffrey Plantagenet and his son Henry made a deep impression on me. One cannot but be struck by the tremendous power of living shown by all these and by many more like them, at a time when the world had not long survived the day fixed by fanatic prophets for its destruction."

"What about the hero, the young English knight?" Mr. Crawford was asked. "Is he entirely the work of the imagination?"

"Oh, no," replied the author. "In many of the chronicles I found the record of the deeds of a mysterious Gilbert. Who he actually was nobody has been able to discover. His personality, however, was just what I wanted upon which to base my hero and to give the touch of reality to his deeds. At length, as I passed my time among the old books absorbing the spirit of the twelfth century, all these characters became so real to my imagination that I made up my mind to try and express their reality, as it were, by treating them like living men and women, having the same passions and ambitions as ourselves and exposed to the same temptations, while distinguished from us by the heroic setting of their lives."

"Some of your critics, Mr. Crawford, see in 'Via Crucis' a novel with a 'purpose.' Did you intend your work to be received as such?"

"To write around a 'purpose' or 'moral' is scarcely the form of fiction that appeals to me. To me the incentive has always been artistic. Still, I could not drop my pen after writing 'Via Crucis' without making the reader acquainted with the lesson that had dawned upon me little by little, as my work had built itself up in my mind. This you may read in the last paragraph of the book. But remember, the 'purpose' only found expression at the end. It did not move me to write 'Via Crucis.'"

The last paragraph of the romance reads as follows:

He had learned and understood that the cause of God lies not buried among stones in any city, not even in the most holy city of all; for the place of Christ's suffering is in men's sinful hearts, and the glory of His resurrection is the saving of a soul from death to everlasting life, in refreshment and light and peace.

A Child's Essay on Seals.

From The Contemporary Review.

After giving the natural history of the animals, a little girl drew her moral. "It is very cruel," said she, "to kill seals just because we want to wear their skins ourselves, but it is rather fortunate for them, as it shows that they were created for some good purpose!" Taught to trace "good in everything," the puzzled child had done her best to explain the slaughter of vast colonies of harmless animals for the sake of the skins which had been given them by a loving Creator, and had come to the conclusion that it was for the seals' good that, instead of (as she said in her essay) "walloping about on the ice," they should be skinned for the benefit of man. On cross-examination it proved that she did not really believe that it did the seals any good, and that all her sympathy was with them, but her education had already taught her to try and persuade herself that "everything is for the best," and to understand that if our reason cannot reconcile facts with theories, it is our reason that is at fault.